"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light south winds.

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MORE DETAILS OF THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE

In Some Places Jews Managed to Defend Themselves.

The Jewish Chronicle, of London, Charges the Russian Government with Responsibility for the Outrages.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 16.—The Jewish Chronicle, printed here, devotes considerable space to the Kishineff outrages, of which its St. Petersburg correspondent furnishes fresh and thrilling particulars.

The correspondent declares that the outrages would not have assumed anything like the proportions they did had the Jews been to some extent prepared, and had they organized themselves to meet attack. In some localities, in spite of the obstacles placed in their way by the police, the Jews did defend themselves, the result of this defense being that two Christians were killed and thirty-five injured.

The Chronicle's correspondent goes on to quote eye-witnesses, whose descriptions of the awful treatment of the Jews are published in the St. Petersburg Jewish paper The Friend. One man says:

"One body had nails driven through the temples. Another was disemboweled, the cavity being filled with feathers. Many had their tongues torn out. Women had their breasts cut off."

The mob, it is declared, behaved like savages, not killing the victims because they defended their property, but murdering after robbing.

The non-Jewish St. Petersburg paper the Novosti says the pen is powerless to write all the atrocities committed by the bloodthirsty mob, which spared neither young nor old, women nor children. Many Jews sought refuge with Christians, but in several cases shelter was denied them. The Jews concealed themselves in all manner of places, whence they were dragged out and killed outright or crippled.

The Viedomosti of St. Petersburg says that a Jewish carrier who took a corpse to the hospital was a quarter of an hour later himself brought there dead.

Editorially The Jewish Chronicle says that if there is any Christianity in Christian Europe every country should ring with denunciation of the savage Government which has put the deeds of the Kurds and the Bashi-Bazouks in the shade, adding:

"We charge the Russian Government with responsibility for the Kishineff massacre. We say it is steeped to the eyes in the guilt of this holocaust. If Europe does not disassociate itself from the leprous taint of this barbarian power it writes its humanity down as a sham, its civilization as organized hypocrisy. The explanation of the Minister of the Interior is of a piece with the lies and prevarications which for years have poured from the Russian official printing press. * * *

"The whole of Russia, from the bureaucrats who lord it in their offices down to the local officials, the well-dressed ladies who shared the spoil from the looted shops, and the blood-drunken mob, is convicted of this foul crime. * * *

"The Central Government is doubly guilty. So long as a 'civilized' Government brands 5,000,000 people as a perilous pest which must be slowly annihilated, so long its baser subjects will think themselves justified in accelerating the process of extermination with knives, axes, and hatchets."

APPEAL BY CHICAGO'S MAYOR.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Mayor Harrison has issued the following appeal in the form of a proclamation:

"To the People of Chicago:

"The people of this country, regardless of creed, are shocked by the reports of cruelties to Jews in Russia, which in these civilized times are almost beyond belief. It is unnecessary at present to fix the blame or to attach the responsibility for these atrocities. It is not, however, too soon to relieve the survivors. After the loss of children and kindred, there are many now suffering from physical injuries as a result of the attacks of the mob, and many others are in a helpless condition owing to the destruction of their means of sustenance.

"As Mayor of Chicago, I appeal to the citizens to subscribe toward a fund for the relief of these suffering people. Subscriptions may be sent to the Mayor's office, City Hall."

Jewish citizens of Chicago have taken up the work of aiding their suffering brethren in Russia. As soon as news of the Kishineff massacre was received a committee was appointed to devise measures of relief. This committee called a meeting to-night at the Lakeside Club, Grand Boulevard and Forty-second Street.

PERSECUTION IN KOREA.

Native Catholic Kidnaps a Protestant's Wife and Beats Her Husband.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mr. Allen, United States Minister to Korea, transmits to the State Department a mass of curious testimony which came before him relative to the persecution of native Protestants by native Catholics in Korea. In one case, tried before a Korean Commissioner, the victim, a native Protestant, who had paid 200,000 cash (equivalent to about $80) for a wife, was forcibly bereft of her by a native Catholic.

When the wronged husband sought to recover his wife the kidnapper told him that as a Catholic he had a right to kill whom he pleased without punishment; that he had better be leaving if he did not want to be killed, and that he thereupon beat the husband, seizing him by his queue and throwing him into a stream. Father Wilhelm, a Catholic priest, wished to assume full responsibility for all these disturbances, but the Government was prosecuting the offenders at the date of the report.

TOLSTOI SUBSCRIBES $7,500.

BERLIN, May 16.—The Morgen Post publishes a dispatch from Moscow saying that Count Tolstoi has given $7,500 to the fund being collected to aid the Jews of Kischineff.

TO-DAY:

SIXTEEN PAGES, with REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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HARRIMAN HURRYING HOME; MAY HAVE APPENDICITIS.

Chicago Physicians Said to Have So Diagnosed His Case and Advised Against Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—E. H. Harriman, the railway President and head of the syndicate which controls the Southern and Union Pacific Roads, passed through Chicago to-day on his way East.

Mr. Harriman underwent an examination upon his arrival here, and the physicians pronounced his affliction a slight attack of appendicitis. His condition was found to be not serious, but he was advised to continue his journey to New York without delay. He was said to have spent a comfortable night and to be free from pain. Several prominent railroad officials entered his car and consulted him upon business topics during his brief stop.

Mr. Harriman was able to leave his car and walked leisurely about the platform while his train was being made up. He flatly refused to answer any questions regarding his condition or anything else. He was met in Chicago by his New York surgeon, who accompanied him East.

Mr. Harriman arrived in Chicago at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon over the Chicago and Northwestern Road from Omaha, and remained in the city only long enough to allow for the transfer of his private car to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad. He left at 12:46 o'clock on a special train.

A dispatch from Omaha says the first news of Mr. Harriman's illness became known when representatives of the striking machinists called upon him to arrange the projected conference between the Union Pacific and its men. Mr. Harriman could not see them.

CLEVELAND, May 15.—The special train bearing E. H. Harriman and party left for New York over the Lake Shore Road at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Harriman was not seen, but his private secretary, who spoke for him, said that the report that Mr. Harriman is suffering from appendicitis is quite untrue, that no symptoms of that ailment had definitely appeared, that a slight pain in his abdomen had been so relieved as to warrant the conclusion that there is no probability now of appendicitis.

Mr. Harriman was reported to be sitting up in his car. He is on his way home to New York. His daughter accompanies him. They have been in California.

Wall Street was considerably agitated yesterday by the rumors that E. H. Harriman was seriously ill and was rushing home to New York on a special train in order to be operated upon for appendicitis. Dispatches came from Omaha, Chicago, and other Western points through which Mr. Harriman's train passed, and each of the telegrams published made his case appear a little worse. It even was said that he might have to be operated upon before reaching home, and that his New York family physician had been rushed to Chicago, in order to personally superintend the treatment of Mr. Harriman.

At the office of Mr. Harriman these reports were at first denied, but when it became apparent that the Street believed them to be true, a statement was made by one of Mr. Harriman's friends to the effect that he was suffering from an upset stomach, due mainly to the food he had been eating on his Western trip, and that it was not believed to be anything serious. It was, however, admitted that appendicitis might possibly develop.

Wall Street took the matter seriously, and the bears used the reports to hammer stocks in which Mr. Harriman is known to be interested.

C. H. VENNER SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS IN JAIL.

Judge of United States Circuit Court Also Fines Him $1,000 and Costs for Contempt of Court.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—Judge Humphrey, in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, adjudged Clarence H. Venner of Boston, Mass., guilty of contempt of court, fined him $1,000 and costs, and, in addition, ordered him committed to the Sangamon County Jail for a term of six months. The Judge denied Venner's application for an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and also refused to admit him to bail or to stay the execution. He said, however: "I should suggest that your only remedy is in habeas corpus proceedings in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which is now in session in Chicago."

Venner was allowed to spend the night at the Leland Hotel in custody of an officer, and he will decide to-morrow what course to purpose.

Venner is President of the New England Water Works Company, and the Boston Waters Works Company of Boston, and of the Alton Water Works Company of Alton, Ill., and is a member of the banking firm of Venner & Co. of Boston. The action in which the order of Judge Humphrey was entered to-day was that of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York against the New England Water Works Company, the Boston Water Works Company, and the Alton Water Works Company to foreclose on a mortgage trust deed for $200,000 given by the Alton Water Works Company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Judge Humphrey entered an order in April commanding Venner to produce the books and other papers of the New England, Boston, and Alton Companies before Walter McClellan Allen, Master in Chancery of the Federal court in this district, in Boston, on April 13, 14, and 15. Master in Chancery Allen went to Boston to take testimony in the case, but Venner refused to produce the books, as ordered by the court. When the case came up for hearing before the Master in this city yesterday, Venner made his appearance, and William Burry Calton, counsel for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, asked that he be attached for contempt of court.

Venner is the man who attempted to enjoin the Pullman Palace Car Company from purchasing the Wagner Car Company and the latter from selling; who attempted a year ago in the New Jersey Court of Chancery to prevent the United States Steel Company from exchanging $200,000,000 of preferred stock for 5 per cent. bonds, also trying the same thing in the United States Circuit Court in New York; and who attempted in the Massachusetts Circuit Court two years ago to wind up the affairs of the Amalgamated Copper Company, all of which cases were thrown out of court. He now has a suit pending in the United States court in Chicago to prevent the consolidation of the Rock Island and San Francisco Railroads.

MRS. LORILLARD ROBBED.

LONDON, May 16.—It is said that Mrs. Pierre Lorillard of New York has been robbed of $50,000 worth of jewels while traveling from Paris to London.

When Going to St. Louis the Pennsylvania Railroad offers several fast trains of superior equipment, leaving at convenient hours and connecting for Western points.—Adv.

Unexcelled are the beauties of the Lehigh Valley. Going West? Try the Black Diamond Express.—Adv.

MISSOURI BOODLER CONFESSES WITH TEARS

Ex-Senator Busche Made $15,000 Corruptly While a Legislator.

School Book Trust, He Says, Paid Him $1,000 for One Vote—Names Men Now in Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 15.—Another sensational chapter has been added to the story of corruption in the Missouri Legislature by the tearful confession of ex-State Senator Charles F. Busche of St. Louis, a well-to-do baker. Early in the week Circuit Attorney Folk gave him until next Monday to decide whether he would make a clean breast of what he knew of lobby methods during his term in the General Assembly.

Busche voluntarily appeared to-day ahead of time, and while reciting his connection with the buying and selling of legislation he broke down and wept, and presented such a pathetic appearance that even the stolid Circuit Attorney was affected.

"I am willing to tell everything," he told the attorney before appearing before the inquisitorial body. "I have 'boodled' practically from the first week of the 1889 session. In 1897 I received $1,000 for voting for the school text book bill. In 1899 I was paid $250 for refusing to call up a resolution demanding that certain bills be reported. I got $500 for my vote on the St. Louis Transit bill. I received a salary from the lobby to take care of railroad and other legislation, usually amounting to about $700 for the session. As near as I can figure I made about $15,000 out of my legislative experience. No one knows how much I suffered during the past few weeks. I am sincerely sorry."

"I had to do these things," said Busche. "There were circumstances that made a fellow take money or else get the worst of it. Money was offered on pretty nearly everything of importance. The steam and street railway interests were always very active, and their representatives paid us."

Busche named several Senators who profited handsomely from legislation at the 1899 session, and included one or two who are members of the present Assembly.

He broke down twice while confessing to Mr. Folk and, weeping bitterly, said: "I am telling these things only to ease my mind."

Busche said that the School Book Trust put up a big fund. Subsequently Busche told his story to the Grand Jury.

Busche has corroborated much of the confession made by ex-Senator Schweickardt, and in naming boodling Senators he has rendered valuable service to the prosecuting officers.

Busche's confession exceeds that of Schweickardt in the extent to which he goes in revealing the workings of the corruptionists who have figured in legislation during the past five years. Busche did not confine himself to the session of 1899, the last session which he attended, but went back to the beginning of his service as a lawmaker, told details of how money was paid, who paid it, who made the arrangements, and how the ring worked on many notable and notorious propositions.

Charles F. Busche was first elected to the State Senate in 1886 from the Third District of St. Louis, and served three terms, a feat equaled by few members of that body. He was always regarded as an honest man, though under the influence of the lobby. In his business relations he is regarded as above reproach. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and is forty-six years old. He came to this country with his parents when only three years old.

He was a Republican City Committeeman six years and a Congressional Committeeman four. He is a wholesale baker and pieman, and at present is President of the Busche-Hoernlien Pie Company. In politics he was formerly allied with the Ziegenhein element, but later joined the so-called reform crowd. At present he is hated by the old Ziegenhein faction.

There have been numerous Senators before the Grand Jury who were members of the session in 1899. Some of them were members two years ago and last Winter. Busche has ensnared some of them in boodle deals that will completely undermine any attempt which they might make to establish a clean character in a trial growing out of the Grand Jury investigation into matters which are not outlawed by the Statute of Limitations.

Not satisfied with the number of Republicans who have been caught in the Grand Jury dragnet, some of the anti-Kerens faction have requested Circuit Attorney Folk to investigate the last Republican caucus on the minority Senatorial nomination. The friends of State Chairman Adkins have always insisted that money was used to purchase votes for National Committeeman Kerens.

Singularly enough, the three Republican Senators who have been indicted by the Cole County Grand Jury have been stanch friends of Kerens. Not one of his opponents in the present session has been touched by the investigation. Schweickardt, Rollins, and Mott have been considered friends of the National Committeeman, while Busche has been aligned with the St. Louis Republican Club during the past two years.

TRIED TO BRIBE GOVERNOR.

Gov. John V. Mickey of Nebraska Says One Would-Be Office Holder Offered Him $1,000.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., May 15.—Nebraska political circles were shaken to their foundations to-day when Gov. John V. Mickey announced that a number of attempts to bribe him had been made by would-be officeholders. Four instances did the Governor name wherein he had been offered money for appointments, but he refused to make public the names of those attempting the bribe.

The charges were made in connection with defending himself from criticism which is being made over the appointment of an Oil Inspector one hour after being visited by the head of the Standard Oil Company in Nebraska. The Chief Oil Inspector refused to pass four cars of oil shipped by the Standard and was discharged within an hour. The Inspector appointed immediately after his discharge, passed the oil.

In answering the charge that the new Inspector was appointed by request of The Standard, the Governor says that one seeker after the position offered $1,000 out of the first year's salary for the appointment and that similar offers had been made for other appointments. Whether the money was to have gone to himself or to some other person the Governor refuses to say, nor would he make public the names of the men who had sought to bribe him.

A candidate for the position of commander of the soldiers' home, the Governor said, offered him a bribe for the appointment, and a candidate for the commissionership of labor also offered to buy one office. The exposure has made a profound sensation throughout the State, and public opinion may force the Governor to make public the names of the bribers.

NEGRO APPOINTED CONSUL.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Christopher H. Payne has been appointed United States Consul at St. Thomas. He is a colored man who has taken an active part in West Virginia politics and has been in the Internal Revenue Service.

The formal transfer of Consul Henry A. Johnson of the District of Columbia from Venice to Valencia has been announced.

Every American Wants a Map of Manchuria.

—Greener, Commercial Agent of the United States at Vladivostock, says: "The best map of Manchuria is published by the New York Central Railroad." A copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of 5 cents in stamps by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.—Adv.

STRANGE SUITOR WENT TO HOME OF WEALTH.

Brilliantly Garbed Artist Excited Newbold Edgar's Household.

Dwellers in the fashionable residence block in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, were astounded at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon when a patrol wagon from the West Thirtieth Street Station came along the street on the gallop and halted before the mansion of Newbold Edgar, a well-known club member of mature years. As the windows went up all along the line the policemen leaped from the wagon and rushed into the handsome house with clubs in hand.

Excitement was rising high when two of the policemen reappeared a few minutes later, bearing by the hands and feet as strangely garbed an individual as Murray Hill has ever seen. His clothing was a brilliant bottle green. His trousers were wide, but, rolled high up toward the knees, they revealed flaming vermilion stockings. An outlandish soft black hat was on his head. His shoes and hair were polished till they reflected the sunbeams. On his hands were a pair of white silk gloves drawn so tightly that they were in imminent danger of bursting.

The captive, who described himself as Dombarie Kurrain, twenty-four years old, an Armenian portrait painter and water colorist, did not resent the rough handling to which he was subjected. He beamed on his captors and rested as passive as a bag of meal as the policemen bore him to the patrol wagon and unceremoniously tossed him in. As the wagon drove away he smiled and bowed to the neighbors.

A few minutes later Mr. Edgar's automobile rolled up to the house, and Mr. Edgar, his lawyer, and private secretary started after the police wagon as fast as the law would allow. His house, at 28 East Thirty-ninth Street, was soon after besieged by callers, many of them newspaper men, but their curiosity was not satisfied.

Mr. Edgar told the story to Acting Sergeant Cacy at the station house. He said he had never seen Kurrain until three days ago, but the man had been hanging about the house for three days. He had frequently rung the bell only to be repulsed by the butler. Another servant relieved the butler yesterday afternoon, and when Kurrain appeared showed him into the drawing room.

Kurrain sank into a chair, produced a silk handkerchief nearly six feet long made in crazy quilt style of odd-shaped pieces of brilliant hue. He fanned himself for a minute and then presented his card.

"Take this, please, to Miss Edgar," he said, "and, if you will be so good, tell her I am waiting down stairs to take her to be married. I still love her dearly and can no longer do without her."

Mr. Edgar has two daughters, Misses Julia L. and Caroline S. Edgar. Mrs. Edgar and the two young women were on the top floor. The servant delivered the card and message.

"Lock every door in the house and tell Mr. Edgar," said Mrs. Edgar.

Mr. Edgar was in his study on the second floor. He supplemented his wife's order that the butler go through the basement and get a policeman. The servant returned with Policeman Shelley. Kurrain complimented him on the whiteness of his gloves and polish of his buttons and thanked him for coming to witness the marriage.

"Get out of here," said the policeman.

"I won't," said Kurrain, "unless you throw me out."

Shelley leaped forward, but Mr. Edgar, who had come into the room, interfered. He did not want trouble, he said, and would prefer that the man be kept quiet if possible until help arrived. So Shelley desisted, while Mr. Edgar sent a call for more policemen over the house telephone.

Kurrain greeted the bluecoats from the patrol wagon as cheerfully as he had Shelley, but again refused to leave, and they took him out. He was absolutely unruffled by their savage words and gestures.

At the station house he at first said he was homeless, and then added that he had lived for the last three days at the Putnam House, in Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-sixth Street. He said he spent his Winters in Florida during the six years that he has been in this country, and that it was there he had met Miss Edgar, who had favored him with sittings for several portraits. He talked pleasantly and without apparent excitement.

The police hardly liked to hold him on a charge of disorderly conduct, so they called Dr. Mix from New York Hospital. He talked with the man, too, for quite a while, and said the most the matter with him seemed to be his clothes. It was finally decided, however, that the Bellevue Insan Pavilion was the best place for him. When the ambulance came he got into it readily.

"It's only a few days' delay," he said, as he waved a farewell to Mr. Edgar stepping in to his automobile on his way home to reassure the feminine members of his household.

Mr. Edgar declared that no member of his family had ever met the young man and had not seen him until about three days ago, when he followed Miss Julia from the elevated railroad station at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue to her home. The next day he followed the other sister from the house to the Waldorf-Astoria. He seemed about to speak when he noticed her face and turned abruptly away as if he had made a mistake.

THE OUTBREAK AT MONASTIR.

Turkish Reserves Wanted to Attack the Christians—Seventy-two of the Latter Slain.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 16.—An interesting particular of the recent crisis at Monastir, says the Vienna correspondent of The Times, is the fact that during the street fighting a regiment of Anatolian rédifs, (reserves,) seized with fanatical fury, showed a disposition to run amuck among the Christians.

The commander of the regiment confined the men to barracks, whereupon a mutinous spirit appeared, but the officer stood armed with a revolver at the entrance to the men's quarters, and swore he would shoot the first who attempted to break bounds.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—Official reports place the number of Christian victims at Monastir and in the surrounding country at seventy-two.

ALBANIANS FIGHTING TURKS.

VIENNA, May 15.—Advices received here from Uskub say the Turkish advance upon Ipek is meeting with strong resistance.

There has been severe fighting at the villages of Heretsch, Sfakiani, and Babair. Artillery was employed and the villages were destroyed.

Thirty Albanians were killed and many were wounded.

A POSTMASTER'S SUICIDE.

Special to The New York Times.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, May 15.—After being detected in an embezzlement of $125 of Government money, Postmaster Richard Hedges of Kossuth, Iowa, overcome with remorse, blew himself, his Post Office, and his store building into atoms with gunpowder yesterday.

A week ago Hedges reported to his townsmen that he had been robbed, but investigation revealed the fact that he had appropriated money belonging to the Government, and had concocted the story of the robbery to conceal the theft.

It Saves a Day.

"The 20th Century Limited," via New York Central and Lake Shore, leaves New York 2:45 P. M.; arrives Chicago 9:45 next morning.—Adv.

St. Louis Is Reached Quickly by four trains per day by the New York Central Lines from the centre of New York.—Adv.

BANKRUPTCY PETITION AGAINST CHARLES BARY

He Is Interested in Companies with $50,000,000 Capital.

Was Defrauded Out of Large Sum of Money by a Recently Convicted Note Broker, His Counsel Says.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday afternoon against Charles Bary, a lawyer and promoter, of 320 Broadway, by four creditors whose claims aggregate $4,349. The petitioning creditors are Waldegrave Harlock, who claims $1,126 for legal services rendered; Israel Bedwin, claiming $2,501 on a note of the Lester Mill Company by Charles Bary, President, dated at Lester, Ark., Jan. 10, 1903, and payable four months after date at 74 Broadway, where respondent had offices until May 1; Kittie S. Bellows, doing business as M. E. Bellows & Son at 50 Broad Street, having a bill of $497 for wines, and John A. Palmer, whose claim is $225. Mr. Bary is interested in companies whose aggregate

The petition describes Mr. Bary as a dealer in coal and timber lands, and alleges that he is insolvent. Further, the petition states that on Feb. 7 last Mr. Bary transferred 91,000 acres of coal, timber, and oil lands near Nason City, Ritley, Point Pleasant, and Kenyon, in Nason and Jackson Counties, West Va., with two miles of water rights on the Ohio River, to the First National Bank of Patton, Penn., by a mortgage or other written conveyance, for $—,000, to secure payment of several claims. These are given as follows:

A judgment secured by the bank against Mr. Bary and Charles W. Phillips in New York on Jan. 10 for $1,038; a judgment obtained against Mr. Bary on Feb. 6 by Andrew Forbes for $1,164; a claim of $5,000 of A. M. McClain of Ridgeway, Penn. In addition, the mortgage covered an advance of $7,000 to Mr. Bary for his own use.

It is alleged that in February last the respondent transferred several hundred shares of stock of the Georgia Lumber and Development Company to A. M. McClain, a creditor, to prefer him, and that in April he transferred several bonds and a considerable amount of stock in different companies to the Century Building Company of 74 Broadway to prefer it as a creditor.

Mr. Bary came to New York from Chicago about a year ago and made glowing representations to Bradstreet's in opening his business here, but did not receive a rating. According to a statement issued last October, Mr. Bary was then the owner of the 91,000 acres of coal and timber lands in West Virginia for which, it was said, he had refused a cash offer of $1,000,000.

He was President and the owner of more than 90 per cent. of stock in several companies said to own over 1,000,000 acres of coal, timber, and oil lands in Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee, with a bonded indebtedness of 2 per cent. of their total capitalization.

The declaration continued that Mr. Bary owned of these bonds, which were gold-bearing at 6 per cent., about $1,000,000 free and clear; that he owned $100,000 in bonds and upward of 90 per cent. of the capital stock of the Georgia Lumber and Development Company, which had in fee 30,000 acres of long leaf yellow pine lands on both banks of the Choopee River.

That he was President and virtual owner of all the stock and $200,000 in bonds of the International Coal, Iron and Tin Plate Company, successors to Stanford Rolling Mills at Conshohocken, Penn., with assets of $200,000, and that his total liabilities, which were more than covered by cash assets, did not exceed $25,000.

Mr. Bary's legal representative is Michael Jacobs of 320 Broadway. Mr. Jacobs said last night that the bankruptcy proceedings were brought about by Waldemar Harlock, who, he said, was formerly in Mr. Bary's employ as an attorney, and handled considerable of Mr. Bary's paper. He disputes a bill for his services.

Mr. Jacobs further explained that some time ago several hundred thousand dollars' worth of Mr. Bary's paper got into the hands of a Boston note broker named Deming, recently convicted, who defrauded him out of a large sum of money. He added that he believed his client to be entirely solvent and thought that the present proceedings would not result in more than temporary embarrassment.

There were two additional features to the case yesterday. One was the entering of a judgment for $8,911 against Mr. Bary and William S. Andrews in favor of the H. P. Binswanger Company on four notes made for four months by Mr. Andrews and indorsed by Mr. Bary on Oct. 1 last in payment for the sale of 1,900 cubic feet of blue stone, and the other was a report growing out of the transfer of Mr. Bary's offices from 74 Broadway to 320 Broadway that he had closed up his affairs in this city.

His counsel denied the latter report last night in unqualified terms, saying that the change was an incident only of the expiration of the lease of the offices at 74 Broadway on May 1. Of the note Mr. Jacobs said that Mr. Bary and Mr. Andrews, buying the stone on the supposition that it was free of any lien, had subsequently found out that there were freight charges hanging over it amounting to more than $8,000, which virtually nullified the face of the notes. Mr. Jacobs said that an appeal had been taken on the judgment.

Emil Schneelock of 16 Exchange Place is the attorney for the petitioners. He said last night that Mr. Harlock had been introduced to Mr. Bary by ex-Mayor Peter Somers of Minneapolis, and had acted as general confidential representative during the period of his employment, traveling about the country widely in connection with Mr. Bary's promoting enterprises.

Mr. Bary is President of the Kentucky Coal and Lumber Company, with a capital of $20,000,000; President of the Kentucky Coal and Lumber Development Company, with a capital of $3,000,000; President of the Kentucky Coal, Lumber, Iron, and Oil Company, capitalized at $10,000,000; a Director of the Georgia Lumber and Development Company, a $5,000,000 corporation; President of the Lester Mill Company of Lester, Ark., and a Director of the West Virginia Coal, Lumber, and Oil Company and of the Industrial Trust and Securities Company.

MILLIONAIRE STRIKE BREAKERS

Two Rich Young Men Take Places of Striking Teamsters and Deliver Fuel in Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., May 15.—Claude E. Cooper and Miller Porter, two young millionaires, undertook to show the striking teamsters to-day that they are capable of handling four-horse teams and doing a man's share of work in the world. Both young men drove for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company during the day under police escort. They loaded their own four-ton wagons, drove up town through the crowded streets, and delivered fuel at down-town blocks that would have had to close without supply of fuel.

They unloaded without interference, and as the sweat poured down their faces they wiped their brows with coal-smeared hands until they were as grimy as a pair of sweeps. At the Boston Block, young Porter invited the police escort into a café and all hands washed down the dust.

SILK HAT CAUSES MURDER.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 15.—Details of a most unusual tragedy at Fagan, West Texas, have just reached this city. A silk hat worn by Philip Bunts, a young man whose home was in Brooklyn, was responsible for his death. The hat was shot full of holes and used as a football by a gathering of cowboys, who were incensed at such headgear in their domain. Bunts was a Bible agent, and had been over a considerable portion of Texas selling Bibles and canvassing. The latter part of last week he landed in Fagan and put up at the only public house, a combination tavern and bar. His dress was conspicuous and evidently gave offense to the frequenters of the place. He wore a long-tailed coat, patent-leather shoes, and a tall silk hat.

Fagan is a rendezvous for cowboys for miles around, and last Saturday night, when the tragedy was enacted, the place was full of them. The stranger had been ridiculed and made the butt of fun all Saturday, and in the evening the taunts were resented. Suddenly, as if by prearrangement, the gang discharged half a dozen shots at the hat, and several bullets pierced it. As it fell riddled to the sidewalk in front of the tavern, it was used for a football. Bunts attempted to escape, but when surrounded began fighting. There were shouts of "Hang the tenderfoot!" A general fight followed, in which many shots were fired and missiles hurled. Bunts was shot through the body and hit on the head with a bottle. The crowd shortly dispersed and the wounded man was carried into the tavern, where he died during the night.

For the Connoisseur. Pall Mall London Cigarettes. —Adv.

St. Louis Is Reached Quickly by four trains per day by the New York Central Lines from the centre of New York.—Adv.

TOWN OF MILLIONAIRES CANNOT PAY ITS BILLS.

Morristown's Finances Are in a Tangle, and Even the Policemen Are Without Salaries.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 15.—Although there is no money available with which to pay police and other bills, members of the Town Council deny that the treasury is empty. The meeting of the Common Council last night was rather warm, and many arguments took place over the financial statement presented by Treasurer Louis A. Vogt. It was expected that everything would be righted last night, as Town Counsel Muir had said that money might be used to pay bills which had been contracted in anticipation of taxes. But money was not used for that purpose, and this morning Treasurer Vogt and Town Collector Dr. Herman B. Andrews handed in their resignations.

This town is financed in a peculiar manner. Under the charter only $30,000 can be raised annually by direct taxation, with an additional $10,000 on an extra levy. This, together with license fees, fines, &c., gives the town about $45,000 annually with which to pay expenses. This is said to be not enough by the Democrats, who are now in power, but the Republicans think the sum is entirely adequate. The Democrats drew a bill this Spring amending the town charter so that $40,000 could be raised by direct taxation, but owing to Republican influences it failed to pass the Legislature.

It was thought, however, that the bill would become a law, and so money was freely spent in anticipation of taxes to be levied. But when the end of the fiscal year came, three weeks ago, Alderman Hurtzig raised the point that money could not be borrowed on next year's supply to pay off this year's debts. This was a technical point, but it was held to be good law, and that is the reason the money has been held back. Mayor Carlton A. Reed said that if Collector Bower had made his collection of $10,000 additional for the two years he was in office the city would now have had money in the treasury, but this is denied by Alderman Hurtzig, who says that the town's money has been wasted in needless street work and in discounting notes in anticipation of taxes.

The situation here is considered to be rather humorous in view of the fact that this is declared to be the wealthiest town in the world in proportion to population, there being seventy-five resident millionaires here.

NEW GAS AND OIL COMPANY.

Will Take in Sixteen Concerns, Is Capitalized at $6,000,000, and Will Fight Standard Oil.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15.—A gigantic gas and oil combination, to include sixteen Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania concerns, and capitalized at $6,000,000, will be incorporated in Pennsylvania immediately, and it will be known as the Pittsburg Gas and Oil Company. The combination includes the following companies:

Manufacturers' Gas Company of Indianapolis.
Alexandria Gas Company of Alexandria, Ind.
Marion Gas and Oil Company of Marion, Ind.
Wabash Pipe Line Company, Wabash, Ind.
Hartford Gas Company of Hartford City, Ind.
Clinton Oil Company of Clinton, Penn.
Southern Oil Company of Pittsburg, Penn.
Delmar Oil Company of Pittsburg, Penn.
Lancaster-Depew Gas Company of Lancaster, Ohio.
Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company of Clarion, Ohio.
Cameron Gas Company of Cameron, W. Va.
River Gas Company of Marietta, Ohio.
Buckeye State Gas Company of Columbus, Ohio.
Corsicana Gas Company of Corsicana, Ohio.

Two smaller concerns are also in the deal.

The deal is a continuation of the one planned several months ago, when the Manufacturers' Gas Company of this city went out of the gas business.

Theodore N. Barnsdall of Pittsburg is President of the new corporation, and for some time has been one of the largest independent gas and oil lease owners in the State. The present deal makes him a formidable rival of the Standard Oil Company in this field.

YERKES REPORTED OUT OF IT.

Street Car King Said to be No Longer Influential in Chicago Traction Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—In the wake of comment and speculation about what part Charles T. Yerkes is to play in the Chicago Traction situation comes the statement from a semi-official source that the one-time "wizard" of local transportation affairs is "down and out." This is due, it is asserted, to the fact that the $6,750,000 of Chicago Consolidated Traction bonds issued to Yerkes at the time of the transfer of that corporation to the Chicago Union Traction Company are no longer in Yerkes's hands. Instead, it is said, they have been hypothecated with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York—the very institution that brought about the receivership of the Union Traction Company.

It was expected that when the interest fell due in June Mr. Yerkes would be heard from. It now appears that his voice is stilled because in all probability his equity in the bonds has been wiped out through their fall in value. When the transfer was effected Yerkes promptly unloaded several million dollars' worth of Chicago consolidated common stock which he held, receiving a better figure than was accorded in the exchange for bonds.

MRS. ROGERS GETS DECREE.

Special to The New York Times.

LEBANON, Penn., May 15.—By a decree of the Lebanon County Court, issued to-day, Mrs. Annie C. Rogers of New York is repossessed of a realty and mining interest in the Cornwall Ore Mills, whose deposits are valued at about $4,000,000. A deed of trust to Mrs. Rogers's brother, Robert H. Coleman, the railroad man and former ironmaster, was executed in 1879, since which time, however, he failed, removing from his mansion at Cornwall to Syracuse, N. Y.

The proceedings to-day were in the shape of an amicable equity suit by Mrs. Rogers against her brother. The deed is now declared void, and the court directs that the property be reconveyed and the cost paid out of the trust estate.

Lives Lost in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Westchester apartment building at 5,017 Cottage Grove Avenue was destroyed by fire early to-day. Two inmates of the building were killed and several were injured.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract Used and highly indorsed by all leading hotels.—Adv.

Dining Car Service on the Pennsylvania Railroad is the best that art and skill can supply, or money procure.—Adv.

Music at Luncheon.—Café Boulevard, 2d Av. and 10th St., 2 blocks from Wanamaker's.—Adv.

EMPLOYERS DECIDE ON ORGANIZED WAR

Building Men Unite To Fight Unions to a Finish.

THEIR VOTE IS UNANIMOUS

Speakers Denounce "Walking Delegates" and "Shop Stewards," and Demand Action by the Criminal Authorities.

Backed by a unanimous vote of men representing more than four-fifths of all the building interests in New York, contractors declared last night a war to the finish against labor unions which attempt to dictate terms of employment. One side or the other must yield unreservedly—that was the decision of the 782 building trade delegates who attended the mass meeting of employers, held in the rooms of the Building Trades Club, 1,123 Broadway.

The most influential general and special contractors of the city either were present in person or sent their representatives. Charles T. Wills was Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, which drafted the ultimatum of the gathering preliminary to the formation of the organization that is to make the fight. Seven out of the nine Directors of the George A. Fuller Construction Company were among those who applauded the speakers.

It was after the speakers had described what they termed "the present intolerable rule" of the "walking delegate" and the "shop steward" that the committee's resolution was voted through as follows:

Whereas, The present condition of the building industry makes it imperative that employers shall be made more secure in the conduct of their business, workmen more secure from interference with their opportunity to work and the public generally more secure from interruptions to business resulting from strikes and lock-outs in the building trades, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Association arrange at once for a meeting of the Executive Committees of various employers' associations of the building trades to provide ways and means for the creation of a central body of employers.

In accordance with this resolution, the delegates from the different trades, including twenty-five or more branches, will meet in secret session Monday night. It was announced that the employers were prepared to bear indefinitely the daily loss of $30,000, which they have suffered in this city by reason of the building strikes and lock-outs, and that the unemployed workingmen of the city must endure their daily loss of $400,000 in wages until the unions shall surrender.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT IS MADE.

The meeting was behind closed doors and nominally secret, but after the success of it became apparent L. K. Prince, the iron manufacturer, who acted as a member of the committee that arranged for the organization, made public the proceedings.

"If we had been sure beforehand of our complete success in this movement," he explained, "the newspapers' representatives would have been invited inside."

The committee, through Mr. Prince, prepared the following statement as descriptive of the sentiment of the meeting:

"That the complete paralysis of the building industry, brought about by irresponsible combinations acting through a tyrannical Board of Walking Delegates or business agents, demanded prompt and energetic action by all good citizens who had the welfare of our great city at heart.

"That it was time that the decent and order-loving mechanic asserted himself, and defied the arbitrary tyrannical demagogue, who ties his hands and drowns his voice.

"That the delegate was a parasite on the body public to be exterminated.

"That it was the duty of the hour that employers in every branch of the building industry act in concert, and make every legitimate effort not alone for their self-preservation, but for the public welfare to accomplish this end.

"The speaker pointed out that this was not a question of wages nor hours, but a question of whether the irresponsible bodies of men should be permitted to conduct the business of the employer, and in so doing make it impossible for him to execute his contracts and to discharge his obligations and responsibilities to which the courts and the law of the land bind him.

"They believe that the extremes to which the unions had resorted and the manner in which they had repeatedly broken contracts made with their employers had alienated from them the sympathy of the public.

"They called upon the police and the Magistrates to perform their duties unflinchingly. They pointed out the failure of justice in the past to punish violence. They pointed out the brutality of the assaults, the damage to property, the unpunished murders committed in the name of labor. They asked that political ambition should not be permitted to pervert justice.

"They called upon the District Attorney to use the powerful machinery at his command and prosecute with all severity the blackmailers which this pernicious system had fostered, and thus to show to the men, beyond a shadow of doubt, how they are misrepresented and their confidence betrayed.

"They felt that this vicious system called for strong repressive measures; that the public now looked to them, as employers, to take the initiative and use every lawful method to destroy the Goliath whom lack of opposition had so emboldened that he throttles this great city, without hesitation and without compunction."

The Arrangements Committee that issued this statement was composed, in addition to Mr. Prince, of the following: William K. Fertig, Secretary of the Building Trades Association; Charles L. Eidlitz, contractor and builder; Vincent C. King of the Knickerbocker Plastering Mills, and Henry W. Miller, also a plasterer.

MESSAGES FROM OTHER CITIES.

Not only were the voters backed by their own opinion in taking final drastic action, but they had no less than a hundred messages from other cities, and one of the speakers was a Connecticut contractor, a leader in his State. A letter, congratulating the New Yorkers on their stand and urging them to action, came from the Building Contractors' Council of Chicago. Another was from the Builders' League of Pittsburg. There was a telegram from the Philadelphia builders. The rest of the messages, which made a pile of paper big enough to fill a peck basket, came from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Detroit, San Francisco, and all the other great cities. The tenor of all of them was the same.

When all the rooms of the club, which occupies the twelfth floor of the Townsend Building, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth Street, had been thrown together to accommodate the gathering, President Warren A. Conover of the Building Trades Association, the body which called the gathering as a result of weeks of strikes and lockouts, seized his gavel and told his audience what they were there for. Among other things, he reminded them that hardly an uncompleted building in all the city was manned with workmen to finish it.

"The seriousness of the situation for us and for the country at large," he said, "cannot be overestimated."

Charles L. Eidlitz, introduced as the first speaker, had been delegated by the Arrangements Committee to voice its plans

and review the reasons it had taken the action. He said in part:

"It is unnecessary for me to explain why we meet. Surely all of you have felt sooner or later that it would be absolutely necessary for us to come together, lay out some plan of action, and make our stand as a unit if we intend to remain in business and have anything to say about the way in which that business shall be conducted. I need not describe to you what is meant by the 'labor situation.' There is not a man here who does not appreciate that we have been gradually backing down and giving way to outrageous demands that have been made upon us year after year, and there is not one who does not feel that he has gone as far as he can without surrendering completely.

"At first you were asked simply to take down the bar from the door. Later the chain was to be taken off. Still later the key must be left on the outside. All these demands and many others were granted. And now, what is asked of you? That the door shall be taken off the hinges and thrown into the street. What will be your answer to this request?

PLEA FOR CLOSE ORGANIZATION.

"What has made it possible for these men, many of them ignorant, most of them without a dollar laid aside, to demand surrender from their employers and have practically all their demands granted, sometimes without a show of resistance, lately almost invariably with only a grunt of disapproval?

"What, I ask you? The fact that, while they have organized throughout the city and throughout the country as a central body, under practically one head, and have stood together in want and privation, with nothing in sight but a return to work at best, we men of intelligence and affairs have tried to deal with them singly or at best as only a one-trade organization.

"Is there any one who doubts that this wave of surrender can be stemmed if we get together? The members of this association have felt that they might bring you together, and they believed that they owed it to themselves and to the public that they make the attempt at least. There never was a time in the history of building interests when conditions were as favorable as now for a united move, and I tell you that if the opportunity that is now before you is not taken advantage of there will be many a head, dark-haired this evening, that will be gray before another such condition, another such chance presents itself.

"This, the Building Trades Association, is organized, has a charter, Constitution, by-laws, a large membership, and suitable headquarters. At the present there are represented in the membership:

47 masons and general contractors,	8 marble men,
28 building material men,	9 painters and decorators,
24 carpenters,	8 terra cotta manufacturers,
17 plasterers,	5 elevator contractors,
17 iron workers,	7 sidewalk and waterproofing men,
15 electrical contractors,	4 plumbers,
17 stone men,	4 steam fitters,
12 roofers,	3 iron lathers,
2 lumber dealers,	2 shorers,
2 vault light manufacturers,	2 fixture manufacturers.

"There are twenty other affiliated lines, strong enough, perhaps, for ordinary conditions, but not strong enough to meet the proposition that we must now meet face to face."

PLAN OF THE EMPLOYERS' UNION.

Mr. Eidlitz here explained that the association, although it had watched legislation to an extent, had been purely social in its nature. And yet, he continued, it had inspired much respect and some fear in the hearts of the labor union man who upheld whatever there was of unfairness in the unions. If it had managed to do this as a social body, he added, how much more could it do when well organized for the purpose of protecting its members from tyranny?

He next gave some intimation of what was the committee's plan in regard to the proposed organization. It would involve many changes in the by-laws of the association, but would be simply that body transformed. It must have all the trades represented in it, and they had for the most part signified their willingness. A strong central committee must exist, its members coming from all the branches of the building industries.

He mentioned that many establishments had entered into binding agreements with the labor unions, and those agreements must be kept, but the employers who were subject to them could join the organization conditional upon the bargains. No one would wish to break faith in the slightest degree, but when such agreement terminated it must be seen to that future bargains contain all the elements of fairness.

"Gentlemen," he continued, "if we leave this room without taking the proper step, you will have no right to grumble at what will be thrust upon you within the next few weeks, and, grumble though you may, it will be forced down your throats so that even grumbling will be impossible. We must leave no stone unturned toward working out a means of meeting organized labor unions with organized employers' associations."

The next speaker was A. W. Burritt, President of the Inter-State Builders, Contractors and Dealers' Association of Connecticut. He said that this was the first time in the history of building that contractors all over the country had begun to unite.

"In my State," he explained, "we have now perfected an organization of 700 men, and out of the 700 there have been only four back-sliders in a six weeks' strike. The strike is practically broken."

Augustus Smith, Charles T. Wills, and Otto M. Eidlitz came next with brief talks. The tenor of what Messrs. Wills and Eidlitz said was to the effect that the meeting was not designed to launch a war to crush labor unions or union men, but, if possible, to advise and help the unions for the mutual benefit of employer and employe. The demagogue politician must be relegated to some other sphere, they declared.

A. Ferguson, master builder, of Paterson, N. J., told the builders how their brothers in Paterson had been driven to take a step like this. He urged no surrender until the unions learned to be "fair."

Milton Stair, master plumber, and William Baumgarten, the well-known decorator, were the last speakers.

It was on the motion of Lewis A. Harding that the Resolutions Committee was appointed to draft briefly the purpose of the meeting. The committee was named, as follows: Charles T. Wills, builder and general contractor; Otto M. Eidlitz, President of the Mason Builders; James R. Strong, President of the Electrical Contractors' Association; Lewis A. Harding, Trustee of the Master Carpenters' Association, and George A. Jeuist, builder and contractor, of New Rochelle. They retired for half an hour, and brought back the resolution printed above.

DELEGATES AT THE MEETING.

Mr. Prince, in giving out the news of the meeting to more than twenty newspaper men, said that very few of the city's general contractors had failed to be represented along with the delegates from specialists in the building industry. Among the companies that had their members present, besides those already mentioned, were the following: Vassar & Son, Max Vogel, the Thompson-Starrett Company, Henry Maurer & Son, D. C. Weeks & Son, the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company.

Among the representative branches of the Building Trades Association were President John Eisele of the Marble Industry Employers' Association, President W. A. Hankinson of the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of New York, President Howard Wood of the Master League of Cement Workers, President B. D. Traitel of the Tile, Grate and Mantle Association, President John T. Hunt of the New York Electrical Appliance Association, President F. N. Howland of the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, President J. M. Cornell of the Iron League, President James Thompson of the Employing Plasterers' Association, and President J. H. Edelmeyer of the Hoisting Association.

President John Cooper of the Society of Architectural Iron Manufacturers, President M. F. Westergren of the Employers' Association of Roofers and Sheet Metal Workers, President William Baumgarten of the Association of Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers, President C. C. Shayne of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade, President D. W. O'Neil of the Manufacturing Wood Workers' Association of Greater New York, President John H. Selmes of the Lighting Fixtures Association, and President H. D. Moeller of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association.

Not only the heads of these organizations were on hand. There were some associations that were represented by as many as twenty delegates.

"A month ago," said Mr. King of the Arrangements Committee after the meeting was over, "we had in the Building Trades Association nineteen bodies. We have twenty-five now. Then it was a social association entirely; now it is developing."

Charles L. Eidlitz, when asked shortly before midnight for further details of what the builders were planning to do, said:

"We are going to act—and without delay. The details of our plan will be kept secret, but we are in this to stay. Remember, though, that we are not trying to destroy labor unions."

GRIEVANCES OF THE EMPLOYERS.

Another prominent builder said that during the meeting the speakers told many stories of recent experiences they had had with labor delegates.

"Why, the 'shop steward' has come to be a supreme dictator," said this builder. "These stewards are personal representatives of the walking delegate, as well as employes of the contractor. Their only duty is to see that the different union workers on a contract do what the union delegates think they should do.

"Rules about what work a man must do are strict. Not long ago, in the construction of a great building, there arose a dispute between electricians and masons as to who should pierce certain holes in the wall. There was a delay while the central body decided the controversy, and in the interval, although neither set of workmen pierced the holes, the contractor had to pay all the workmen from both their full daily stipends, while they did not a stroke of work.

"That is just one example of the hundreds of things we are fighting. We are going to get rid of them or know the reason why."

The meeting of the Executive Committee to form the new organization for the fight will be held in the Townsend Building at 8 o'clock Monday night.

ORGANIZATION IN BROOKLYN.

Building Contractors Form a Close Union, but Decide Against a General Lock-Out.

About 100 contractors in the building trades, who employ nearly 20,000 men, met last night at the Mechanics and Traders' Hall, at 350 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and formed the Employers' League of the Borough of Brooklyn. During the meeting there was a motion that the members of the league take part in a general lock-out to go into effect to-day, but after much stormy discussion it was defeated.

The league passed a resolution bearing on the present unsettled state of affairs. It was to the effect that no interference by any individual or organization in the business of the members of the league would be permitted, and that no person representing any such organization would be allowed in any shop during work hours. The employers believe that this rule will give relief to the men in their employ as well as themselves, as it will do away with intimidation by walking delegates.

These officers of the League were elected: President—John McNamee; Vice President—P. J. Carlin; Second Vice President and Secretary—J. Sherlock Davis; Treasurer—W. V. Cranford. A board of twenty Trustees was also appointed, which represents every branch of the building trade.

BUILDING TRADES BOARD MEETS.

President Blames Carpenters' Brotherhood for Delay on Schools.

The Board of Building Trades held its regular meeting yesterday and discussed the present situation. John J. Donovan, President of the board, made a statement after the meeting, in which he said:

"We are not going to repudiate the demands of the Building Material Drivers' Union. The constitution of the board provides that there shall be no strikes until all attempts to settle the trouble by arbitration have failed. The board appointed a special committee on behalf of the drivers to try and settle the trouble, but the Building Material Dealers' Association would have nothing to do with us. They organized a union of their own, but do not want to recognize a union of the drivers."

Regarding the tie-up of work on the schools he said: "It has been asserted that the original cause of the stoppage of work on the public schools was strikes ordered by this board. This is not so. The Brotherhood of Carpenters caused the tie-up first. The board is willing to supply all the carpenters necessary. The board is not fighting the Brotherhood of Carpenters, but the brotherhood is fighting the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society."

He said also that members of the employing Plasterers' Association had gone to members of the Building Material Dealers' Association and requested them not to furnish materials for plastering to anybody except members of their association.

CHICAGO ARBITRATION AWARD.

Gasmen Dismissed During a Strike Reinstated, Except Some Who Behaved Improperly.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The Chicago Board of Arbitration last night made its award in the trouble of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company and employes who charged the company with dismissing them because they were members of a labor union.

The board held that the safety of the public is involved in the gas supply and that it would be dangerous to have the gas plants in "the charge of a collection of men who are subject to the absolute orders of some leader who may not have the general good of the public at heart."

The board found that the men dropped from the payrolls of the company before the strike was threatened had no just ground for complaint, but that those discharged during the controversy should be given their former positions. The board, however, bars from reinstatement those who conducted themselves improperly during the strike and those who left the employ of the company without orders from their union.

The company employs many union men in its different departments, and the board protected them by a decree that the company shall "not discriminate against members of any labor body."

The strike began Feb. 3.

BRIDGEPORT TROLLEY STRIKE.

Effort to Resume Traffic Will Be Made by Company Officials To-day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 15.—The Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company, whose conductors and motormen struck today, will make an effort to-morrow forenoon to resume the operations of the local trolley lines. The attempt will be made with non-union men brought here from New York and Philadelphia. Pickets at the stations and the steamboat wharves reported at 11 o'clock that no strike breakers had come here, but there were evidences of preparations for their reception by the company.

W. D. Mulhoney of New York, National President of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, came here tonight and addressed a meeting of the strikers. With National Chairman Dilworth he will direct the actions of the strikers. There was a conference between the Executive Committee of the union and General Manager Sewell this evening, but it was fruitless so far as an agreement was concerned.

There may be an auxiliary strike in consequence of the discharge of a sheet iron worker employed by A. L. Hopkins, a stove dealer. The man was directed to fit up a cooking range in the Barnum Avenue car shed, which will be used as quarters for the strike breakers. When he found out the purpose for which the stove was intended he refused to do the work. He was immediately discharged. The sheet iron workers are considering the case.

The city is very quiet, and there is a holiday air in the main thoroughfares. The police guards have been withdrawn, and no trouble is expected until the cars are started, at least.

The officials of the company say that twenty-five of the old employes will go to work to-morrow. This the strikers vigorously deny. It is possible that a settlement may yet be effected through mutual concessions, but there is little hope of it. In all 225 men are out.

Women Aid in Fighting Strike.

JACKSON, Tenn., May 15.—Wives of railroad men have come to the assistance of the Mobile and Ohio Company during the strike of the trainmen and switchmen. Mrs. Jones has been assisting her husband as baggagemaster, and Mrs. Lancaster has made several trips with her husband, who also is a baggagemaster.

Germond Gets Three Years.

Philip C. Germond, twenty-three years old, a son of the Rev. Dr. Philip Germond of the Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, was arraigned before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of forgery. He pleaded guilty and was sent to prison for three years. Germond was arrested at Wilkesbarre, Penn., a few days ago, after a chase about the country. While a fugitive he passed bad checks on a number of hotels. He is married, but neither his wife nor his father was in court.

CHICAGO POLICE SEEK ROSSEAU'S ASSISTANT

Think He Labored in Another Bedroom Workshop.

Inspector McClusky, However, Professes to Believe That the Dynamiter Had No Accomplices.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—Chicago and New York detectives to-day concentrated their efforts in a search for a second bedroom workshop in which they believe an assistant of Russell made parts of the mechanism installed in the infernal machine placed on the Cunard dock in New York. Detective Sergeants Carey of New York and Howe of the Central Station visited nearly a dozen flat buildings just east of Mrs. Ehlen's building, in Washington Boulevard.

"I believe Russell had a second bedroom workshop within two blocks away, where he built the infernal machine," Detective Sergeant Carey said.

"When Russell first appeared at the flat building on April 15 he had no baggage of any kind with him. He asked to be shown a light room, and then consented to take the front room. Mrs. Ehlen watched him walk east in Washington Boulevard and noticed he looked backward over his shoulder as if to see whether he was being watched. A few minutes after he left the flat he returned, carrying a small telescope. Where did he go for the telescope? Personally I believe Russell fetched it from a room within two blocks of Mrs. Ehlen's flat.

"The box in which the infernal machine was inclosed was not made in Chicago; that I know. The parts of the machine were constructed here and taken to New York in the trunk. They were put together there."

The police are also searching for Russell's assistant. They believe him to be a man about thirty-three years old. When Russell appeared at the express office he was accompanied by a taller companion, whom the police believe to be the man who assisted in the manufacture of the infernal machine.

DYNAMITE BOUGHT HERE.

McClusky Finds Firm That Sold It—Doubts Report That Rosseau Sailed on the Umbria.

Inspector McClusky, Chief of the Detective Bureau, returned from Chicago yesterday, whither he went Wednesday in the hope of obtaining a clue that would lead to the arrest of G. Rosseau, the dynamiter who last week sent the infernal machine to the Cunard pier.

The Inspector stayed in Chicago only long enough to satisfy himself that the man who boarded on Washington Boulevard and who gave his name as G. Russell was G. Rosseau, the dynamiter, and that the mechanism of the infernal machine had been constructed in that city. He left Detective Sergts. Curey and Funston there to take charge of the Western end of the case.

"While I will have to admit that my investigation did not bring anything new to light that is of very great importance, yet I am not disappointed with my trip," said the Inspector. "We have established one fact, and that is that only one man was concerned in the whole affair, and in my opinion that one man was not a member of any band or secret society.

"The reason I went to Chicago was because I was in possession of many facts in connection with this case that it would not have been safe to send by wire. When I arrived in Chicago, however, I found that a morning newspaper out there had printed Rosseau's name and his Chicago address. I was very sorry to see this, for the publication of new facts only tends to make our task more difficult, and it is certainly hard enough as it is. I did not expect to find Rosseau in Chicago, but I did expect to obtain more facts than I did.

"Rosseau was not a New Yorker, of that I am certain. He was often in Chicago, and if I were asked to give his home address I would give it as Chicago. But Chicago is not the only city that we are investigating, as several other places have yielded up clues regarding our man.

"As for the dynamite plot, it was the work of one man. That one man worked alone and he bought his dynamite right here in New York. We know where the place is and have settled that point beyond doubt. The mechanism in the box was probably made in Chicago, but may have been put together in this city. The box was probably made here. Rosseau was never connected with the Cunard Line, and I do not place much credence in the report that he may have sailed on the Umbria. The man's description has been telegraphed to the police of every city in this country and Canada, and as the description is a good one, we naturally hope for good results. However, if we had a photograph of him we could work more swiftly.

"I do not know yet how the dynamiter spelled his name. It may have been Rosso, Rosseau, or Rosseaux. I understand that he spoke English fluently and without an accent, and De Belmonte, a French boarder at the house of Mrs. Currie in this city, where Rosseau stayed for a week, told me that once when he addressed him in French the man acted as if he did not understand him. One great drawback we have encountered in our investigation is an inability to find any correspondence of the man's that we could compare with the letter sent to Gen. Greene. I admit that we are a long way off on this case, but I have hopes of getting hold of something very soon that will net great results."

Gen. Greene had nothing to add to what Inspector McClusky had said. When asked if he had any criticism to make of the Detective Bureau or McClusky for their failure to find Rosseau, he replied:

"I am perfectly satisfied with the work of Inspector McClusky and the men under him. So far they have done very well."

It appears that when Rosseau purchased his dynamite he explained that he required it for blasting, and gave directions to send it to a place the location of which could not give rise to the suspicion that it was not in fact intended for blasting purposes.

BABY BORN IN A THEATRE.

Made Her Debut During First Act of "The Runaways"—Second Act Interrupted by Smoke.

Interesting episodes not on the programme marked both acts of "The Runaways" at the Casino Theatre last evening. Mrs. Curtis of 334 West Thirty-fourth Street suddenly rose from her seat in the front row of the balcony, whispered to Esther, the women's colored attendant, who hurried with her into the women's sitting room. Dr. Oscar M. Leiser and Dr. P. M. Grausman were hastily summoned, but Esther, who has five babies of her own, met them at the door and announced that there was nothing for them to do except to shout "Hurrah!" for Erminie Curtis, the latest New Yorker, pink, pretty, and healthy, who had evaded the rule against the admission of babies to evening theatre shows.

Mother and child had just been sent home and Alex Clarke, in the second act, was singing how

The Vanderbilts and Astors
Will be doing stunts at Pastor's
A hundred years from now,

when a lot of people got up from the best parquet seats and went to the rear, and a cloud of smoke rolled out from under the stage and over the footlights. Mr. Clarke had to stop singing and explain that it came from a small fire down in Forty-second Street, and that there was no possible danger. Nobody went out.

WIDOW SUES FOR WASTED LOVE

Mrs. Conners, Fifty-six Years Old, Says an Elderly Liveryman Broke Marriage Engagement.

Mrs. Mary A. Conners, a widow, fifty years old, is suing Peter F. Russell, who is fifty-six years old, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to recover $5,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry. Mrs. Conners formerly lived in Saratoga, but now resides in Brooklyn. Russell is a liveryman in Saratoga, and is said to be wealthy. The case came up for trial before Justice Keogh yesterday afternoon, but an adjournment was taken until Monday.

The plaintiff alleges that she became acquainted with Russell in Saratoga in 1884, and that four years later he proposed marriage to her, she accepting the offer. The defendant had a branch business at a resort in the South, and was absent from Saratoga every Winter. The plaintiff alleges that after a time the defendant's love for her grew cold, and he put off the marriage ceremony from time to time. The widow suffered great mental anguish, and was always willing to be reconciled to the defendant, but the defendant was not reconcilable. Russell denies that he ever proposed marriage to the widow.

THE PRESIDENT IN THE YOSEMITE PARK.

Gets Dusty Riding in Stage, and Goes Mountain Climbing and Horseback Riding.

WAWAONA, Cal., May 15.—After a tiring ride, partly by train and partly in stages, the President and his party have arrived at the Big Tree section and the Yosemite National Park. Mr. Roosevelt will stay in the park until Monday.

The President got an early start this morning for the Yosemite. His special train, minus the two sleeping cars and the baggage car, which were left at Berenda, arrived at Raymond at 7:30 o'clock. The train was split in two on account of the heavy grade between Berenda and Raymond. The President and his party started for the Big Tree country in stages.

At Grub Gulch the President was presented with flowers by a number of little girls. He alighted from the stage and shook hands with his small admirers, and spoke a few words of greeting to the grown folks assembled there.

At 11:15 the party arrived in stages at Ahwahnee, completing the first half of their journey to the Big Tree country, and luncheon was served there. The ride from Raymond was a dusty one, and the members of the party presented a bedraggled appearance as the coaches drove up to the station.

After luncheon the President began to ascend the mountains. The day was perfect, bright, and clear, and as he went higher and higher he saw the plains of the San Joaquin stretching to the far distant Coast Range. He arrived at the entrance of the Mariposa Big Tree Grove late in the afternoon, where he was met by a detachment of horse and two forest rangers, with two saddle horses. The President rode among the grand sequoias and through the park on horseback, accompanied by John Muir, who is familiar with the Big Tree country and the Yosemite National Park.

A RUMOR IN OAKLAND.

Mayor Received Letter Saying Italians Were Conspiring Against the President.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 15.—Rumors of a plot to assassinate the President during his visit here yesterday have been circulating here to-day. It is said the police exercised more than usual care in guarding the President while he was in this city.

The only ground for these sensational reports, it appears, was a communication received late Wednesday by Mayor Olney. The communication was signed "K. N." and said that two men, named Charles Girardo and Antonio Polivinco, the latter an Italian who tried to kill the Emperor of Austria before St. Stephen's Church in Vienna on May 18, 1867, had agreed to meet at Girardo's house to discuss the killing of the President. The writer added: "I heard that Girardo was in correspondence with Czolgosz at Los Angeles."

MERCY FOR WOMAN BIGAMIST.

Mr. Jerome's Plea for Victim of Rabbinical Divorce—Another Case Developed in Court.

When Ena Maslow, who on Thursday pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy before Judge Foster in the Court of General Sessions, was brought up for sentence yesterday, District Attorney Jerome, addressing Judge Foster, said that while he was sorry for the woman, he felt it incumbent upon him to recommend that she be not let off without some punishment, however slight. Judge Foster then sentenced her to thirty days in the Penitentiary.

"This defendant," said Mr. Jerome, "thought she had the right to remarry under the rabbinical divorce. I have been informed that she never for an instant believed she was doing any wrong, and but for the effect this would have on her coreligionists, many of whom are ignorant of our laws and customs, I should certainly ask your Honor to let this woman go."

Ena married a man named Maslow in December, 1897. She obtained a "ghet" or Jewish divorce in March, 1899. Believing that she was legally divorced from her husband, she married Abraham Polokansky in March of this year. This was discovered in the course of an investigation into the evil of rabbinical divorces which has been made by the Educational Alliance.

A case of similar nature was brought to light yesterday when Isaac Mullershevitch was arrested in the corridor of the Court of Special Sessions and taken before Justice Mayer, who, sitting as a Magistrate, committed him to the Tombs, under $3,000 bail, on a charge of bigamy. The arrest was brought about through a charge of assault preferred by Dora Reiss against Sarah Muller. Dora Reiss carried an infant in her arms. She accused the other woman of pulling her hair and scratching her face. The trial was held on May 12, and the Muller woman was convicted and remanded until yesterday for sentence.

While Dora Reiss was on the stand and was asked if she was a relative of the defendant, she replied, through an interpreter: "Yes, she is my husband's wife."

Justice Mayer learned that Mullershevitch had married the Reiss woman on May 5, 1901, and deserted her in three months, and that later she had learned he had obtained a rabbinical divorce and married Sarah Muller. A vain search was made for the man by the police.

Yesterday when Sarah Muller was brought up for sentence a lawyer rushed into the courtroom and told Roundsman Lane of the Court Squad that he had been retained by the woman's husband to look out for her interests.

"Where is he?" asked the officer.

"Out in the corridor, there," the lawyer replied.

Roundsman Lane then arrested the man. The woman was remanded.

THINKS LENS STARTED A FIRE.

Dr. Adsit Believes a Blemish in a Window Pane Caused the Loss of His Barn.

SUCCASUNNA, N. J., May 15.—Dr. N. H. Adsit thinks he has discovered the cause of the fire that destroyed his fine new barn last Sunday. In going over the ruins he found some pieces of glass from the window that was in the loft. He was struck by the peculiar appearance of one piece that had been a blemish in the pane, and examination showed that it was a strong lens.

Dr. Adsit tested it in the sun, and found that the rays focused about two feet from the glass. Thus centred, they ignited paper in ten seconds.

That piece of glass was in the west end of the barn, and the fire started at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the sun was in the west. Dr. Adsit believes that the sun's rays were focused through this glass and ignited hay in the loft, which had recently been piled near the window in question for the first time since the barn was built.

MRS. BLUM'S BODY FOUND.

Thought the Woman Leaped from a Recreation Pier May 5.

Policemen Gore, Horan, and Lewis of the Harbor Squad Sub-Station, at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, yesterday afternoon found the body of Mrs. Jennie Blum, wife of Alfred E. Blum, a Harlem clothier, floating off Astoria.

The woman is believed to have leaped from the recreation pier at the foot of East One Hundred and Twelfth Street on the morning of May 5, the watchman having seen her there, and a few minutes after noting that she had disappeared, leaving her hat, buckle, and ruche on the stringpiece. She had been an invalid for some time, and her husband says she was flighty at times.

GROUT CHARGES FRAUD IN THE ARMORY BOARD

Controller's Investigation Said to Affect a High Official.

Indictments May Be Found—Secretary Gustaveson Tells of Contracts in His Department.

Controller Grout yesterday started to investigate one of the city departments concerning which many rumors have been circulated for several months. No charges have been filed officially against any one, but the District Attorney's office is at work on the matter, and it was said yesterday that indictments might be found against some city official.

The call of Assistant District Attorney Clarke on Mr. Grout developed the fact that the department under investigation is the Armory Board, of which Mayor Low is Chairman and James L. Wells of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, and Brig. Gens. James McLeer and George Moore Smith are members. After the call of Assistant District Attorney Clarke, Controller Grout said:

"From the information I have received so far I am convinced that the affair is one of the most damnable pieces of roguery every perpetrated on the city."

Mr. Grout said that he had information concerning a "dummy" company which had been receiving large contracts for city supplies of coal, and that an official of the city was interested in the concern. The alleged irregularities in the purchase of coal during the last strike are the basis of the charges, and last evening it was said that the only person who seemed to be implicated was a minor city official.

All that Assistant District Attorney Clarke would say abou the case was:

"I was called into consultation with Mr. Grout and was told that false claims had been made against the city. It involves a high official, but who it is I am not at liberty to state. It appears on the surface to be a very flagrant case, involving a large sum of money."

Secretary John P. Gustaveson of the Armory Board was seen late last evening. He said:

"I understand that Controller Grout and Mr. Clarke of the District Attorney's office have had a talk about my affairs to-day."

Secretary Gustaveson said he had no knowledge of any charges. When asked whether the firm of Day & Co., of which Henry T. Gustaveson, brother of the Secretary of the Armory Board, is a member, had received large contracts frim the city, he said:

"Any statement that I am connected with the firm of Day & Co. is absolutely false. My brother, under the firm name of Day & Co., has been doing general carpentering work for years. He has had several contracts with the city, but I don't believe the entire amount would be $5,000 in the last year. I never manipulated any contracts in his favor, or shared in any of the profits. I understand that the complaint is that my brother signed himself Henry Day & Co., when his name was not registered in the County Clerk's office as the owner of the firm."

Secretary Gustaveson said that a complaint had been made about the coal supplied to the armories last year.

"When coal was so scarce last year I tried to get coal for the armories. The coal men would not sell in large quantities, giving as the reason that it was not absolutely necessary that the armories should be supplied with coal, while it was necessary to supply factories in which large numbers of men were employed.

"I called on Mayor Low, and he said that the coal must be obtained. I tried my best to get coal, and one day a supply man by the name of Samuel Lewis was in my office and I asked him to get two hundred tons of coal for the city. He said he would try, and finally got a bid from Curtis & Blaisdell by making the statement that the coal was needed for charitable institutions. When Mayor Low was told about this arrangement he said that the coal must not be got under those circumstances, and he absolutely refused to accept it. He said that the coal must be got, but not by any false statement.

"I inquired of many heads of city departments as to how they were getting coal, and Tenement House Commissioner De Forest said he was paying $20 a ton for fuel to put in his private house. I finally found a barge load of coal of 263 tons, and as I had orders to get only 200 tons, I naturally hesitated, but finally made the purchase at $9 a ton. I had to take dirt and all, as the coal was not screened. I made a report to Commissioners Wells about the matter."

Secretary Gustaveson then explained the details through which the bill went when presented to the city for payment. He said:

"When the man I contracted with for the coal presented his bill Controller Grout refused payment on the ground that the charge was excessive. The man then brought a certified check to show that he had paid $6.50 a ton for the coal, but Controller Grout refused to pay more than $5 a ton, and the contractor is now suing the city.

"I know the whole truth about this matter, and I suppose they are striking at some one higher up than myself. If a man higher up in the city service can be attacked over my head, I suppose it will be done."

The investigation by Mr. Grout was caused by letters from regimental armories in reference to the supply of coal received. Engineer Floyd of the Seventh Regiment Armory said in a letter to the Controller that the coal was suitable for use, but was not up to the standard. He said that considering the scarcity of coal that the city was lucky to get a supply at the figures given.

Henry T. Gustaveson was a caller at the Controller's office yesterday. He had a long talk with Mr. Grout, after which it was said that Mr. Gustaveson made a plain statement of his dealings with the city. He said that his contracts were obtained under the name of Day & Co., and explained that he had been unsuccessful in the building business prior to 1898 and when he started business again he assumed the name of his brother-in-law, Mr. Day.

MURDERER CHEATS JUSTICE.

Was to be Hanged at 8 o'Clock, but Took Morphine and Died at 8:15.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 15.—William McCarty, wife murderer, who was to be hanged at 8 o'clock this morning, took morphine some time during the night and died at 8:15. The death watch, Alexander McKeever, sat within three feet of McCarty all night, but says he is absolutely at a loss to know how or when he took the drug.

At 1 o'clock McCarty became restless and turned over on his cot. Jailer Robert Wallace was in the cell at the time. He accused McCarty of doing something he ought not to do. McCarty called for whiskey, but Wallace brought him coffee instead. He drank the coffee and went into violent convulsions.

HELD AS SOUND PIRATES.

Two Young Men Are Arrested at Perth Amboy on Yacht Said to Have Been Stolen.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., May 15.—Numerous robberies along the shore of Staten Island Sound within the last week will be explained, it is believed, by the capture here last night of the sloop yacht Pinochle, and her alleged pirate crew, the members of which say they are Edward and Ernest Scott, brothers, of 214 East Fifty-ninth Street, Manhattan. The boat, which was seized by the police, up to a week ago was an honest pleasure craft of the Stuyvesant Yacht Club at Port Morris, when she suddenly disappeared.

The young men arrested with her are twenty-one and twenty-three years old, and one of them, there is reason to believe, is a brother of a former resident of this place who was sent to prison about a year ago for the larceny of a yacht. When the Pinochle was boarded in her cabins were found heavy cases filled with men's and women's wearing apparel. There was silverware, too, and other household goods.

Two dynamos, two brass propellers, a rowboat, and a lot of yacht fittings were stolen Tuesday night from the launch works of H. E. Decker at Tottenville, and the police say that some of the machinery was found on the yacht. The young men went to the plant Sunday and were shown over it by a son of the proprietor, when they presented themselves as prospective purchasers of an auxiliary gasoline engine for their yacht. The stuff was carried off in a big naphtha launch belonging to Mr. Decker, which has since been found.

The name of the yacht had been removed from the stern, and it was not until the component metal letters were found in the cabin and pieced together that her identity was known. The prisoners questioned separately told stories that did not tally, one, for instance, saying that their father was a machinist and living with their mother and other children, while the other declared they were orphans. The yacht is valued at $1,000, and Recorder Pickersgill committed the alleged pirates to await requisition from New York.

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RIOT IN ELIZABETH COURT.

Spectators Applauded Defiance of a Magistrate and the Police Took Summary Action.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 15.—Judicial dignity was summarily vindicated in Police Justice Mahon's courtroom here to-day, when the throng of spectators assembled to watch the disposition of Sunday ball players applauded a defiance of the court by Jeremiah Tiernan, counsel for the prisoners. The courtroom was cleared and four men were locked up for a time.

The action of the police in arresting the ball players on Sunday was due to the charge of Supreme Court Justice Van Syckel to the May Grand Jury, when he declared it to be the duty of that body to indict the entire police force if this violation of the Sabbath law was not stopped in this city.

Naturally, the great majority of the spectators at to-day's hearing were ball players or their friends. When Tiernan was informed that no jury had been empaneled to try his clients, although he had asked for such a jury last Sunday, he took a big roll of bills from his pocket, and, slapping it down on the Justice's desk, said that he would pay the expenses of calling a jury, and that if there was not one on hand at the next hearing he would appeal to the City Council for the immediate removal of Justice Mahon from his office.

This started the excitement, and there were frenzied hand clapping and loud cheers for the lawyer. Acting Chief of Police Walsh immediately called upon all the policemen in the room to follow, and threw himself upon the crowd, which became a shouting, struggling mob. Men struck and fell over each other in their haste to reach the doors, whether they had taken any part in the demonstration or not. No fire panic could have cleared the room quicker. When it was all over, four of the leaders in the disturbance were in the hands of the police.

Justice Mahon then placidly reiterated his decision that the cases stand adjourned until May 25, by which time it is expected that Chief of Police Tenny, who is deeply interested in the matter, will have returned from a trip South. The men who were captured in the police charge were locked up at Police Headquarters, but were let go after half an hour spent in meditation behind the prison bars.

POUGHKEEPSIE FIRE INQUEST.

Held at the Request of Insurance Companies on the Burning of the Van Alen House.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 15.—An inquest was begun by Coroner Harry Selfridge today into the circumstances surrounding the destruction by fire of the Van Alen house, near New Hamburg, which was burned to the ground on the night of Feb. 14 last. The request for the inquest was made by the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia and the Royal Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England.

Constable Henry Baum of Wappinger's Falls made an affidavit of information and belief that the house was set on fire. The principal witnesses to-day were Charles B. Hall, a real estate broker of New York, and his wife, Emily O. Hall. It was shown that the Van Alen place was purchased a few days before the fire by Mrs. Hall for $12,000 from Ellis B. Southworth, a real estate broker of New York.

Mrs. Hall assumed a mortgage of $5,000 and gave Southworth a new one for $7,000, there being no other consideration. Southworth demanded that the house be insured to indemnify him in case of fire, and Mrs. Hall took out policies on it aggregating $14,000. No evidence was given connecting any person with the fire. The inquest was adjourned for one week.

RIOT CALL AT NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—Mayor Boyle declared the City of Newport to be in a state of riot at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon as the climax of trouble between the police stationed on Broadway and a gang of track layers employed by the Old Colony Street Railway, who intended to lay a switch in face of an order not to do so.

The riot call was sounded on the fire bells, the Fire Department was placed in readiness to help the police, and Mayor Boyle, as the commanding civil officer, had arranged to have the Newport Artillery and the Newport company of the Naval Reserves called out.

While matters looked threatening for a couple of hours the danger of actual hand-to-hand conflict between the police and the track layers was not great, for the reason that the fifty workmen were scared by overwhelming numbers, fully 5,000 persons standing ready to back up Mayor Boyle and the police.

To-night the City Council made permanent the Mayor's order issued forbidding the Old Colony Company to lay the switch.

At 6:30 o'clock the workmen were called off, indicating that, for a time at least, the effort to lay the switch had been delayed. The police are on duty on the turn-out tonight.

Open-Air Wagner Performance.

BERLIN, May 15.—An open-air performance of a Wagner opera in the Thiergarten of Berlin will be the climax to the festivities upon the occasion of the forthcoming unveiling of the great monument to the master. The opera selected is "Die Meistersinger." Hans Richter will direct the production, and he will be assisted by Siegfried Wagner. The best singers and an enormous chorus will be engaged for the occasion.

Not Familiar with Them.

Miss Bookley—You are from Boston, I believe, Mr. Staples?

Mr. Staples—Yes. I lived there several years.

"Then you must know all about Browning and Emerson."

"N—no, I can't say that I do. Clothing firm, isn't it?"—Kansas City Journal.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

2:15 A. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Fort Washington Avenue; Ward & Oliphant; damage, $100.

5:55 A. M.—451 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; William Altmayer; damage, $100.

6:15 A. M.—1,481 Hoe Street; Frank Zeboso; damage, $50.

8:15 A. M.—200 East Ninety-sixth Street; Joseph Marco; no damage.

11 A. M.—64 Clinton Street; Julius Bachrach; damage slight.

1:10 P. M.—86 Delancey Street; Sarah Fleisher; no damage.

7:10 P. M.—11 Rutgers Street; Annie Tyler; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—1,004 Jackson Avenue; N. J. Cuddy; damage trifling.

9:20 P. M.—108 Delancey Street; Samuel Nodler; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—340 East Forty-sixth Street; James Smith; damage, $5.

9:45 P. M.—40 First Street; Hansel Berman; damage trifling.

11:00 P. M.—166 East One Hundred and Third Street; George Sprenser; damage, $200.

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On Tuesdays Dr. A. Judson Benedict, the Medical Director, will be at the Hotel Albert (Eleventh Street and University Place) for consultation without charge.
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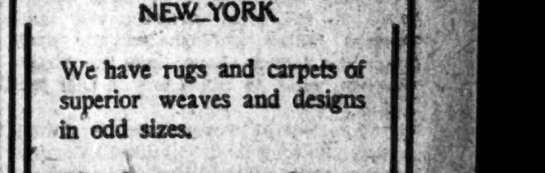

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NEW YORK SENDS AID TO KISHINEFF VICTIMS

Twenty-five Thousand Rubles Forwarded by Cable.

Letters from Witnesses of the Butchery of the Jews Give Details of the Tragedy.

Twenty-five thousand rubles were sent to Kishineff, Russia, by cable yesterday for the relief of the sufferers in the anti-Semitic riots which raged throughout that city on April 19, 20, and 21, in which Jewish men, women, and children were butchered by the Russian mob, and the entire Jewish quarter looted. Yesterday's consignation was sent by Arnold Cohn for the Central Relief Committee, and makes a total of 41,500 rubles, or nearly $22,000, sent from this city alone since the stories of the outrage began to arrive. Fully as much again has been sent from other parts of the country, and the collections are growing.

This fund has been made up thus far largely in dollars, nickels, and dimes of the Russian Jews of the United States—sufferers and descendants of sufferers of the riots of 1880 and 1881—who realize fully the horrors depicted by the press during the last two weks. The funds will be divided per capita among the surviving Jewish residents of Kishineff, who are said now to be gradually making their way back to their ruined homes from the outlying forests, where they fled like hunted animals. It is estimated that every one of these sufferers will get from 5 to 7 rubles, and as fast as money is needed it will be sent forward from the constantly growing fund here. Almost $1,000 a day is coming in here at present, and this will continue, as the Russian Jews of New York are thoroughly aroused to the dreadful calamity which has been inflicted on their brethren.

Mr. Cohn of the Relief Committee said yesterday that no effort would be made to transport the Kishineff survivors to this country.

"We do not tell them to come to this country," said Mr. Cohn, "but they know it is the only country on earth for them to flee to. Some will undoubtedly come, and I understand that several are on the way. These will undoubtedly be taken care of, but we are not conducting an immigration movements."

It was said yesterday that the Relief Committee organized by the wealthier Jews of the down-town districts would probably devote their energies largely to assisting those who suffered most severely in Kishineff to get out of Russia and to this country, where they would be looked after until they were able to take care of themselves. Myer S. Isaacs, one of the members of this committee, said yesterday that it would hold a meeting this evening.

A concert in aid of the Kishineff fund will be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson Street, this evening. The concert will be under the direction of Eugene Bernstein.

The Kaphan Theatrical Syndicate will give a benefit on June 7 under the auspices of The Jewish Morning Journal for the victims of the massacres. It is said that Gov. Odell and Mayor Low have promised to be present. Tickets will be on sale, commencing Tuesday, at the office of The Jewish Morning Journal, the Academy of Music, and at the syndicate's office, 1,931 Broadway.

CROWDS EAGER FOR NEWS

The extent to which the Kishineff outrages have wrought up the Jewish population of the east side may be gathered from the largely increased sale of the various local Jewish papers, the offices of which are besieged all day by eager throngs, seeking scraps of information over which to speculate upon the possible fate of relatives or friends. Information generally comes in the form of letters written by Russian residents to friends in this country. These letters, which keep arriving here from Jews of undoubted standing and veracity, in no respect lessen the horrors of the riots, as told in the first dispatches. The Jewish Daily News has ready for publication a long account of the troubles, not only in Kishineff, but also in many other Russian towns where Jews are numerous. These letters, which will be published from day to day, are written by a man who is probably the best-known Hebrew writer in Russia. The paper dares not publish his name, fearing to call down upon him the vengeance of the Russian Government.

One of the most interesting additions to the story of the massacre was published yesterday in The Jewish Herald. It is a letter written by an eye-witness of the scenes in Kishineff to a friend in Odessa, and forwarded to this country. This letter tends to show that no police protection whatever was given the Jews during the rioting and that the massacre was rather countenanced by the city officials. The letter is in part as follows:

"'It is impossible to relate to you all that has taken place at the massacre of our brethren at Kishineff. The entire affair might be compared to the outbreak of a volcano pouring down lava on the heads of our unfortunate co-religionists. The frightened women and children hid themselves in cellars and the garrets, but even there the mob searched them out. Women were dragged by their hair and their heads crushed against the stone walls. Women kept defending their children until they saw their last hour, and then, to save them, the daughters must be preserved by remaining silent as the grave. In order to accomplish this many a tender mother strangled her babe in order that it should not attract the attention of the rioters.

"'An old Jew with the appearance of a patriarch was seen running from a synagogue with a holy scroll of the Law. A Moslik met him, and with one blow of a sharp instrument cleft his head. Many other Jews ran to save God's Word from defilement, but they were met by the mob and either stabbed or beheaded. The scroll was afterward spread on the street and torn into shreds.

"'Women were dragged out and subjected to unspeakable indignities.

"'If you imagine for an instant that this dastardly outrage was committed only by a wild, fanatic mob, without any leadership, you are greatly mistaken. One of the leaders was a notary public—a well-known personage of this city. Another was a well-to-do wine merchant. These two led the mob as Generals lead an army. When the poor Jews and their wives and children were driven in the direction of the police stations they raised their hands and, with cries of agony, appealed to the Police Captains for protection. The only answer was a derisive laugh and the two words, 'Protch Zehidy!'—'Get out! Miserable Jews!'

"'The police say now that they made investigation to find out the guilty ones. Nay, it is a contemptible lie! If that were a fact they could have entered the houses of the many city officers and found there all the gold and silver to the value of over a million rubles, stolen from the Jewish dwellings.'"

The Jewish News prints several letters written by Jews in Russia, tending to show that the anti-Semitic riots are likely to spread all over the empire. An article in its news columns says:

"A letter to Mr. Sodean, 27 Jefferson Street, reports that rumors are current in Odessa that there has been another 'pogrom' in Nicholiev. It is very likely that there has been a terrible tragedy in that town, and that the Russian Government has succeeded in suppressing the news. It is known now that the Government is endeavoring to suppress many facts concerning Kishineff, as was shown by the official report reprinted in these columns yesterday.

According to another letter from Odessa, sent to B. Gilbert, 149 Monroe Street, the Jews of that city are in momentary expectation of an attack. "But," writes Mr. Gilbert's correspondent, "we are well prepared. The city is placarded with warnings against disturbances, and all outdoor assemblages are prohibited. No more than two persons are permitted to stand together.

A letter to Solomon Weinstein of 54 Hester Street reports that there were outbreaks in Dubossar, Tamunowe, and Tcharpi.

In Bender the Jews learned that the peasants were preparing to attack them. A collection of 4,000 rubles was made, and the money taken to the fortress. Then soldiers were sent to protect them until the religious holidays of the peasantry were at an end.

The News also prints a letter received by Mrs. Yette Feldman from her husband, Nochaun Feldman, who spent some time in this country and is now in Kashineff. The letter describes the massacre as follows:

"'For many doubtless heard of the 'Pogrom' which broke out in Kishineff. My hand trembles, my brain is on fire, and my thoughts are confused when I begin to write these lines. I am ill from the blows which I have received. May God grant that I fully recover in even a month or two. The few dollars that you have sent me were also stolen—I myself gave up the money so that my life should be spared. I have only my watch and chain. At this time it had been hidden and the assassins did not find it.

"'Dear wife, since the world is in existence, and as long as it will yet exist, may God preserve the Jews from such a massacre as this one in Kishineff. There have been massacres in Odessa, in Balte, in Kieff, but never has there yet been such a terrible massacre as in Kishineff. A great battle was fought.

"'To-day I had a visit from the doctor; as soon as he left me, I hired a carriage and drove to the hospital. In the hospital there are 455 wounded. May God grant recovery for even 100 of them. And the doctors declare that even the 100 or so who may recover will remain crippled for life. From the hospital I drove to the cemetery. There lay thirty-eight corpses which had, to-day, been interred. These thirty-eight were photographed before they were dressed for their last resting place, and those who are expected to die in the hospital to-day will also be photographed. This calamity is greater than the calamity of the destruction of the Temple. Three-quarter parts of Kishineff is destroyed. People were slaughtered in their own houses; furniture was chopped into bits; bed clothing was torn up in the streets; houses were burned; the stones from the walls were scattered about; even the chimneys were torn down; a waste was made of all Kishineff. The city is, now, as white as snow in mid-winter, from the feathers that lie scattered about. Not even a towel was left to one man. Eight thousand families are lying on the street with nothing but the sky over them. Brands were put to the houses and burned, and men, women, and children, all naked, barely escaped with their lives. On the streets, to every ten persons, five pounds of bread is given. My sister, Esther, with her two children, were brought into my father's house in nothing but their nightclothes. They are beaten and bruised and sick. My sister's condition is so serious that we had to remove her to the hospital. May God have pity upon her!

"'In the surrounding villages the Jews shared similar fates. In the beginning no one was aware of the havoc wrought in the villages; but now, even while writing this letter, eight dead bodies were brought in from one village, and how many more will yet be brought in from other villages only God in heaven knows! Our block alone was left unmolested; and that, not entirely. The house next our own was ransacked. All stores were battered and all velvets and cloths torn to shreds. Kishineff resembled an old burial ground with broken tombstones. All the synagogues were burned, the scrolls of the law were cut into little pieces and scattered on the streets. Ruin! ruin! ruin! In fifty long years Kishineff will not recover from this terrible massacre.

"'The white canvas huts were put up where the homeless are sheltered, guarded by soldiers.

"'At the first outbreak the Judges and the people in the districts were in sympathy with the rioters. It seemed as if they had all conspired to have this massacre. The roundsmen, the policemen, and the priests, themselves, took part in the looting. They beat the Jews, drove them into their houses and incited the mobs to fall upon them and kill.

"'Only our house was left; and for that I am to be thanked. For, no sooner did I hear of the massacre than I hastened to the Police Captain of Utchastok and gave him 15 rubles; and with 5 roubles more to three policemen I procured six soldiers and three policemen to guard the house. When the mob came to our door I grasped a pistol and shot at the crowd; but the soldiers took the pistol from me; they were in sympathy with the crowd. I seized a board and guarded our door; my father, my brother, and several neighbors bravely kept the mob from the house. The police, unlike the soldiers, helped me. Seeing that the mob would not stand off much longer, I asked one of the police to take my place while I ran through the rear of the house, to the Captain, who immediately ordered ten horsemen to come on the scene. On their arrival the mob dispersed. I received several heavy blows, but, thank God, that we escaped with our lives.

"'The misfortune is great. Not one person was left with a dress or a coat to wear.

"'I can write no more; my strength fails me and my brain is confused; one would have to write day and night for one whole month to be able to describe part of the happenings. The number of killed is not yet rightly estimated. In my next letter I shall try to give you correct figures.'

NOCHAM FELDMAN.

Among the letters received in this country giving details of the scenes in the ill-fated city is one written from Odessa and addressed to Isaiah Goldshire of Philadelphia. It is as follows:

I write you this to relieve your mind. There was a terrible riot in Kishineff, where there were most horrible scenes. People were not only robbed and pillaged, but also slaughtered and torn to pieces. You will be surprised when you hear that the authorities participated in it. Even the Procutor did not interfere. If new orders had not been sent from Odessa not a single man would have been left alive; as it is, many people were killed and still more seriously injured. They expected a similar riot in Odessa, but, thank God, it is all quiet here. America is certainly a happy country that it does not have riots. It is simply horrible to contemplate how human beings are trampled under foot, their eyes put out and then put to death.

About 700 people were killed and many more are in hospitals at the point of death. Many of the officials of the city were arrested, and a great deal of the spoils, comprising gold, silver, and other valuable property, was found in their houses. Many Jews have disappeared, and no one knows what has become of them. Men were found dead in the cellars. Many have died from fright. The fields are covered with groups of the dead awaiting burial. It is rumored that the authorities in St. Petersburg will adopt strenuous measures to punish the rioters. I will let you know about it.

THOUSANDS BEG FOR BREAD.

A graphic description of the scenes during the riots is given in a letter received by A. Specter of Brooklyn, and printed in The Jewish Evening Post of Philadelphia. The letter is dated Kishineff, and is as follows:

First of all, we are all well, dear brother. These words, "we are all well," have far more significance in this letter than in any other. I think there is no one in America who does not know what happened in Kishineff, but I hardly think there is any one who can adequately describe all the horrors which took place here. Thousands of people lost their homes and have to beg for bread. More than forty-five people lost their lives. Eighty-five are at the point of death, and those who survive will remain crippled for life. About 400 are not so seriously wounded, but even they are suffering intensely. The police patrolled the streets and quietly looked on as the marauders killed, stabbed, slaughtered, violated, robbed, and pillaged. They not only did not interfere, but actually incited the rabble and cried: "Stronger, lads, stronger! Go ahead! Beat the Jews! Beat them!"

It is self-evident that the rioters did not have to be told twice. On Kalodosh Street the destruction was greater than elsewhere. The mob attacked David Kavlo and plucked out his tongue while he was alive. After that they put him to death. Do you remember Kalamar Valovits, who lived not far from us? They killed him, too. Near the old bridge the condition of affairs was simply awful. Many were killed or mortally wounded.

The hospital is now like a battlefield after a battle. There is not sufficient space for all the sick. All the rooms are filled with cots, and the groans of the wounded are simply heartrending. Small children, mere babies, with their heads split and all bandaged up, lie clustering around their parents, who are also at the point of death. The heart breaks from pity. If the police had permitted the Jews to defend themselves a great deal might have been averted. On the last day of the Passover it was requested by the rabbis in all the synagogues that no Jew should go out of doors, because it was Easter, and it would be safer that the Jew stay within doors. Naturally this was obeyed, and every one stayed at home. All of a sudden we saw a number of ruffians and soldiers throwing stones into Jewish houses. We are accustomed to such treatment, but things did not stop here. They began to break stores and to pillage. We at once locked and barred our doors and shutters and awaited with great fear further developments.

It grew a little quieter. The mob dispersed gradually, only to appear the following day with greater fury. Many Jewish people came together and talked the matter over. Each one felt that evil was impending. A committee went to see the Governor, asking him to protect them from further violence, and to station a military guard in the streets. They were not admitted, however. The Jews soon saw that they had nothing to expect from the police, and they began to prepare themselves for the struggle. They armed themselves with revolvers, stones, iron bars, &c., and when the mob came on again they resisted them. Three times the mob was repulsed.

This might have been the end of it, but the police soon appeared and drove the Jews back to their houses and yards. The Jews thought that the police intended to quiet the mob. This was, however, a mistake. When the mob saw that the Jews were driven back they began again with still greater fury. The police assisted them. Children, girls, women, and old men hid themselves in the cellars, in wells, where they were smothered to death. Others were dragged out and killed. The dead were dishonored. They were dragged around in the streets and trampled upon. A relief committee was organized. Bread was distributed, but you can imagine how such people, who before had been wealthy, must have felt when they had to beg for bread. Many chose to die of hunger. On Tuesday, for the first time, we began to go out into the streets to see the terrible desolation. Wherever we cast our eyes we saw congulated blood, shattered brains, broken limbs, and many sorely wounded lying under heaps of broken furniture, logs, stones, and bricks.

Mliman's synagogue was destroyed, and sixteen sacred scrolls of the law were torn into tatters in the street. Other synagogues were also destroyed, and wherever you went you could see pieces of the torn scrolls saturated with blood. It was terrible to look at.

A TOLEDO WOMAN'S LETTER.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 15.—Toledo's Ghetto was delighted to-day upon hearing that Mrs. Clara Anenberg and her ten relatives, all in Kishineff, and formerly of Toledo, escaped death in the massacre. In a letter received to-day Mrs. Anenberg describes the horrors of the massacre, saying in part:

"Our escape was due to the fact that we were in the house of a Russian Gentile when the murders were being committed. Corpses lay unburied throughout the streets. Jewish girls were assaulted by Russians, who looted the city. In companies of 200 the Russians marched the streets, destroying houses and barns and killing all Jewish men, women, and children they found.

"When the massacre was well under way the Governor and Chief of Police encouraged the robbers and murderers, crying to them in Russian, 'Hurry up and finish your work.' Saloons and wine cellars were raided, and the gutters flowed with liquor. Wealthy men were beggared in an instant. Vineyards and farms were laid waste. The entire financial loss was over $5,000,000."

ATROCITIES IN MACEDONIA

Bashi-Bazouks Celebrate a "Carnival of Vengeance."

Action by Powers Said to be Urgently Necessary—Villages in Flames—Bulgarian Bishop Arrested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 16.—In spite of the external tranquillity, says the Sofia correspondent of The Times, the feeling of exasperation at the Turkish excesses is increasing.

It would seem, the correspondent says, that in some of the more remote districts the armed Mohammedan population, otherwise the Bashi-Bazouks, have been allowed to celebrate a carnival of vengeance and destruction.

Strenuous and timely action on the part of the powers is declared by the correspondent to be urgently necessary.

Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector General, who appears to be allowing the introduction of the reforms to slumber, has divided the host of imprisoned Bulgarians into two classes—first, "guilty"; second, "suspected." The guilty will receive sentences commensurate with their crimes, and the suspects will be banished to Asia Minor or kept under vigilant police supervision. There is no category of "innocent," all Bulgarians being regarded as more or less implicated in the revolutionary movement.

A frontier correspondent telegraphs that the villages in the neighborhood of Gabrovska and Planina are burning, and that the flames are visible from Barakovo.

It is reported that the Bishop of Nevrokop and all the Bulgarian notabilities of the district have been arrested and transported to an unknown destination.

In the middle of April the Sofia correspondent of The Times visited Rilo Monastery, and in a dispatch to his paper he said he had witnessed the arrival of a party of refugees from the village of Vacachi, in the district of Melnik. Snow was falling heavily, and the appearance of these unfortunate people, who were miserably clad and seemed completely exhausted after six days' journey through the mountains, was truly distressing. In reply to questions, they stated that Bashi-Bazouks had been harassing and plundering their village, taking even the clothing and boots of the peasants and assaulting the women. In order to escape the Turkish pickets they had crawled along the ground for several hours, and eventually, fording the River Struma, had succeeded in reaching Bulgarian territory.

On April 26 the Turkish Embassy at London gave out the following: "The Turkish Embassy in London declares that the report of alleged outrages on Bulgarian refugees by Bashi-Basouks, which appeared in a telegram from Rilo, published in The Times of the 22d inst., is without foundation, as no Bashi-Basouks or irregular troops are employed in the European provinces of the Ottoman empire."

In reply, The Times's correspondent, in a dispatch dated Sofia, May 3, said:

"The refugees, whom I questioned personally at Rilo without the aid of an interpreter, positively stated that the various robberies and acts of violence committed at their village were perpetrated by Bashi-Bazouks, and not by regulars. Naturally, it is incumbent upon the Turkish Embassy to deny this statement, inasmuch as on April 16 of last year the Porte gave a written engagement to the powers that the duty of preserving order would be confined exclusively to the regular troops and the police, and that intervention by Bashi-Bazouks would be rigorously forbidden.

"Nevertheless, the action of Mohammedan armed peasants, familiarly styled Bashi-Bazouks, especially Pomaks or Mohammedan Bulgarians and Albanians, has been in many instances tacitly connived at, if not openly accepted, by the Turkish authorities during the insurrectionary movements of last Autumn and the present year."

COTTON GROWING IN AFRICA.

Discussed at a Meeting of the French Union Coloniale—Soil of the Soudan Favorable.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 16.—The important question of cotton cultivation in the French African colonies, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, was the subject of a highly interesting discussion at a meeting of the Union Coloniale. Those present included leading members of the Colonial Party; Gen. Trentinian, the pioneer of cotton cultivation in the French Soudan; Yves Guyot, and Paul Leroy Beaulieu. Esnault Pelterie, President of the Association Cottonnière, said the experiments by Gen. Trentinian proved that cotton of good medium quality could be grown in the Soudan without improvement in the method of cultivation.

In the course of the ensuing discussion stress was laid on the urgency of the question owing to the serious danger Europe incurred of seeing its cotton industry absorbed by the United States.

It is considered certain that the necessary labor can be secured, and it is believed that the Soudanese in particular can be easily converted into excellent workers.

The introduction of American methods of cultivation is deprecated, as Africa is not regarded as ripe for them. Besides, owing to the more favorable quality of the soil in French territory, they can be dispensed with.

ARMY ORDER ANGERED KAISER.

Why the Prince of Saxe-Meiningen Resigned His Command.

BERLIN, May 15.—The controversy regarding the resignation of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, brother-in-law of Emperor William, from the command of the Sixth Army Corps, which has been the subject of lively interest in army circles for about two weeks, seems to have been settled by a statement in the semi-official Munich Allgemeine Zeitung to-day to the effect that the Prince's retirement was due to the receipt of an autograph letter from Emperor William commanding him to revoke his army order against the maltreatment of soldiers.

The Emperor held that the order was subversative of discipline, because it encouraged soldiers to complain to officers of high rank of their treatment by officers of lower rank.

The Prince's relations with his brother-in-law had long been strained, so when the Prince received the Emperor's letter on April 30 he immediately resigned, and his Majesty telegraphed his acceptance of the resignation from Rome on May 3.

IBSEN AGAIN SERIOUSLY ILL.

COPENHAGEN, May 15.—Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, is again seriously ill. His friends are very anxious regarding the outcome of his illness.

Wants King Edward to Visit America.

LONDON, May 15.—W. T. Stead's Review of Reviews suggests that King Edward should break all precedents and visit the United States in 1904. Mr. Stead thinks the St. Louis Exposition would furnish an excellent pretext, if any is wanted. The Review of Reviews adds: "If King Edward does not take the initiative he may find himself forestalled by the Kaiser, or, incredible though it may seem, even by the Czar."

CHAMBERLAIN APPEALS FOR NEW FISCAL POLICY

Says the British Empire's Fate Depends on Reciprocity.

Speech Last Night May Mean That the Country Will Have to Decide the Question of Protection Versus Free Trade.

LONDON, May 16.—Addressing his constituents at Birmingham last night, the Colonial Secretary, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, made an important speech which seems to foreshadow the direct raising of the question of free trade vs. protection at the next general election.

Mr. Chamberlain's unusual reticence and his absence from Parliament and the political arena since he returned from South Africa have occasioned considerable comment, as also has the fact that he took no part in the heated discussions excited by Mr. Ritchie's budget and the remission of the grain tax. In last night's pronouncement will possibly be found an explanation of this attitude; it at least shows a variance of opinion with Premier Balfour's speech of yesterday on the abolition of the grain duty.

In the beginning of his speech Mr. Chamberlain referred to his South African tour, and to his return home to find the minds of the people filled with local questions. He made light of the difficulties which, he had been told, assailed the Unionist Party. For him, he said, these local questions were comparatively unimportant beside the great imperialist policy upon which the fate of the empire depended; namely, "whether we stand together one free nation against all the world, or whether we shall fall into separate States, selfishly seeking their own interests and losing the advantages that unity alone can give."

In a passing reference to Irish home rule, Mr. Chamberlain said that if separation began with home rule the empire would dissolve into its component atoms, but if he could believe that the Opposition party had frankly abandoned home rule, he would be the first to sing "Nunc Dimittis."

The Colonial Secretary proceeded strongly to urge the necessity, in order to preserve the great empire, that the trade of the colonies should be secured. Canada had offered exceptional advantages, he said, which Great Britain did not dare accept because of the narrow interpretation of the doctrine of free trade, the policy of dictation, and interference by foreign powers.

Mr. Chamberlain said he was justified in the belief that Great Britain was so wedded to its fiscal system that it could not defend its colonies. This was a position not intended by the pioneers of free trade, who, if they were alive to-day, would agree to a treaty of preference and reciprocity with the Empire's children. The speaker said he believed that an entirely wrong interpretation had been placed upon the doctrine of free trade, but that the country ought not to be bound by this, and that it should not hesitate to resort to retaliation, if necessary, wherever the interests between the colonies and the home country were threatened. Mr. Chamberlain avowed himself a free trader, but he objected to an artificial and narrow interpretation of free trade. He pointed out that Cobden had made, and that Bright had approved, a preferential treaty with France, adding:

"There are two alternatives before you: first, to maintain the free trade policy in all its severity, although it is repudiated by every other nation and your colonies; second, to insist that we be not bound by any purely technical definition of free trade. While we seek the one chief object, the free interchange of commerce between ourselves and all the nations of the world, we will nevertheless recover our freedom, resume the power of negotiation, and, if necessary, of retaliation."

In conclusion the Colonial Secretary said he desired that the discussion of this subject should be open. It was an issue graver in its consequences than mere local disputes. A mistake in legislation could be corrected, but a mistake in the imperial policy was irretrievable. Personally, he did not think a general election very near, but, whether near or distant, the issue would depend on whether the people had it in their hearts to do all that was necessary, even if it occasionally went against their prejudices, to consolidate an empire which could only be maintained by relations of interest as well as by relations of sentiment.

Premier Balfour, accompanied by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, yesterday received a large and influential deputation of Unionist members of the House of Commons, headed by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, ex-President of the Board of Agriculture; members of the House of Lords, and delegates from the Chambers of Commerce and of Agriculture, who protested against the remission of the grain duty.

Mr. Balfour made a long argument in reply to the representations of the deputation, but did not give the slightest indication of conceding the demands. Without the slightest intention on the part of the Government, he said, the tax had accidentally given some protection to the millers, thus indirectly and unexpectedly helping the farmers; but the Government must not be blamed for remitting the tax, which was never intended to be a protective measure. Protection could not be introduced silently, say if by accident, and without broad, public indorsement of such a change in the national policy.

The Premier contended that immediately it became clear that the grain tax divided the two political parties of this country it also became clear that the tax could not be a permanent part of the fiscal system. He did not intend to say that the present system was necessarily permanent. New conditions had arisen since the old free trade policy was adopted, and he could imagine circumstances under which Great Britain, by way of retaliation, would no longer consent to be made a passive target for other countries living under different conditions. He believed in universal free trade, but, at present, every country except Great Britain was protected. Great Britain had gained greatly thereby in many ways.

Mr. Balfour concluded by saying that he would welcome a closer fiscal union of the motherland and the colonies. The movement, however, would be extremely difficult to carry out, and must come from the heart, conscience, and intellect of the great masses of the people.

"SAME AS RUSSIA IN ASIA."

A Chinese Official's Announcement as to How the Russians Regard Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, May 15.—A British official here has received from the Imperial Chinese Telegraphs a memorandum, which, verbatim, is as follows:

"In regarding to charges to Niu-Chwang at old time is 38 cents per word, but since Russian has occupied at Manchu charges being increased to dollar ten cents as they treat Manchuria same as Russia in Asia."

This official intimation is considered here to be significant.

DENIES HUMANITY OF CZAR.

Barondess Says He Lost Good Qualities on Ascending the Throne.

The Madison Avenue Church House Friday evening meeting, in the mission at Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue, last night, was given up to a talk by Joseph Barondess, the east side labor leader, who talked of the Russians and the recent massacre of the Jews. He said that to talk of a humane Czar was the same as talking of a humane murderer or a humane dynamiter. It is impossible for a man to be a Czar and be humane, he said.

Mr. Barondess called attention to the fairly good qualities of Nicholas before he became Czar, but said that on ascending the throne he received a deputation of Finns who protested against their constitution being taken from them. All these men were followed out of the palace, said Mr. Barondess, arrested, and sent to Siberia.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

SOFIA, May 15.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigned to-day. Prince Ferdinand accepted its resignation, and summoned M. Petkoff, leader of the Stambuloff Party.

It is possible that a coalition Cabinet may be formed.

LEBAUDY AIRSHIP AGAIN TRIED.

Covers Over 7½ Miles in Twenty-five Minutes—Part of the Course Against a Brisk Wind.

PARIS, May 15.—The Lebaudy airship made another ascension to-day, circling Mantes, Rosny, and Moisson.

In a series of evolutions over the Chateau de Rosny the ship answered her rudder perfectly. She covered slightly over seven and a half miles in twenty-five minutes. Part of the course was against a brisk wind.

A slight accident to the ventilator did not interrupt the success of the trip.

STRIKE IN VICTORIA ENDED.

MELBOURNE, May 15.—Premier Irvine announced in the Legislative Assembly to-day that he had received a letter from the officials of the Engine Drivers' Association declaring the strike off and submitting unconditionally.

The President of the Engine Drivers' Association, in an interview, said the surrender was due to the drastic nature of the Strike Bill, which was sure of adoption, and which had increased the number of men returning to work. It was only fair, therefore, to place the others on the same level.

THE CHESS TOURNAMENT.

VIENNA, May 15.—Play in the international chessmasters' tournament was resumed to-day, when the first round of the second part of the contest was played in the following order: Tschigorin vs. Schlechter, Marshall vs. Marco, Gunsberg vs. Maroczy, Swiderski vs. Pillsbury, and Mieses vs. Teichmann.

Tschigorin disposed of Schlechter, Marshall went down before Marco, Gunsberg and Maroczy and Swiderski and Pillsbury drew, and Mieses defeated Teichmann.

The record up to date is as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Tschigorin	5½	1½	Teichmann	5	3
Pillsbury	6½	3½	Maroczy	5	5
Marco	5½	4½	Swiderski	4½	5½
Marshall	5½	4½	Schlechter	3	7
Mieses	5½	5½	Gunsberg	1	9

The eleventh round, the second of the second part, will be played to-morrow, the order being as follows: Pillsbury vs. Gunsberg, Maroczy vs. Marshall, Marco vs. Tschigorin, Schlechter vs. Teichmann, and Swiderski vs. Mieses.

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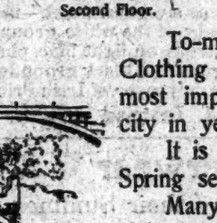

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Your druggist and grocer has it. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

Blue Serge Suits.

TIME for thinking is over the time for a change is here. Our guaranteed fast color Serge Suits at $12 will make you feel and look like a new man. It's our leader.

We've studied out your Summer wants and have them—from underwear to rain coats.

Less than a million Fancy Vests, $1 to $5.

A. RAYMOND & CO
Nassau, cor. Fulton St., N.Y. Est. 1857

Recital Hall: Sixth floor 2 to 4 P.M. To-Day: The blind musical prodigy in a delightful entertainment of music, song and whistling. One of the most interesting soloists on the American stage.

Simpson Crawford Co.
Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th Sts.

A RECORD-BREAKING CLOTHING SALE

Second Floor.

To-morrow we begin a sale of Men's Clothing which will go on record as the most important that has been held in this city in years.

It is a sale occasioned by the backward Spring season.

Many manufacturers were compelled to make sacrifices in order to dispose of stocks specially made for duplicate orders.

We Purchased the Entire Surplus Stock of One of New York's Best Manufacturers,

and will place same on sale to-morrow at the lowest prices ever quoted for such high character garments, viz.:—

Men's Suits WORTH UP TO $18.00. $9.75

Men's Suits WORTH UP TO $25.00. $12.75

It is unnecessary to describe the garments. Suffice it to say that every nobby and stylish fabric is embraced, that the styles are representative of the highest Sartorial Art—that the workmanship, fit and finish are such as must appeal to the most particular dresser.

It is impossible to fully compass, to amplify, or to render with sufficient copiousness this bargain subject within the limits of a single advertisement.

Such Clothing news as this is worth reading and heeding.

It is strong enough in fact without need of word embellishment or bragging adjectives.

Gentlemen, this is an exceptional chance to procure a suit of clothes of extraordinary merit at a very modest price.

A Big Purchase and Sale of
Men's Fine Straw Hats, $2
The entire sample line of Blum and Koch.
Values up to $5.00. Second Floor.

We were fortunate in securing the entire sample line of Men's Straw Hats of Blum and Koch, 5th Ave. and 14th Street.

This house is noted for its fine goods, than which there are none better manufactured.

Embraced are such popular braids as Sennets, Splits and Milans.

You may take your choice of any hat in the entire lot for $2.00.

It is needless to state that the styles are the very latest and that in every particular these hats are up to the highest standard.

Just at the beginning of Straw Hat season—a sale of this sort can be counted indeed extraordinary.

Even in August it would arouse the enthusiasm of every well-dressed man, as these goods can be seen in high class Hat Stores for $4.00 and $5.00.

SPLENDID OFFERINGS IN BOYS' CLOTHING.

Second Floor.

At regular prices our Boys' Clothing represents intrinsic value.

At reduced prices, then, the value is considerably enhanced, thus the offerings must be irresistible. That you'll construe the following in that light if you have boys to clothe may be accepted as a positive fact.

At $3.95 we offer the choice of a very large selection of Sailor, Norfolk and double-breasted Jacket styles, values up to $6.00.

At $2.95 and $1.85 Two specials in Wash Suits of Galatea Linens, Piques, Madras and Crash—nicely trimmed, $2.50 to $3.50 values.

At $2.95 Flannel, Serge and Wool Crash Sailor and two-piece Suits. Sizes up to 16 years; values up to $4.50.

At 50c. Boys' Corduroy Knee Trousers, in blue, tan, garnet and gray. 3 to 8 year sizes; 75c. values.

BOYS' HATS

At $1.95 and $2.95 Comprehensive assortment of fine Sailor Hats, large flare style, beautifully trimmed.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. and Closes at 5:30 P. M.

The Wanamaker Store

Men's Black Sack Suits *At a New Low Price*

Our Sack Suits in summer weights of cheviot and thibet have proved more popular this season than ever before—which is saying a good deal. We have sold hundreds of them to men who appreciated the advantage of possessing a business suit that is, in a measure, a suit for dress wear.

The natural result is—broken lots. These we want to discontinue, and the quickest way is to mark

$15, $18 and $20 Suits at $12.50.

About a hundred and fifty suits in all, including some double-breasted suits.

Also a group of odd pairs of trousers, left behind because men only wanted the coat and vest. A chance to get extra trousers for your black suit at little more than half their value—

$2.75, from $5

Here's news, too, for the *Young Men of 15 to 19 years*—which makes due provision for their particular views as to correct dress.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, stylishly made of fancy mixed cheviots; with wide trousers, turn-ups at bottom. $10, $12, $13.50 and $15.

Broken sizes in youths' fancy cheviot Sack Suits—$10 to $12 suits at $5.50.

Many a slim man can be splendidly fitted among these youths' suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Exceptional Offering of Boys' Suits

This morning we place on sale two special lots of Boys' Suits, of unusually high quality, at the very lowest prices careful parents would wish to pay.

First, comes a group of Boys' Double-breasted Jacket Suits with two pairs of trousers. They are made of excellent all-wool cheviots, all seams sewed with silk, stoutly made throughout; in sizes for 8 to 16 years. Regular $6 suits, at $3.75.

The other lot is a collection of Three-piece Suits—jacket, vest and trousers—of fancy all-wool mixed cheviots. These are in sizes for 9 to 16 years. Regular $5 Suits, at $3.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

25c Irish Dimities At 12½c a Yard! *Best of all Cottons At Half Price!*

Twenty-eight thousand yards of these pretty Irish Dimities at half price should make lively selling in our Rotunda today.

No matter what other fancies women may have there are few that do not want a dimity dress or two in their summer collection. And when the chance comes to buy the *genuine Irish goods at half price*, buying will be prompt and enthusiastic, of course.

These same goods have been selling all season at 25 cents; and the variety today is just as broad as a regular stock—nearly two hundred patterns to choose from—plenty of the white grounds with small floral printing, dots, figures and stripes on light blue, pink, cadet blue, reseda, navy blue, cardinal, heliotrope and black grounds—assortment of patterns varied enough to suit every lover of Irish Printed Dimities.

At 12½c a Yard. Instead of 25c

Rotunda.

Hosiery and Underwear *Summer Sorts Specially Priced*

Many people won't buy their Summer underwear until they have suffered for two or three days under the combination of an early hot spell and Winter underclothes. Perhaps a mild foretaste or two, and the possibility of making actual and welcome savings on the garments they are apt to need immediately will encourage them to supply their needs today.

For these values are most unusual—in the hosiery as well as in the underwear. Reasons are twofold. In some cases we purchased, at sharp concessions, the Summer surplus of makers who were turning towards Fall goods. In other lines of standard goods we placed orders as far back as last Summer, for large quantities, to be made at dull seasons—hence at vastly lower cost to us.

You derive the benefits accruing on these splendid qualities of seasonable goods. Plentiful supplies are ready:

Men's Half Hose

18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Of imported cotton; regular made and fashioned; in tan or fast black, with double soles, toes, and high spliced heels. Also black cotton with fancy side-clocks or embroidered fronts.

Seamless black lisle thread; open worked, plain or embroidered.

Men's Underwear

50c a garment, worth 75c—Genuine French balbriggan shirts, with long or short sleeves; Drawers to match, with seats reinforced, and in 29 and 31-inch inseam; sizes up to and including 50 inches in all.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Women's Stockings

18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c; worth 25c a pair—Imported fast black cotton, in sizes 8 to 9½; sizes 6 to 10, in all black, or black with split feet. Also black, Richelieu, cluster or narrow ribbed; fast black cotton, with white or colored fancy side-clocks.

25c a pair, worth 38c—Fast black cotton, white striped or with embroidered fronts; black lisle thread, plain, fine and light-weight; or black, in cluster, Richelieu or narrow ribs. Also allover openwork fast black lisle thread.

Broadway.

Women's Stockings

37½c a pair, 2 pairs for $1; worth 50c a pair—Of all-black gauze lisle thread; also slightly heavier weight. Ingrain black lisle thread, with white heels and toes or split feet; Richelieu or cluster-ribbed ingrain black lisle thread, fine and light.

50c a pair, worth 75c—Of fast black gauze lisle thread, with seam at back of stockings spliced; also new and pretty patterns of allover openwork black lisle thread; the openwork effect extending all around stockings to seam at back.

Women's Underwear

18c each, 3 for 50c; worth 25c each—About 3,000 fine cotton Vests; low neck, fancy ribbed, plain or lace-trimmed. A manufacturer's desire to clean up stock makes this low price possible.

37½c each, 2 for $1; "seconds" of 50c qualities—White ribbed cotton Union Suits; well made, perfect fitting garments; low neck, sleeveless, knee length, plain; also with lace trimming at knees and neck.

White lisle thread suits, prettily trimmed with lace at the knees.

Broadway.

Women's Coats Reduced *A Round-Up of Summer Styles*

If we held to precedent, we shouldn't reduce the prices on this class of coats for a couple of months to come. But there's no reason why they shouldn't be worn now, at a price-saving to their wearers; and, frankly, we'd much rather prefer the room they take up.

So a group of charming Etamine Coats gets its first reduction today— **$27.50, from $35, $36 and $38**

You have seen and admired them—black etamine or net, made up in a brand-new style for this season; richly appliqued with black silk in beautiful designs, on a silk foundation. The styles are exclusively our own. And, *en passant*, this is the Sixteenth of May, and the coats are intended for *all Summer!*

Second floor, Broadway.

Children's Imported Hats *Half Prices*

Prices on a charming assortment of Imported Straw Hats for Children, have been cut squarely in two, just at the beginning of the straw hat season.

They have rolled brims, in fine Milan and rough straw; some trimmed with velvet ribbon band and full bow at side, with buckle of Tuscan straw; others with scarfs of Liberty satin or stitched taffeta silk, or band and full bow of taffeta silk at back.

$2.50 to $12 Hats, now $1.25 to $6

Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' Shirt-Waists *Many Pretty New Styles*

Here's a collection of Girls' pretty Summer Shirt-Waists of lawn, madras and China silk, that you'll be much taken with. Not the least attractive feature of the waists is the moderate way they're priced. Sizes are 14 to 18 years:

At $1 and $1.25—Of fine quality white lawn; V yoke or plaits; with body of embroidery or lace or embroidery insertions; plain or plaited sleeves and stock.

At $1.50 to $2—Of white lawn, with embroidery in front; or embroidery and fine plaits. Also, of linen batiste and colored striped madras, with trimmed stocks.

At $2.25 to $3—Of white lawn with white embroidery; plaited sleeves; embroidered collar and cuffs; buttoned in back. Also, of silk striped madras, with embroidered stock.

At $3 to $3.50—Of China silk, in a number of charming new designs.

Tenth street Elevator Counter.

The Summer Sale of Men's Wear

The Season's Greatest Opportunity For Saving Money on High-Class Furnishings

Don't let yesterday's enthusiastic buying make you think these special stocks are exhausted this morning. We planned for just such extraordinary selling; and had in reserve such large supplies of the various lots, as cannot be gotten forward entirely even to-day. Counters this morning are filled up fresh and new, in prospect of the greatest day's business we ever had. For never before were so many or such fine offerings of desirable and seasonable furnishings for men presented at such a favorable time and at so little cost.

Here are the items in detail:

Men's Summer Shirts, 35c; 3 for $1

Two thousand one hundred spic-span-new Negligee Shirts for men. In choice patterns and plain white. Splendidly made by one of the best concerns, supplying us with our regular lines of popular-priced shirts. These are made over our own liberal pattern, of good madras. Excellent shirts in every way; and a broad variety to pick from. Sizes 14 to 16½, at 35c; 3 for $1.

Basement.

Men's Summer Shirts at 80c Each

This season's most popular color in men's Summer Shirts is gray. We have been able to secure from one of the best manufacturers one hundred dozen shirts of this particular color with neat stripes of black, so that we can sell them at 80c each. This is the favored combination in shirts, ranging in price from $1.50 upwards. Made of good percales, finished in the best possible styles; smart-looking shirts. All have detachable cuffs. 80c each.

Ninth street aisle.

White Madras Plaited-bosom Shirts, $1

Shirts that you'll find it impossible to duplicate at $1.50 each. Made of fine white madras, finished in the best possible style. All are made with plaited fronts. One style is a copy of a well-known $3.50 shirt. Another is open all the way down the front, unusual in ready-made shirts. All are roomy and comfortable, and with those fine little details of making that well-dressed men appreciate. Cuffs attached.

Ninth street aisle.

Men's Linen-bosom Unlaundered Shirts at 25c Each

Men's Linen-bosom unlaundered Shirts—sizes 14 to 15½. Reinforced in front, cushion neck-band, made of good wearing muslin, and full sizes. Long and short sleeves. 25c each.

Basement.

Linen-bosom Unlaundered Shirts, 35c; 3 for $1

One thousand eight hundred Unlaundered Shirts; linen-bosom, open back, reinforced front and back, faced openings, long and short sleeves. Sizes 14 to 17½. Well made throughout. Will fit as well as shirts that you will pay three times the price for. 35c each, 3 for $1.

Basement.

Unlaundered Shirts at 45c

One thousand eight hundred Men's Unlaundered Shirts, made of good muslin over perfect fitting shapes. Three-ply linen bosoms, reinforced back and front, open back, continuous facing at all openings, collar-button, shield and scarf-loops and two lengths of sleeves.

Basement.

Men's Night Shirts, 35c, 3 for $1

Well-made Night Shirts of good muslin, that will wear and wash well. Made as all our night shirts are, large and roomy. Plain, with collars—35c each, 3 for $1.

Basement.

Men's Surplice Night Shirts, 50c

These are the best Night Shirts we ever saw at the price. Made of good muslin in ample sizes, with the comfortable and good-looking surplice neck, with neat corded trimmings. 50c.

Basement.

Men's White Madras Pajamas, $1

We started months ago to prepare for the pajamas. Special madras woven for them; had them made by a maker who would make them our way, improve on all the defects that we have known to exist among goods sold at this price. These are equal to the usual $1.50 suits. Fly-front jacket, military collar; cool and serviceable.

Fancy madras of equal value, made in same style; same price, $1.

Ninth st. aisle.

Men's Imported Bath Robes, $3

The best made Turkish Bath Robes come from Paris. Several years ago we located the best maker there, and we have been his best customer ever since. The robes he makes do not ravel out like the ordinary kinds. Yarns used are the best; softer, more absorbent and better in every way than any other. Some $5 Robes are not as good as these at $3 each.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Summer Sale of Framed Pictures

This is a trade event of quite large importance. We have worked two ways to secure these special offerings. First, we secured the artotypes from the publishers at far below their real value, by taking the entire surplus lines of about 1500 popular subjects. Then we induced a large frame manufacturer to frame the entire collection for us at a very decided concession from his regular charges, so that we can offer these handsome pictures, newly and artistically framed, at a third to a half below what their fair regular prices would be. They are arranged in the following groups:

At $1, worth $2 and $2.25

Artotypes in wood frames of various patterns, mounted and matted; frame 24x30 in. Also, same style pictures, framed without mats, in oak frames, size 17x21 inches.

At $1.50, worth $2.50 and $2.75

Artotypes in two styles of ornamented wood frames; one with ornaments finished in gilt, the other with tablet giving title of picture; size 17x21 in. Also a group in fine ornamented gilt frames, mounted and matted, size 24x28 in.

At $2, worth $3 and $3.50

Similar pictures, framed in fine gilt ornamented and Florentine frames, with burnished gold corners; matted and mounted; size 24x28 in. Also a group in fine ornamented oak frames, all matted and mounted, 25x29 in.

This is the finest selection of frames and subjects we have ever been able to offer under-price.

Picture Store, Fifth floor.

Dream Cream *Woman's Summer Friend*

Summer days out doors are the most enjoyable of the year; but many a woman's pleasure is curtailed by her thought for her complexion.

Dream Cream is the simple little aid that will eliminate all the trouble.

When the sun is fiercest *Dream Cream* bids defiance to tan and freckles; and keeps the skin fresh and clear. Outdoor enjoyment may be free from care, if the face is treated at night with this simple preparation.

Dream Cream is delicate and dainty. It is a cure, not a cosmetic. It soothes red, rough skin; cures eczema, freckles, sunburn and moth patches, bringing the complexion back to healthful freshness, producing a transparent skin and healthy color. It is sold in jars, for three months' treatment, at $1 a jar.

Dream Eyebrow and Eyelash Cream will beautify your brows and lashes and make them dark and lustrous, stimulate their growth and keep them in perfect condition. Price, 50c a jar.

Tenth street.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas

The sun is getting stronger every day, and is likely soon to be unbearable without some protection. Here are opportunities to secure very popular styles of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas at very decided savings in price.

At $1.90, worth $2.50—All-silk parasols of plain taffeta, hemstitched taffeta and fancy checked silk.

At $2.85, worth $3.50—Extra quality all-silk parasols, including some of pongee with colored silk lining.

At $1.85, worth $3.25—26-inch all-silk umbrellas for sun and rain, in garnet, green, brown and blue, natural wood handles.

Broadway.

Saturday Shoe News

Four groups of Shoes attract particular interest in our Basement Shoe Store today; one for women, two for men and one for boys. Of course, there are scores of other offerings presenting variety sufficient to meet every shoe need.

These four items illustrate the special interest that is constantly attached to this remarkable Under-Price Shoe Store.

Women's Oxford Shoes

These shoes are from a factory catering to fine retail trade, and the shoes are of unqualified good character in both style and durability. The collection is divided into four groups as follows:

At $1.20 a pair—Shoes made to sell at $2.
At $1.40 a pair—Choicer styles of shoes made to sell at $2.
At $1.65 a pair—Shoes made to sell at $2.50.
At $1.90 a pair—Shoes made to sell at $3.

These lots are quite large, but prompt purchasers will get best choice.

Men's Sample Shoes and Oxfords

This is a collection of High Shoes and Oxfords that were made to sell at $3.50 to $6. Of course, they are confined in sizes, and will be found only in sizes 7 and 7½, A and B widths. $2.50 a pair.

Men's $3.50 Shoes at $2.40 a pair.

This is an offering of about a thousand pairs of Men's Single-sole calfskin Laced Shoes and Blucher Oxfords, in a complete range of sizes.

Good Shoes for Boys

We have recently made a change in our line of Boys' Shoes, and we offer today our entire previous stock of about six thousand pairs of regularly-made Wanamaker Shoes at the following reductions:

$2 Shoes at $1.50. $2.50 Shoes at $1.70. $3 Shoes at $1.90.

We guarantee the service of every pair of these shoes, and the range of sizes and widths is complete from A to E in nearly all sorts.

Basement.

Girls' Summer Coats *Reduced One-fourth to One-half*

This time it's the turn of a group of fifty pretty Coats to have their prices cut a quarter to half. Odd sizes, of course, as usual. But in the collection of taffeta, peau de soie, cheviot and cloth coats, charmingly varied in style, you'll find any size you want between 6 and 14 years.

$7.50, formerly $10 to $15

Second floor Ninth street.

Reed and Willow Furniture

There is a splendid representation of reed and willow furniture in our display of summer furniture. Furniture that is light in weight and cool is more largely used each year, so that the living-room or hall or bedroom is not complete unless it has one or more pieces of comfortable reed furniture. We show the goods in natural color, shellac finish, in palm or willow green, in bright and dark reds, and fancy enamelled reeds. Many of the pieces have upholstered seats and backs in fancy light cretonnes or other light fabrics.

There is a fine assortment of high-back fireside chairs with magazine pockets, shelves or sewing pockets—pieces that are very ornamental as well as comfortable. Settees are to be had in various sizes and different sorts of finish. A word of prices:

Rockers in natural color at $5.50, $5.75, $6, $7.50, $10, $11, $13, $14 and $16.50.
Chairs in natural color at $6, $10, $10.50, $12, $12.50, $15.50 and $16.50.
Chairs in red, at $12, $12.50, $13, $14 and $14.50.
Chairs in green at $7.50, $9, $10, $12, $12.50, $15, $15.50, $15.75, $16 and $18.
Settees in various finishes at $12, $13, $15, $18, $19, $20, $22, $25, $26, $28 and $30.

Fourth floor.

Outdoor Things *For Summer Homes*

It is high time now for the Hammocks and Swings on the porches and verandas. The children are already enjoying the tents on the lawn, if they have them. Lawn swings are being used, and people are enjoying croquet and tennis.

If your home is not supplied, the WANAMAKER ANNEX holds much interest for you. Here are some suggestions:

HAMMOCKS

Open weave, with pillow, spreader and valance; 36 x 72 in.; at 75c and $1.

Canvas weave, with pillow, spreader and valance; two end bars; 40 x 80 in.; at $1.50, $2 and $2.25.

Canvas weave, tufted pillow, spreader, wide valance and two end bars; 42 x 84 in.; at $3, $3.50, $3.75, and $4.

Extra heavy canvas weave, tufted pillow, spreader and two end bars; 44 x 88 in.; in a large assortment of colors, at $4.50, $5 and $6.50.

Baby Canopy Hammocks at $1.

Baby Hammocks, open weave, at $1.50; with stand, at $2.50.

White canvas Hammocks, with or without spreader; 36 x 72 in.; at $2.28.

Mexican hemp Hammocks; 6-ft. body, 12 ft. over all, at 75c and 85c.

Genuine Mexican grass Hammocks, hand-woven; 8-ft. body, 16 ft. over all, at $25 each.

Hammock Chairs, in assorted colors, at $5.

Hammock Stands, can be adjusted to suit any style hammock, at $5.50; with canopy, $9.50.

TENTS

Boys' Lawn Tents in blue-and-white stripes; 7 ft. square; complete with pole and stakes; at $5.

Army Tents, 10-oz. army duck; complete with poles and stakes; 7 ft. sq.; $5.50; 9 ft. square, $7.50.

Wall Tents, 8-oz. army duck; with 3-foot wall; complete with ropes, poles and stakes:

7 ft. x 9 ft., $8.25; with 8-oz. fly, $12.50
9 ft. x 9 ft., $10; with 8-oz. fly, $15.
10 ft. x 12 ft., $13.50; with 8-oz. fly, $17.50
12 ft. x 14 ft., $15; with 8-oz. fly, $22.50

Annex.

LAWN SWINGS

With Red Hardwood Frames

At $4—Six feet high; for 2 children.
At $5.50—Eight feet high; for 2 adults.
At $6.50—Ten feet high; for 4 adults.
At $12.50—The "Eagle" Bird Swing, with canopy; for 4 persons; nicely finished and very strong.
Children's See-saws at $3; can be taken apart when shipped.
Children's Hooples, assorted styles, from 7c to 50c.

CROQUET

At 50c—Set of 4 mallets and balls, copper wire wickets, 4-inch mallet heads.
At 75c—Set of 6 mallets and balls, copper wire wickets, 4-inch mallet heads.
At $1—Set of 6 mallets and balls, copper wire wickets, 4-inch mallet heads.
At $1.25—Set of 4 mallets and balls, copper wire wickets, 5-inch mallet heads.
At $1.50—Set of 4 mallets and balls, copper wire wickets, 6-inch mallet heads; extra finish.
At $2—Set of 4 mallets and balls, copper wire wickets, 7-inch mallet heads; extra finish.
At $5—Set of 8 mallets and balls; made of rock maple, extra heavy, copper wire wickets, 7-inch mallet heads; extra finish.
At $5—Set of 4 mallets and balls; made of apple-wood, twisted steel wire wickets, white enameled; regulation width.
At $6—Set of 6 mallets and balls.

EXTRA SETS OF CROQUET BALLS

At $4—Set of 4 dogwood championship balls.
At $10 a set—Set of 4 composition International rubber Croquet Balls.

White Lawn Negligees *For Summer Comfort*

The collection of these informal but charming garments, for warm-weather wear, is better than ever before.

The variety is very large, ranging from simple, but dainty styles to negligees that are elaborate enough for breakfast and morning house-gowns.

The styles described below are all of lawn—besides these, the showing contains negligees of dimity, dotted Swiss Muslin, and other pretty summer fabrics. Prices run up to $33.

At $3.25—Front with plaits forming yoke effect; fitted back, sailor collar and sleeves; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; flounce on skirt.

At $4.50—Bolero jacket; collar and sleeves trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and lace; ruffle on skirt.

At $5.50—Lace-striped; full front, fitted back; sailor collar; collar and sleeves trimmed with embroidery insertion, embroidery ruffle and ribbon; ruffle on skirt.

At $6.75—Full front, fitted back; low neck; lawn collar; cluster plaits, embroidery beading and ribbon; elbow sleeves; ruffle of lace down front.

At $8—Front of cluster plaits, fitted back; sailor collar and flaring elbow sleeves, with lace insertions and ruffle of lace, trimmed flounce and ruffle of lace down front.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Belts and Chatelaine Bags *One-third, or More, Under-Price*

Shirt-waists require belts. It's shirt-waist time, hence it's time for belts—particularly when such pretty ones as these are sold under-price. Then an offering of new Chatelaine Bags will command interest:

At 25c, worth 50c—One and one-quarter inch stitched Satin Belts, gilt and oxidised clasps.

At 50c, worth 75c—Plaited satin, taffeta, peau de soie and moire silk Belts, with gilt, oxidised and fancy clasps and back ornaments.

At $1, worth $1.50—Black seal Chatelaine Bags, outside pockets, suede lined; patent safety hook.

Broadway.

Delicious Candies, 25c lb.

Pineapple Twists, Chocolate Cream Marshmallows, Salt-water Taffy—who ever heard of three more appetizing candies than these? Fresh and delicious, 25c a pound.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

GOVERNOR DISPOSES OF BIG PILE OF BILLS

Signs Thirty-four and Vetoes Ninety-nine Measures.

Only a Few Left in His Hands—He Prunes the Supply Bills—Bailey Automobile Bill Signed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 15.—Gov. Odell made almost a clean sweep to-day of the bills passed by the Legislature and still on his hands. He vetoed ninety-nine measures and approved thirty-four. There remain undisposed of only a few bills, but some of importance. They include the L'Hommedieu Railroad, on which, it is said, he will write a special veto; the Tax Levy, and several city bills.

The Governor signed the State Barber Examining bill, reversing his judgment of a few days ago. This completes a longer list of labor bills signed by Gov. Odell than was ever signed by any previous Governor. The Governor also signed the Bailey bill regulating the speed of automobiles at various speeds in various localities, and compelling the issue of a license by the Secretary of State. This bill is the one at first approved by the automobile interests and afterward repudiated by them. The Governor approves it in the interest of the general public, not automobile owners. The Governor also approves of the bill of Assemblyman Morgan to extend the life of the commission to examine into delays in the administration of justice in New York City.

With the official appropriation, supply, and supplemental supply bills, the Governor files his reasons for disapproval of various items. In disallowing items for canal improvements, dykes, aqueducts, bridges, &c., the Governor explains that as the canal policy is not defined or settled, it would be unwise to permit improvement appropriations for the present canal to go through. For many of his reasons he gives "unnecessary" or "unnecessary at the present time." In vetoing the Syracuse Court of Appeals Library two-thousand-dollar item of the Appropriation bill he takes a fling at the Court of Appeals by writing: "As the Court of Appeals never uses this library and as they have facilities in every section of the State where they may sit, and ample provision having been made for libraries in other judicial districts, this item is not considered necessary, and is therefore disapproved.

"There seems to be no real necessity for these two officials," says the Governor, as he cuts out the item of $1,700 which was to pay for the assistance of the State Controller by two transfer tax appraisers in the New York office.

When the Governor comes to the $400,000 for good roads which was put in the Supplemental Supply bill for the purpose of being vetoed, he dismisses it curtly with the remark, "This item is not approved for lack of funds."

The State Architect's demands do not seem to suit the Governor, and the items for a nine-hundred-dollar stenographer, a two-thousand-dollar structural engineer, and $3,500 for office expenses are crossed out with the remark: "These items are disapproved because they are not considered to be necessary for the proper working of the department. The services herein set forth can be obtained in other directions more economically than as here provided." With the Republican State Architect's items in the Supply bill the Governor seems no better pleased, as he cuts all but one out.

LIQUOR TAX REFUNDS.

In cutting out State Commissioner of Excise Cullin's demand for, $400,000 in the Appropriation bill to pay refunds on surrenders of liquor tax certificates the Governor reads a lecture to the Commissioner. He says he should not apply for things he does not need, and shows from the figures of the Excise Commissioner's own department that there is about $250,000 available.

State Labor Commissioner McMackin, in asking for $4,000 to enforce the anti-alien labor law of 1902, which would seek to employ only citizens on public works, is met by the Governor, who says: "The law referred to is almost in effect a nullity. It would be impossible to reach the evils which it was designed to correct even with this appropriation."

To the State Tax Commissioners, who wanted $5,000 worth of expert tax appraisers, the Governor says: "There seems to be a sufficient force in this department to perform the duties and conduct a proper appraisement, which this item seeks to cover, without burdening the State with unnecessary expense."

The Governor vetoes the $10,000 for the Cornell College of Forestry. He declares the college has been subject to grave criticism and the State lands have been denuded with no compensating benefits to the State, and he thinks it wise to withhold approval.

The miscellaneous court reporter wanted $945 for additional clerks and to pay for opinions, preferably clerks, but the Governor forbids. The sum of $900 for temporary clerical services in the New York office of the State Controller the Governor looks upon as "virtually for the creation of a new office, the necessity of which is not apparent."

The sum of $450 for a deficiency of the salary of a special accountant in the Controller's office is disapproved because "it provides virtually for an increase of salary for which there does not appear to be sufficient justification." Again, he says, there is "no necessity for this increase in the clerical force of this department as is provided for in the Controller's item of $975.05 for clerical and messenger services.

The Attorney General of that time had no authority, nor had the Governor, to employ any one as counsel for Norman S. Dike in the Dike-Falk case, so the present Governor says, and he vetoes Joseph A. Burr's item of $2,500 for acting as counsel.

"Until the policy of the State has been decided with respect to the future of the canal system it seems to me unwise to continue bridge construction except where absolutely necessary." Therefore the Governor cuts out from the State Engineer's budget $10,000.

According to the supply bill, the State Civil Service Commission's account shows a deficit of $10,000 which it is desired to replace. But, according to the Governor, who vetoed the item, ample provision has been made for the expenses of this commission.

The Forest, Fish and Game Commission, having lost its fish culturist and assistant superintendent of forests, must also get along without $10,000 for the former floor, its $60,000 for tree seed and seedlings, its $2,149.73 for wild moose, and its $3,500 for Catskill hatchery repair item. The mezzanine floor is considered of "questionable use," while the others are "unnecessary."

When he comes to the labor department items the Governor suggests that they catalogue their own library if they want it catalogued, and he vetoes the $250 for the purpose. He also cuts out the item of $2,000 for paying the intended appointees to enforce the anti-alien law of 1902 for the same reason that he vetoed the item in the Appropriation bill. When Labor Commissioner McMackin attempts to slip a little unexpended balance of $600 over into his personal expense account from that of deputies and special agents, the Governor steps in and reads him a lesson in economy in this way: "The head of a department should not incur expenses beyond the amount of his appropriations. The appropriation of this item would but encourage similar deficiencies in the future."

The item of $35,218 for salaries in the State Lunacy Commission and hospitals is disapproved, "because ample provisions were made in the various institutions, and this item would in effect increase salaries which are already increased in the appropriation bill by the sum of about $400,000. There have been no amendments to the lunacy laws which render additional office force necessary."

Last year $60,000 was appropriated to replace the property lost in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire, and this year it was sought to have $5,000 from the unexpended balance reappropriated to replace personal loss of military property by organizations of the State. The Governor, by vetoing this item, says: "A sum was appropriated originally for payment of personal losses incurred in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory fire. To seek now to amend this is not only undesirable, but is also in the direction of opening up expenditures which might reach undue proportions."

The Quarantine Commissioners get a check. Their thirty-six-thousand-dollar item for a new landing place at Clifton, S. I., where the Health Officer boards his boat and disembarks, is cut out as "unnecessary at the present time," while their $2,000 for deficiency in the Commissioners' salary and maintenance fund is also swept away by the Governor, who says: "There seems to be no good reason why this item should be allowed. All departments should keep their expenses within their appropriations."

The item of $92,800 for the abolition of grade crossings is cut out.

THE BILLS SIGNED.

These bills were signed:

Mr. HAMMOND'S—Fixing the limits of the Onondaga County Clerk's salary at $3,000 to $5,000.

G. H. SMITH'S—Authorizing the Rochester Park Commissioners to grant right of way to street railroads through parks.

Mr. DOUGHTY'S—Amending the highway law relative to damages for change of grade.

Mr. DOOLING'S—Establishing an age limit of thirty years for patrolmen, and of thirty-five years for doormen in the New York Police Department.

Mr. CADIN'S—Authorizing the appointment of probation officers by minor criminal courts throughout the State.

Mr. BEDELL'S—Providing that railway employes when arrested on a criminal charge in connection with railroad accidents resulting in injury or death or destruction of property shall be immediately admitted to bail by a Magistrate, or by a Captain or Sergeant of Police if a Magistrate is not accessible.

Senator McCLELLAND'S—Amending the village law so as to allow a village to borrow money for a library site.

Mr. AGNEW'S—Amending the domestic commerce law relative to the manufacture and sale of thread. It requires the quantity of material to be stamped upon the spool or receptacle, and provides penalties for misrepresentation.

Mr. REMSEN'S—Requiring the Kings County Register, after the close of his term of office, to discharge all mortgages, certify to conveyances, and other papers of record filed for record during his term and providing for his compensation.

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Removing the income limit of $10,000 per year for devises of bequests receivable by benevolent, charitable, scientific, and missionary societies.

Senator BAILEY'S—Authorizing New York City to acquire ferry properties.

Senator GRADY'S—Suspending the limitation of time for completion of railroads in the hands of receivers.

Senator GRADY'S—Relative to affidavits of Directors of railroad corporations as to facts concerning the incorporation.

Senator WHITE'S—Allowing the County Clerk of Onondaga County to appoint special deputy clerks to attend court.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT'S—Appropriating $25,000 for additional land at the Creedmoor Rifle Range.

W. L. BROWN'S—Appropriating $50,000 for a State armory at Oneonta.

Mr. REYNOLD'S—Fixing at $5,500 the salary of the next Acting Superintendent of Poor in Rensselaer County.

BILLS WHICH WERE VETOED.

The vetoes filed by Gov. Odell on bills left in his hands were numerous, and many were of importance. They included:

Senator MARTIN'S—To allow the Inebriates' Home to have persons committed as prisoners.

Senator McEWAN'S—To allow Spanish war veterans the use of county buildings.

Senator KEENAN'S—Making the salaries of the County Judge and Surrogates of Queens County $8,000 each instead of $4,000.

Senator HILL'S—Defining that a juror shall be a citizen, twenty years of age, a property holder or husband of a woman property holder, and exempting editors and reporters on daily newspapers.

Senator HILL'S—Two bills amending the procedure in Surrogates' Courts.

Senator HILL'S—Compelling the filing of an opinion with every Appellate Division decision.

Senator FITZGERALD'S—Making Columbus's birthday a National holiday.

Senator AMBLER'S—Providing that each separate can or package of adulterated dairy products shall constitute a separate offense before the law.

Senator RIORDAN'S—Compelling the removal of pictures of deceased criminals from Rogues' Galleries.

Senator BRACKETT'S—Allowing the New York and London Trust Company to deal in mortgages and other debentures.

Senator RAINES'S—Allowing fire insurance companies to insure against water damage in a special policy.

Assembly bills vetoed included these of importance:

Mr. EVANS'S—Compelling candidates for Superintendent of insane hospitals to have had five years' experience in such institutions.

Mr. BOSTWICK'S—Allowing druggists to discriminate in the filling of physicians' prescriptions.

Mr. TRAB'S—Allowing the Common Council in cities of the second class to designate two papers printed in foreign language as official papers in addition to the English papers.

Mr. ELLIS'S—Allowing persons whose property, abutting on Park Avenue, New York City, was injured by the viaduct, to present claims against the State.

Mr. BEDELL'S—Making void a grade-crossing decision of the Railroad Commission unless action is taken within a year under such decision.

Mr. LEWIS'S—Taxing foreign life insurance companies 1 per cent. on all premiums.

Mr. HUBBS'S—Allowing the Commercial Construction Company to apply to the Board of Claims for compensation for extra work at the Manhattan State Hospital.

Mr. B. CONKLING'S—Incorporating a personal property loan company to loan to poor people on security at 6 per cent.

In addition to the bills vetoed the Governor has in his hands seventy-two bills vetoed by Mayors over which he has no jurisdiction. The laws now number 636, and they will not be increased over two or three.

WORK OF DEAF AND DUMB.

Annual Report of the Institution for Their Instruction.

The annual report of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb just issued is a volume of 144 pages, daintily bound in green. In it are numerous photographs of the buildings, recitation rooms, and groups of pupils. On the back of the cover is a hand drawing of a palm tree, done by one of the inmates of the institution, and throughout the volume are attractive drawings by the deaf-mutes.

During the year there were in the institution 477 pupils, of whom 293 were males and 194 females. Some of the most interesting statistics are those giving the ages at which the loss of hearing occurred. One hundred and ninety-five were deaf from birth, four became so at the age of thirteen, and only one at fifteen.

The report contains a record of all the classes with the grade of every scholar. Among the subjects taught the deaf-mutes are geography, language, arithmetic, and number work. They are also instructed in "manners and morals." The financial statement shows that the amount received from the State Controller was $60,609; for county pupils, $65,333; for pay pupils, $1,517; from other sources, $933; from building and real estate fund to meet the year's deficit, $3,807. The total expenditures amounted to $131,700.

MEXICAN RAILROAD BONDS.

$5,000,000 Invested by the Government of Mexico.

Dispatches were received in Wall Street yesterday from London to the effect that the Mexican Government was asking its Congress for permission to purchase an interest in important Mexican railroads. Speyer & Co. explained these reports by saying that last Fall the Mexican Government had bought $5,000,000 4½ per cent. second debenture bonds of the Interoceanic Railway Company, which runs from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. A bill ratifying this purchase was now before the Mexican Senate, the lower house having already given its approval. A part of the new Mexican 4½ per cent. Treasury notes recently purchased by Speyer & Co. were to be applied to the Interoceanic purchase when finally ratified.

Speyer & Co. also stated that the entire $12,500,000 of these notes purchased by them had been disposed of in this market and in Europe in about equal shares.

A $25,000,000 SYNDICATE.

To Finance Combination of Kansas City Light and Railway Concerns.

Blair & Co., the bankers, have formed a syndicate for $25,000,000 to finance the combination of several Kansas City light and street railway companies.

The chief components of the combine will be the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, which controls about all the street railway lines in Kansas City, and the Kansas City Electric Light Company. The former has a capital stock of $8,500,000 and the capital of the latter is $2,500,000. Besides the street railway company has a funded debt of $16,000,000.

The new company will be known as the Kansas City Railway and Light Company. Its capital will be $25,000,000, of which one-half will be preferred stock. The charter will be taken out in New Jersey within a few days.

Erie.

To Buffalo, $5; Cleveland, $12; Cincinnati, $16; Chicago, $18. Perfect equipment and road-bed. Comfort. Speed. Safety. Dining, cafe cars.—Adv.

THE REFORM OF PENAL LAW

Address by Charlton T. Lewis to Social Scientists.

He Condemns the Traditional System Founded on Retribution—H. A. Garfield on Trusts and Publicity.

BOSTON, May 15.—Charlton T. Lewis, President of the Prison Association of New York, addressed the American Social Science Association this evening on "The Interest of Society in the Reform of Penal Law." He said in part:

"'The greatest good of the greatest number,' that is, the highest welfare of society at large, is supposed to be the aim of legislation. But penal laws are an exception. In dealing with crime, the custom is to consider, not the effect of the law upon the community in general, but rather the supposed deserts of the offender. In our penal codes an effort is made to measure out punishments according to guilt. As far as legislation on this subject embodies any principle, it is that of retribution; of rendering to each man the fit recompense for his deed. The two ends are incompatible. The aim to render distributive justice and the aim to protect the community by eliminating crime are entirely distinct. They would inspire very different systems of law and administration.

"The traditional system, founded on retribution, has had a full trial. How has it succeeded? It has proved an utter failure. In the first place, it attempts the impossible. No such thing is within the province or the power of government as the measurement of guilt and the assignment of proportional penalties. The vanity of the attempt would be palpable and startling, but that custom has made it so familiar. If the unreasonableness of such laws were not obvious on their face, it would be made impressive by comparing them together. Each penal code tries to discriminate between the demerits of different crimes, and the results are striking.

"For example, in Delaware a counterfeiter may be imprisoned for at most three years, and in New York for life; burning a building not a dwelling calls for four years or less in prison in Kansas, but is punished with death in Delaware; forgery is four times as great a crime as larceny in Kansas, but larceny is four times as great a crime as forgery in Connecticut; the actual average sentence for perjury is ten times as long in Florida as in Maine; that for bigamy is thirteen times as long in Minnesota as in Montana; that for robbery is twelve times as long in Alabama as in Delaware, and nineteen times as long in Arizona as in California.

"The fundamental vice of the system is the selection of the aim. The end in view is made proper punishment, and is impossible of attainment. The interest of society demands that the aim in penal law, as in all law, be made the good of the community. Its purpose should be to do away with crime. Reform in penal law means the substitution of this principle for the traditional theory of retribution. In this light the subject is now studied by scientific inquirers. But the study is recent and as yet incomplete. Certain conclusions are gradually emerging into acceptance, and obtaining the sanction of experience, where they are tested. Nowhere has the conception of retribution been discarded from a system of penal law. But it has been qualified and largely reduced in scope, in many States and nations, with results which justify great hopes for the future.

"Many jurisdictions are already awake to the necessity and value of proper agencies for preventing crime—for rescuing from a criminal career the young who are in danger of entering it. General education, many of our best public charities, and the vast extension of juvenile reformatories in recent years are evidences of progress in this respect. Preventive work against crime, as against disease, is always the most fruitful.

"In dealing with actual offenders less improvement has been made. We still rely on imprisonment as practically the only treatment applicable to them. Fixed terms of confinement are still awarded for named offenses. But this anomaly in law and social practice cannot be permanent. With the welfare of society as the end in view, and discarding the antiquated folly of retributive justice, no man should be imprisoned unless it is necessary for the protection of the community. But if it is necessary he must be confined while the necessity lasts.

"This is the principle of the indeterminate sentence. It revolutionizes the practice of penal administration. It gives hope to the prisoner, a motive to form habits of industry and good conduct, by patient labor and submission to discipline to earn his release. The key to his prison is in his own pocket. The partial and imperfect trial which this principle has had in Massachusetts and New York, during twenty years past, has proved its value. The proportion of prisoners discharged who thereafter live reputable lives has been multiplied. The number who had entered the road to permanent and habitual criminality and have been rescued from it cannot be estimated at less than one-half of all the offenders subjected to it.

"Still a still larger, more fundamental principle, has been introduced by Massachusetts in the probation law. The vast majority of those guilty of lawbreaking, who by the traditional system are sent to jail, are not in reality proper subjects for imprisonment. There is no danger to society from their freedom. To set them free, under proper supervision, kindly guidance, and helpful advice, with the pressure of strong motive, is the work of the probation law. It is capable of indefinite extension in practice.

"The abuse of prisons and jails is a chief reproach of our civilization. The substitution for them of better agencies for the reconciliation of such offenders as are not hopeless is the end to which probation laws must look, and which seems to be largely possible. But the true criminal, the habitual or congenital enemy of society, must be disarmed, and the true use of prisons is to entomb this small class, not for a year or a fixed term, then to be released to prey on mankind, but permanently, as long as the character is unchanged."

Harry A. Garfield of Cleveland, Ohio, read a paper on "Public Accountability of Private Corporations." In the course of his remarks he said:

"The public mind has gradually but surely worked around to the conception of the corporation as accountable to the power which gave it birth. So long as corporations were under suspicion and merely tolerated, the attempt to restrict them by ruinous and unjust provisions of law was favorably received by the majority of people. But corporate enterprise finding favor, restrictive legislation was limited to those provisions only which were calculated to prevent the formation of the new combination, the trust, which now bears the brunt of the eternal conflict waged against the forces threatening destruction to individual freedom.

"The publicity given to reports of the United States Steel Corporation has done much to popularize the idea of publicity in this country, and the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor has provided machinery for developing a system applicable to all inter-State and foreign trading companies. To insist upon public control may be construed to mean control amounting to tyranny and confiscation, but accountability can mean nothing beyond a full and fair statement of facts.

"The right of individuals to full and free exercise of their powers, whether acting alone or in concert with others as partners, or by the more convenient form of incorporated companies, admits of only such degree of control by the State as shall secure to others a like privilege. Step beyond this limit and we abandon free government and inaugurate a system of paternalism foreign to our people and destructive of individual freedom."

WOMAN ASLEEP ON A LEDGE.

Fell or Climbed Down from Third Floor to Projection, Where She Was Discovered.

Policeman Mooney of the Greenpoint Avenue Station, Greenpoint, discovered Mrs. Sarah Leduc, sixty-five years old, at daybreak yesterday asleep on the projecting ledge on the second story of the apartment house known as the Astral flats, at India and Franklin Streets.

Mrs. Leduc lives on the third floor flat, and while in a state of somnambulism got out of bed and either fell or crawled down to the ledge, where she was found. A ladder was secured and Bartley Wright, the janitor, who had been aroused, climbed it to prevent the woman from falling when she was awakened by the occupants of the apartments, who assisted her through the window.

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HOLAHAN'S GAMBLING LOSSES.

"Wayward Son" Tells About Them in Court, Where His ex-Partner Wins a Judgment for $2,103.

After a trial before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court yesterday a verdict for $2,103.66 was rendered in favor of James N. Butterly against Frank M. Holahan. The action was to replevin $3,000 worth of office furniture that Butterly claimed under an assignment to him by Holahan, who formerly was his law partner. That was before Holahan, who is a son of Maurice F. Holahan, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, was brought into prominence as the "wayward son" of whom the ex-Commissioner said he was in search when caught in a raid on a DeDy Street poolroom by District Attorney Philbin, about two years ago. The jury awarded Butterly $1,575 for the value of the chattels, together with $228.66 as interest.

The elder Holahan appeared in court yesterday in response to a subpoena by his son to tell the circumstances of the assignment. The elder Holahan said his son had been away from the city for some time, and finally he met him at the Grand Central Station one Sunday night, and after a long interview the assignment was signed.

When young Holahan took the stand he testified that his father had gone back on him, saying the law firm had a contingent fee of $220,000 on account of street openings, and that he was entitled to a third of the amount, but never got it. Upon the cross-examination by Frank Moss, attorney for Butterly, he admitted he had mortgaged the furniture for $800, but said he never had received the money. He said he was forced to mortgage the furniture by reason of financial difficulties, but he would not state what the difficulties were, saying he declined to confess crime.

"Was it not the crime you refer to in connection with the foreclosure of a mortgage between the United States Life Insurance Company and Mary Organ and others?" asked Mr. Moss. "And did you not have $21,150 in trust, and after some payments were made was there not left a balance of between $9,000 and $10,000?"

"Well," said Holahan, "I do not know the exact amount."

Q.—I find that $164.09 remained after Nov. 27, 1900? A.—The rest was spent then.

Q.—How was it spent? A.—Gambling.

Q.—Gambling always? A.—Yes. Gambling in a poolroom in Forty-second Street.

Q.—Did you gamble away all of it? A.—No, part was spent by my brother at my request.

Q.—Then you went away? A.—Yes, but not for that reason. I occasionally returned, too.

Q.—Then it was true, what your father told Judge Jerome the day after the raid on the Dey Street poolroom, that he was trying to find you?

Holahan did not answer, but looked at his father who was sitting in the back part of the room. The latter looked at Mr. Moss. When Mr. Moss summed up later he said that he believed the statement made by the elder Holahan at that time, and believed also that Mr. Holahan had been very much abused because of that statement.

MR. VANDERLIP'S HONEYMOON.

Expenses of Trip to Europe to be Paid by E. W. Harden.

Frank A. Vanderlip, Vice President of the National City Bank, will be married on May 19 in Chicago to Miss Narcissa Cox. The officers of the bank have selected as a wedding present a magnificent solid-silver vase. The honeymoon trip will be taken abroad, but the fortunate bridegroom will not have to pay the expenses, which will be born by E. W. Harden, an old friend of Mr. Vanderlip's.

Some years ago Mr. Harden and Mr. Vanderlip made a peculiar agreement, under which the one who was to be married first was to have all the expenses of a wedding trip to Europe paid by the surviving bachelor. Mr. Harden says he is perfectly willing to abide by the agreement, and that he is trying to get even with Mr. Vanderlip by making the latter foot the bill for his trip to the wedding in Chicago.

WINS BRIDGE CRUSH SUIT.

Girl Awarded $3,000 Damages for Injuries Received by Being Jammed Against a Car.

The first of a series of suits brought against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for injuries received in the crush at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge resulted in a verdict of $3,000 given by a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Keogh yesterday.

The action was brought by Miss Elizabeth O. L. Dittmar, who was jammed against a Fifth Avenue car on Dec. 17, 1901, and had to undergo a surgical operation as a result. She testified that on the evening in question she tried for twenty minutes to get on the rear platform of one of the cars, but was pushed about by thousands of people who were also trying to board cars. She was pushed against one of the vehicles with great violence, and it was five minutes before she could get free. The windows of the car were broken by the pressure of the crowd, and after the gate was opened she was forced into the car.

DAVID H. VALENTINE ROBBED.

Was on Car of Company of Which He Is Director—Lost a "Little Change; Less Than $100."

David H. Valentine, a Director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, got caught in a back platform jam on one of his own company's cars early yesterday morning and had a lively experience, losing a wallet containing $100.

Mr. Valentine was riding to his home at 188 Hancock Street on a Putnam Avenue car shortly after midnight. At Bedford Avenue a number of young men boarded the car and crowded about him on the rear platform. They pushed and jostled him and finally he felt his pocketbook being jerked out of his hip pocket. He took up a position at the step of the car and told the young men that not one of them could get off until his pocketbook had been returned to him. One of the men made a jump to get off, but Mr. Valentine grabbed him and a struggle ensued, the fellow finally breaking away. In the meantime his companions had climbed over the tailboard of the car and escaped.

"How much did you lose?" Mr. Valentine was asked yesterday.

"Oh," he replied, "just a little change; less than $100, I should say. I'm not bothered about that part of it."

Election of Officers.

The Society of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America held their annual election on May 9, which resulted in the following being elected to office: President—Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler; Vice President—Mrs. Thomas H. Whitney; Recording Secretary—Mrs. Le Roy S. Smith; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Lydia Day.

COTTON'S VIOLENT BREAK

May Option Drops Forty Points Soon After the Market Opens.

Result of Heavy Selling by Sully Operators—Recovery in Prices Toward the Close.

The cotton market continued in a state of feverish excitement yesterday, with wider fluctuations in prices than any which it had yet experienced. Shortly after the opening there came a violent break, which sent quotations tumbling down by leaps and bounds. In the May option the collapse amounted to $2 a bale, or 40 points, while in July the loss was 14 points, and in August 17 points. The break was the direct result of heavy selling by the brokers for the Sully clique, which is disposing of considerable cotton it has still on hand.

The price of the May option broke 5 points at a time, and whatever support was extended by the bull clique in New Orleans was of no influence until the low mark of 11 cents was reached, about an hour after the opening of the market. Here the downward movement halted and prices recovered slightly. Activity also slackened, and for the next three hours the market fluctuated within a narrow range of 10 points, with slight transactions. But after 2 o'clock the quotations stiffened, and at the close the May option had recovered to 11.25, the July option had reached 10.87, and the August option had gone up to 10.63.

The conservative commission houses in this city were practically unanimous in declaring that the present prices cannot be long maintained. They declare that prices are now unwarranted and the result of overspeculation. "The New Orleans bull leader, W. P. Brown," said one broker, "is raising the price in New Orleans so high that cotton will be shipped there from all parts of the world. In order to get it away from there he has to sell spot cotton a cent or more below the market price. He can't keep that kind of thing up very long."

It is generally understood here that the bull clique of which Daniel Sully was the leader is not selling the July option short, but is selling for July delivery against the holdings of cotton which they had to take under their May contracts.

SPINNERS MAY STOP WORK.

Manchester Federation Stirred by Present Trade Conditions—Cotton Shipments from America.

LONDON, May 15.—A meeting of the Federation of Manchester Cotton Spinners to-day adopted a resolution to the effect that, "in view of the grave condition of affairs in the cotton trade, we recommend that the whole trade stop for one week at Whitsuntide, and on Saturdays and Mondays thereafter until further notice."

A mass meeting to consider the resolution has been called for May 26.

MANCHESTER, May 15.—A large meeting of representatives of the cotton trade was held here to-day. Resolutions were passed urging the trade to do its utmost to support the lines of steamers bringing cotton from American ports direct to Manchester, thereby frustrating the attempts to drive Manchester steamers out of the trade, and requesting the spinners to insist, in their contracts, on the delivery of cotton at the Manchester docks.

SOUTHERN SPINNERS' ACTION.

Association Passes Resolution in Favor of Stringent Limitation of Production.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 15.—The Southern Cotton Spinners' Association to-day unanimously adopted the following report by a special committee:

"The cotton manufacturing world using American short staple cotton is facing conditions that are likely to continue so long as present artificial influences dominate the market for the raw material, and these conditions are so serious that action by the Southern Cotton Spinners' Association is deemed imperative, and your committee, to whom this subject has been referred, would recommend that the whole influence of the association be used to

"First—Bring about an entire cessation of night work.

"Second—Operation of mills not over four days per week.

"Third—These recommendations to take effect not later than June 1 to 15, 1903.

"Your committee are of the opinion that by a proper effort the co-operation of the majority of the mills in the Southern States can be secured, and believe that an appeal should also be sent out to banks as well as commission houses to throw their influence in the same direction. If favorable action is taken by the convention your committee recommend that the American Consul at Manchester be cabled to communicate these actions to Liverpool and Manchester Exchanges."

IRON AND STEEL SITUATION.

Reports of Cuts in Pig Iron Prices Misleading, Archer Brown Says—Concessions on Contracts.

Regarding reports of further cuts in iron and steel a representative of the United States Steel Corporation declared positively yesterday that the report was not true. Archer Brown, recognized as an authority in the iron trade, gave out the following summary of the pig iron market:

The many reports of "cuts in prices" which are now coming from so many sources are woefully misleading and calculated to do mischief.

While steel and iron men know the facts the public generally is deceived by the circumstantially detailed stories of "cuts" which may be made to serve a purpose.

It is a trade fact that the mills have been sold up to July 1, ever since last November, and it is also true that since that time very little business has been done.

Little is being done now, because it is not yet time for business to open actively for the last half of the year.

The contracts made last November, on which practically all the business of the present year has been done, were for much lower prices than for months has been called "the market," contracts for No. 2 Birmingham being made at from $14 to $15, per ton, and for valley iron at $17 to $18 per ton.

Quotations for some time have been on premium iron at enhanced figures which made the market price appear very much higher, whereas as a matter of fact, little iron was sold at the high figures.

Take the present situation in the south. There are 40 to 50 furnaces making pig iron. They are controlled by 10 to 12 interests. With the exception of two or three interests there is no agreement as to prices.

Some of the furnaces may have accumulated a surplus. They wanted to clear it out and sold at prices below those quoted.

Six weeks ago there was an apparent cut which was widely heralded. Two or three of the leading interests which had been holding No. 2 Birmingham at the nominal figure of $18.50 net, decided to reduce it to $17.50. Very little business was done even at that.

Here is the crux of the situation. In April the furnaces of the United States turned out more pig iron than ever before in their history, about 1,650,000 tons. In addition there was imported during April from 60,000 to 70,000 tons.

The entire home output for April and all the pig iron imports were used, and in addition the reserve stocks were drawn on, the amount of pig iron on hand on May 1 being less than the amount on hand April 1.

The buying of foreign pig iron practically ended in January, although it is still coming in in quantities on old contracts. With premium prices abolished there is the basis for an excellent market and a big business.

In other quarters, the statement was made that while there were no cuts in the published prices, nevertheless on large contracts concessions were being made. Sellers of steel who had during the last two years little to do but to register orders were now, it was said, forced to go out and hustle for contracts. Wall Street continued to look on the steel situation with considerable distrust.

Manhattan's Quarterly Report.

ALBANY, May 15.—The report of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1903, was filed here to-day. It shows gross earnings of $3,230,064, an increase of $351,826 as compared with the same period last year; operating expenses of $1,464,128, an increase of $63,750, leaving net earnings of $1,765,936, an increase of $288,078. After payment of interest on bonds, taxes, &c., there was left a net income of $1,122,461. The dividend this quarter was $966,000, an increase of $488,000 over last year, and after it was paid there was a surplus for the three months of $156,461, a decrease of $294,000 from last year.

Gold for Argentina.

There was taken out of the Sub-Treasury yesterday $1,250,000 in gold for shipment to Argentina to-day. Of this amount G. Amsneck & Co. shipped $750,000 and George G. Gorton, as agent for the London and River Plate Bank, Limited, engaged $500,000. It was stated yesterday that the transaction was made on a regular exchange basis.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

Sale of Men's Suits.

Here below are some very special values in Men's Suits for to-day—Saturday. The time to buy your new suit is now, the place to buy it Vogel Brothers. Why?—because our clothes will look better on you, fit you better and wear longer than the ordinary kind of clothing. You'll find in our coats the broad, shapely shoulder, the close-fitting collar and the coat fronts won't wrinkle or lose their shape.

Men's Suits at $10.

The best $10 suits ever offered are here for you, the assortment includes light and dark cheviots, black cheviots and blue serges—these suits are sold elsewhere at $14. Our special price, $10.

Men's Suits at $12.

There is the same style in our $12 suits as in our $25 suits. They are all cut on the same stylish patterns. The fabrics are black and blue serges, rich colored cheviots in dark and light effects. Cassimeres of quiet, genteel design. From our workrooms direct to you saves you $3. Our special price, $12.

Men's Suits at $15.

These suits include all the newest fabrics in black, blue and gray worsted serges. Lightweight worsteds in patterns of neat checks, stripes, overplaids and the new gray mottled effects—fine black Thibets. Made in the single and double breasted sack style. These suits would cost $25 at a custom tailor's. Our special price, $15.

Young Men's Suits at $8.00.

We place on special sale 150 blue serge suits for young men, ages 13 to 17 (size 17 is 33 inch chest measure)—single breasted sack style, with broad shapely shoulders and snug-fitting collars—the special sale price is $8.00.

We make a specialty of suits for big men. Sizes 44 to 50, at $15, $18, $20 and $25.

Open Late Saturday Evening. Vogel Brothers 42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

T. KELLY
263 Sixth Avenue.
Only Entrance Through Furniture Store.
Open Saturday Evenings Until 10.

A Plain Business Talk,

With no exaggeration. True economy is exercised in buying a thing that pleases you until it is worn out. Our Clothing is of this character. We stake our reputation on the quality, style, fit and price of our goods; that is why we hold our customers. The goods mentioned below tell their own story. We will fit you out with everything needful, for which you can settle on

$1.00 Down, $1.00 a Week
ON A PURCHASE OF $10.

Men's Suits—The near approach of summer is the one thing that induces us to cut deeply into our clothing prices. Fancy mixtures and black Thibets, that were $14.00 to $18.00, now at..... 10.00

Serge Suits—Is there any material quite so comfortable and at the same time stylish and dressy for summer as a blue serge suit? We think not; our special is a regular value of $14.00, for..... 10.00

Men's Underwear—A splendid opportunity is offered you in this department this week; $1.00 quality balbriggan Underwear, plain or fancy colors, summer weight, strong and serviceable, for..... 50c

Men's Shoes—You are intelligent; why not be prudent? Buying the best at the lowest price is certainly a high form of prudence. Stop paying $3.50 to $5.00 for Shoes no better than we sell for..... 2.50

Children's Suits—These are two-piece Suits, 6 to 16 years, of excellent wearing quality, and very dressy, marked down from $6.00 to..... 3.95

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.
Send Postal for Catalogue.
Brooklyn Store, 470 Fulton St.

IT PAYS TO BUY THE BEST.
LeBihan Umbrellas.
The strongest made in the U. S. Carry with them a full guarantee for 1 year. Made with imported frames, that's why. $2 up.
1 BARCLAY ST., near B'WAY.

FEDERAL OFFICERS FIGHT

Exciting Encounter in the Post Office Corridor.

Assistant District Attorney Baldwin and Post Office Inspector Oldfield the Fighters—Postal Scandal the Cause.

Men and women who happened into the east corridor of the Post Office at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon were surprised to see a rather small-sized man with black hair and mustache and another rather small-sized man with red hair and mustache, rolling about over the marble floor in angry embrace. Over the writhing antagonists towered a tall, distinguished-looking man with gray hair and mustache, who waved his cane authoritatively and called upon the contestants to "let go."

Half a dozen watchmen and other officials of the Federal Building were soon on the scene and pulled the fighters apart by main strength. Then it was learned that he of the red hair was Assistant United States District Attorney Ernest E. Baldwin, and his antagonist was Post Office Inspector J. F. Oldfield of Cincinnati. The tall man who had stood over them was United States District Attorney Burnett.

The men, after being separated, retired to their separate departments in the Federal Building to bathe several bruises. Neither would make any statement.

Gen. Burnett, who witnessed the entire encounter, stated afterward that the fisticuffs were the culmination of a row that had started during the forenoon. According to Gen. Burnett, Oldfield is here investigating a certain matter having to do with the Post Office scandal at Washington. He questioned Mr. Baldwin concering a suit brought against the company manufacturing the cash machines, which have already figured more or less in connection with the scandals. Mr. Baldwin's private law firm is counsel for the company, and some of the statements made by Oldfield were construed by Baldwin as insulting, and he called the Inspector a liar. Oldfield demanded an apology, which Baldwin declined to give, and finally Oldfield left the office.

Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Baldwin and Gen. Burnett started out for luncheon. When they alighted from the elevator on the ground floor, Oldfield was standing near. Approaching Baldwin, he again demanded an apology, which Baldwin refused to make. Oldfield, according to Gen. Burnett, thereupon aimed a blow at Baldwin's face. Baldwin dodged and was struck in the chest. The attorney retaliated with a blow which landed on Oldfield's jaw.

Oldfield aimed a blow at Baldwin's eye, and the two came together and went down on the floor and writhed about, while women stepped aside to avoid them and hangers on began to utter delighted exclamations intended to spur them on to fight.

When the officials tore the combatants from each other Mr. Oldfield had, among other bruises, a large lump on his jaw, and Mr. Baldwin had an injured eye. Gen. Burnett at first was inclined to prefer charges against Inspector Oldfield for assault, but the matter was finally adjusted so far as to avoid any legal procedure.

NATIONAL GUARD FIELD PLANS.

Only the Seventh and the Twenty-second Regiments Will Be Ordered to the Peekskill Camp.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, stated yesterday that only the Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments will be ordered to the old campgrounds at Peekskill this season.

"Entirely new conditions will prevail," he said, "and officers and men will be left entirely upon their own resources.

"The Commissary of the regiment will have to draw all the subsistence, according to the rations allowed under the State regulations, which is practically the same as the army ration, and keep up the supplies from the time the regiment leaves the armory until it returns. The rations will all have to be cooked by the companies in the field and the meals eaten in the open also. Both officers and men will have to assume the responsibilities of the field service, and each will do his part.

"The Quartermaster of the regiment will have to arrange for its transportation to and from the camp, as well as for all the camp equipage and other supplies needed. The men will erect their own tents, and when camp is over will repack them and put them on the baggage wagons. There will be nothing at Peekskill but the bare ground.

"The entire Third Brigade, in command of Gen. Oliver, will encamp at Crescent, Saratoga County, for a week at Camp Odell. The camp will begin there June 13 and some 2,500 men will be under canvas. The Twenty-second Regiment will proceed to the Peekskill campground on Saturday, June 13, and the Seventh Regiment will relieve the Twenty-second on Saturday, June 20. Neither Squadron A, Troop C, or the First or Second Batteries will be ordered on field service this season."

GUERRILLA SHOT TO DEATH.

Indian Chief Executed at Panama, Despite Pleas from Consuls for a Reprieve.

PANAMA, May 15.—Victoriano Lorenzo, the Indian chief, who was a leader of guerrillas during the recent revolution, and who was sentenced to death by a court-martial yesterday on various charges of having committed serious crimes while in the field, was executed by shooting here this afternoon.

Gov. Mutis and the Consular representatives petitioned Gen. Briceno, the military commander on the Isthmus, to postpone the execution until the Government at Bogota had had time to answer a cablegram sent it asking that the Indian's sentence be changed to life imprisonment. Gen. Briceno refused this petition, saying an exemplary punishment was necessary.

The shooting of Lorenzo has created a profound impression here, as it is the first execution for a political crime to occur in Panama. Lorenzo died bravely. Before he was shot he said he had only been an accomplice, and not the principal, in the crimes of which he was accused.

Rock Island Improvements in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, May 15.—It is learned that the plans of the Rock Island contemplate the expenditure of a large amount of money in establishing port facilities at Galveston and Sabine Pass, the two port termini of its enlarged system. The outlay for these improvements will aggregate several millions of dollars when the present plans are fulfilled. Large grain elevators will be erected at both ports. The necessary water front for its port facilities at Galveston has already been purchased.

FOREST FIRES INCREASING.

They Are Now Beyond Control in the Adirondack Region.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 15.—The forest fires at present sweeping through Townships Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 31, and 33, in the Counties of Hamilton, Warren, and Essex, have apparently gotten beyond control, and to-night, being fanned by a heavy, dry wind, are rapidly increasing in magnitude.

Mills is Remanded to the Tombs.

The prosecution yesterday closed its case against George Edward Mills, the lawyer who has been on trial before Justice Fitzgerald in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on the charge of grand larceny in attempting to remove and destroy public records. An adjournment was then taken until Monday, and in the meantime Mills, who had been at large under $5,000 cash bail, was remanded to the Tombs.

ART NOTES.

Columbus, Ohio, has a sum of $60,000 for an art gallery, more than half of which is the price of a site for a gallery presented by Mr. Emerson McMillan of New York and sold by the Trustees. Apparently the plan has reached a stagnant period, for, notwithstanding an outcry on the part of the local press, nothing is done. Cleveland is more fortunate in having two or three big legacies for a similar purpose, but there, too, the Trustees do nothing while the fund accumulates. This is considered profound business ability, not paralysis.

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The second competition for the equestrian statue of Kosciusko, to be presented to Milwaukee by Polish immigrants, brought out the old model by Chodzinski of Warsaw, which was rejected by the Municipal Art Commission, and three others, two by Cavalliere Trentanove, the Italian sculptor settled in Washington, D. C., and one by Paul Kupper of Milwaukee, said to be of Polish birth. The first is a wax model much below the size demanded by the specifications. The Polish leader rises in his stirrups, turns his head and brandishes his sword. The horse is badly proportioned, and its legs are in impossible positions. The sculptor had been too busy with a Kosciusko statue for Chicago to make a new design of the required size. Paul Kupper's design is not much better. The pedestal has two high reliefs showing Kosciusko directing guns in battle and offering his services to Washington. One of Trentanove's designs is very simple and quiet; the only action shown is found in the head of the horse. The pedestal is severely classic. The other design is very lively as to the figure of the rider, who has reined his horse's head in with the bridle hand, and waves his sword with the right. Both show the cocked hat and hair in a cue, the sword or scabbard passing with a slant backward. The statue is to be of bronze, the pedestal of granite; but as $13,000 is the amount stated as its cost, it is not easy to see how a good piece of work can be made for that price. Trentanove has already won a competition for a Kosciusko which will be unveiled next year at Cleveland, Ohio. For Milwaukee he has prepared a monument to Christian Wahl, and in Washington he has heroic statues of Daniel Webster and Gen. Albert Pike.

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Three Baltimore artists are showing pictures or sculptures this Spring in the two Paris Salons—Hans Schuler and Maxwell Miller, sculptors, and Waldemar F. Dieterich, painter. The latter is the son of a Baltimore artist, Louis P. Dieterich.

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The galleries of the Guildhall in London are filled with modern and ancient Dutch paintings lent by dealers and private owners. No less than twenty-seven paintings by the veteran Hollander, Josef Israels, are shown, together with pictures by the three brothers Maris and by Anton Mauve. There are six pictures attributed to Rembrandt, including a likeness of his son Titus, dated 1655; landscapes by Ruysdael and Hobbema, figures by Gerard Douw, Jan Steen, and Terburg; cattle pieces by A. Cuyp, and portraits by Frans Hals, including the likeness of Admiral de Ruyter, lent by Earl Spencer.

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Speaking of the exhibition in the New Gallery, London, a local sheet says of Mr. Maxfield Parrish's fantasy called "The Reluctant Dragon," it is one of the most genuinely imaginative designs which can be found in the gallery. "It is really a picture of remarkable merit, drawn with extraordinary power, and in its quaint way delightfully treated." Of George H. Boughton's nude girl sitting on the bank of a winding stream it says that it is charmingly individual "and possesses emphatically that element of fascination which makes his work so widely popular." A third American exhibitor is the portrait painter, J. J. Shannon.

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The sculptor Reinhold Begas, who made the famous fountain near the castle in Berlin, the Bismarck, and the monument to Emperor Wilhelm I., has resigned from the Royal Academy of Art. To an interviewer from The Herald he said: "I resigned because the people of the Academy want a plasterer and not an artist. I am too old to labor with beginners and infant classes and have work of more importance and pressing nature to engage my time." Begas is opposed to the new spirit in German art. He holds that Italy produced Michael Angelo and Denmark produced Thorwaldsen, but "the German people are evidently not cut out to become great sculptors," while "France has no great name in art; the only great French artist was an Italian." Begas is seventy-two and is said to be still in good odor with the Emperor. He detests the modern movement in sculpture and considers the ancient Greeks the only great. At present he is at work on the sarcophagus and recumbent statue of the late Empress Frederick. It is odd that a sculptor so highly distinguished by the present Emperor should not have received equal honors with Mensel, the illustrator of the Hohenzollerns, who was raised to hereditary nobility ten years ago. The younger generation of sculptors are severe critics of many of his works, notably the animal and bird groups surrounding the monument to Wilhelm I. But it is surprising that he should quarrel with the Academy, which is conservative enough for any man.

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Mr. S. Fujioka has started a controversy in the Bungei-kai, a Japanese periodical, concerning the introduction of oil painting into Japan. During the long reign of the Tokugawa family of Shoguns oil painting was introduced twice. One of the Amakusa rebels against the government of the reigning Shogun in 1638 was Iemonnosuke Yamada, who made a mark as a painter in oils; he is supposed to have learned the art from the Portuguese when they introduced Christianity and caused the rebellion, the Japanese holding that politics rather than religion was at the bottom of the movement. Yamada was captured by one of the Shogun's Generals and brought to Yeddo, where he was employed to paint the portrait of an incendiary. Copies of this portrait were posted in the city to frighten his fellow-conspirators, who had been setting fire to the inflammable houses. As Yamada was convicted of being a Christian he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. Western art reappeared a hundred years later under the Shogun Yoshimune Tokugawa, who encouraged the astronomy, geography, medicine, and art of Europe. It shows, says this critic, in the work of Masanobu Okumura of Yeddo about 1750, and in that of Okyo Maruyama of Kyoto and Buncho Tani later in the century. In 1787 one Kokan Shiba began to paint in oils after models of the Dutch school. Earlier than Kokan was Gennai Hiraga, whose signature has been found to a bust portrait of a foreign lady painted in oils; Gennai died in 1779. He was "a botanist adventurer and man of letters," according to The Japan Times, acquainted with Dutch and an eager student of all Western lore; but this signed portrait is the first and only proof that he ever turned his hand to painting.

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Pictures taken in India are shown by J. Rogers Rich at the St. Botolph Studios Annex, Boston. He has taken the Taj Mahal in brilliant sunlight and in moonlight. Some of the paintings were made in Cashmire, others in Egypt. He shows a moonlight of the Sphinx and that of the Taj Mahal in black draperies to simulate the surroundings of night.

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More than thirty water-color sketches of Indians made in 1851 by Frank B. Mayer of Baltimore have been presented to the Division of Ethnology in the museum of the Women's College, Baltimore, by Mr. Henry Walters.

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Mr. Francis Bartlett has been presenting to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts during the past eight years a great variety of objects of Greek and Roman antiquity. Recently he has added to his gifts and removed the seal of secrecy as to the identity of the giver. Large Greek painted vases, fragments of Greek and Greco-Roman marbles, including an Aphrodite riding on a swan, a bronze Apollo, and terra cotta figurines from Tanagra and Myrina are among the objects he has presented.

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The equestrian statue of Gen. Joseph Hooker, "Fighting Joe," modeled by Daniel C. French and Edward Potter, is on exhibition at the Henry Bonnard Bronze Foundry, 480 West Sixteenth Street. It will be unveiled in Boston next month. Martiny's bronze statue of Vice President Hobart, to be erected in Paterson, N. J., is also finished. It is of colossal size and shows the late Mr. Hobart standing with a gavel in his hand.

SLAYBACK TO GET STOCK

Decision Given in the Suit Over Carbon Steel Shares.

Story of Charles M. Raymond, Who Got the Stock, Not Believed by Justice Leventritt.

John D. Slayback, by a decision rendered yesterday by Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court, won an action involving almost a controlling interest in the stock of the old Carbon Steel Company of New Jersey, which has since been taken over by the Carbon Steel Company of West Virginia, formed in 1894. The action, which has been dragging in the courts for three years, was brought by Mr. Slayback and his wife against Charles M. Raymond, his wife, and the Carbon Steel Company.

Slayback formerly was a member of the stock brokerage firm of John Bloodgood & Co. and a member of the Stock Exchange. The firm failed in May, 1893, during the financial stringency. Mr. Slayback owned 4,000 shares of the second preferred stock of the Carbon Company and 5,000 shares of the common stock, while Mrs. Slayback owned 2,000 shares of the second preferred. Mr. Slayback also held notes of the corporation amounting to $67,000, and his wife held notes for $46,000, and bonds of the par value of $190,000. Mr. Slayback had been known as the financial backer of the corporation, of which he was Treasurer.

When his firm was threatened with financial embarrassment, he declared, he requested Mr. Raymond, who was a stockholder and a Director in the company, although not of large means personally, to seek the intervention of James Hemphill of Pittsburg, the President and principal owner of the Carry Furnace Company of that city, in order to protect the Carbon Company.

Mr. Hemphill's company was engaged in supplying iron to the company and also was in other concerns, supplying other materials to the corporation. Mr. Slayback said he empowered Raymond to offer Mr. Hemphill one-half his stock in the event of Hemphill taking hold and having credit extended to the company. He declared that Mr. Raymond said he went to see Mr. Hemphill and reported that Mr. Hemphill would accept the offer on condition that Mr. Slayback transferred to Raymond all of his holdings, that his wife should transfer to Mr. Hemphill half of her holdings of preferred stock, and that Mr. Robinson, the Vice President of the company, should give up his stock to Mr. Raymond likewise.

Mr. Slayback in the trial of the action declared that in order to protect the company he agreed to this and transferred to the defendant all of the stock required, on the understanding that Mr. Raymond in turn would transfer the stock to Mr. Hemphill. It was admitted, as Justice Leventritt states in his decision, that not a share of this stock ever went to Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. Raymond in his defense contended that the stock was given to him individually in order that he might control the corporation, on his agreement to furnish persons who would protect the company. His version was that he was requested by Mr. Slayback to induce Mr. Hemphill to accept a receivership and that he went to Pittsburg for this purpose, but that Mr. Hemphill refused to accept and that on his return he made an alternative proposition that if Mr. Slayback would give up all the stock in question he would furnish the necessary financial support. Raymond also set up the statute of limitations as a defense.

In his decision Justice Leventritt holds that the suit in equity is well brought and he also declares that the story told by the plaintiff is reasonable. He says he is not impressed with the version of the defendant. Mr. Slayback was fully advised of the financial standing of Mr. Raymond, he holds, and was not likely to divest himself of his property when he knew that Mr. Raymond himself could not finance the company, and that the "other parties" had not been determined upon. He also holds that the disposition of the stock by Mr. Raymond discredits his own version of the affair. Part of this stock went to employes, a part to Newton Hemphill, son of James Hemphill, but the bulk to nephews and nieces of Raymond, who, the Justice declares, could render no possible service to the corporation.

"Then, too," says Justice Leventritt, "these persons held the shares, but nominally, and all the dividends were paid to Raymond himself. In addition it does not appear that Raymond ever got any one to finance the company, but merely got some of the creditors to extend the time of payments.

"As to the question of the Statute of Limitations interfering with the plaintiff's remedy, the action is to recover judgment on the ground of fraud, to procure the return of the shares, the cancellation of the transfers, and an accounting of dividends. Although the fraud was committed in July of 1893 and the action not brought until January of 1900 the plaintiff Slayback says that he did not discover the fraud until the Spring of 1899, when Robinson informed him of it.

"Robinson told him that while he, Robinson, had given up his stock when Slayback did, he had since got his stock back, and he also told him that Raymond and his wife never gave up their stock at all. I am inclined to believe the statement of the plaintiff and do not think he is barred under the statutes from recovering judgment."

Judgment, therefore, is ordered for Slayback against Raymond, but the Justice holds that as no case has been made out against Mrs. Raymond her case is dismissed without costs.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ENTRIES.

Championship Lists Closed with a Formidable Array of Competitors.

With all of the university athletic stars among the entries, more than one record stands a chance of being bettered in the contests for the intercollegiate track and field championships which will be held at Berkeley Oval on May 29 and 30. The list which has just been published and sent to the different universities and colleges for the purpose of weeding out the ineligible element also contains the name of every athlete of promise who has appeared at college meets this year.

Duffey, the champion of the world at the sprinting distance, is once more down to compete, and his most formidable opponent will probably be Shick, the Harvard sprinter, who has shown his ability to negotiate 100 yards in ten seconds or better. Moulton, who has won both the American and Canadian championships at the quarter mile; Clapp, the famous Yale hurdler, and De Witt of Princeton, the athlete who has thrown the hammer further than any other man at an intercollegiate meet, are only a few of the formidable array of collegians that are entered to compete.

The championship seems to narrow down to a contest between Harvard and Yale, with the honors apparently even. For Yale E. T. Glass, the mighty football guard, has shown decided ability in putting the shot, and his efforts will be backed up strongly by Goss.

Pennsylvania has a fairly strong team this year, and may figure in the championship contest. All for Princeton. De Witt seems to be the only man certain of winning a first.

MATINEE RACES ON SPEEDWAY.

An excellent card of events has been arranged for the second Spring matinee of the Road Drivers' Association of this city, to be held on the Speedway this afternoon. The first race will be started over the lower stretch promptly at 2 o'clock, finishing in front of the grand stand, which will be opened to the public. Great interest centres in the championship events, the entries for which are as follows:

Championship Pacing Team.—Bessie Read and Princetell, Isaac A. Hopper; Jack Crawford, 2:21¼, and John Crawford, 2:20¾, Charles P. Beckett; Jennie C., 2:19¼, and Butterfly, 2:13¾, H. C. & C. Mapes.

Championship Trotting Team.—Swift, 2:15¾, and Miss Hibbard, John F. Cockerill; Little Helen, 2:15¾, and Kingwood, 2:17¾, D. Willis Fitzgerald; Bascrest, 1:59, and Downey, 2:03¾, S. Milliken.

Championship Trotters.—Swift, 2:15¾, John F. Cockerill; The King, 2:10¾, D. Lamar; King Chimes, 2:10¾, W. C. Flexner; Bessie Bailey, 2:12¾, A. E. Parrot; Dollade Wilkes, 2:10¾, Dr. H. D. Gill; Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, D. Lamar; Hoyt Miller, 2:07, George H. Huber.

Last Saturday Bessie Read and Princetell won the first leg of the championship pacing team race, while Banerott and Downey scored in the trotting team championship. The King, 2:10¾, won two straight heats out of the three in the trotting event and Nathan Straus, 2:05¼, won the honors in the pacing class. The winner of the greatest number of heats at the close of the Spring series of matinees on Saturday, June 9, will be awarded the championship.

RELIANCE LEAVES BRISTOL.

Yacht Bound for City Island, Where She Will Be Hauled Out to Have Her Hull Cleaned.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—The yacht Reliance left here this morning in tow of her tender Sunbeam, bound westward. Early in the forenoon her canvas was sent up, and when she cast off her moorings it looked as if she was going to undertake to sail the trip even though the wind was very light. A line, however, was passed aboard the Sunbeam and the yacht passed down the channel in tow. She carried her big mainsail, two headsails, and a small club topsail, with the apparent intention of casting off if she struck sufficient breeze outside. It is expected that the Reliance will put into New London this afternoon and leave for City Island in the morning.

POINT JUDITH, May 15.—The Reliance with her mainsail set passed this point at 11 o'clock in tow of the tender Sunbeam, bound westward. The steamer was making good progress. A small steam yacht followed the tow a mile astern and was evidently making an attempt to overhaul the Reliance.

WATCH HILL, R. I., May 15.—The Reliance was towed far to the southward after rounding Point Judith so as to give her a long board on the port tack, if not a reach, which would carry her almost to New London. Although she held to the tow line, her mainsail and the small staysail which was set in the early afternoon filled so as to indicate that they were drawing well. The weather was quite hazy, and the wind was very light from the southwest.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 15.—The Reliance had not been sighted here up to the time darkness set in to-night. There was a heavy haze outside all afternoon. It is believed here that the Reliance continued on her way to New York.

GALE KEEPS SHAMROCKS IN.

GOUROCK, Scotland, May 15.—A continuance of the gale to-day prevented the Shamrocks from racing. Arrangements have been completed for docking the two yachts Monday, overhauling them and fitting them with their ocean gear. The wind during the afternoon blew a full gale, and the Shamrocks remained at their moorings in Gourock Bay.

Sir Thomas Lipton's chauffeur was fined £10 to-day for furiously driving an automobile in bringing Designer Fife here from Fairlie.

Columbia at South Brooklyn.

The Columbia arrived from Glen Cove at 6:30 last evening and went to the Morse Iron Works dock at the foot of Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. She will be hauled out there this morning, and will remain in dry dock until Tuesday, during which time she will have her bottom cleaned and put in preparation for the Glen Cove races next week. The yacht is now wearing her Ratsey headsails, and her Ratsey mainsail will be ready in a day or two.

The Riviera at the Azores.

ST. MICHAEL, Azores, May 15.—The American steam yacht Riviera, Pliny Fisk of New York, owner, has arrived here for coal.

Newark Academy Athletic Games.

The senior class of the Newark Academy won the athletic championship of that institution at the annual games held at the Orange Oval, Orange, N. J., yesterday afternoon, with a score of 71½ points. The class of 1904 was second, with 25½ points; the class of 1905 was third, with 7 points, and the class of 1906 scored 4 points.

One of the young athletes received two silver cups for making new academic records. He was H. G. Turner, who won the 100-yard run for boys under fifteen years and reduced the school record from 0:11 4-5 to 0:11 3-5, and also won the 75-yard hurdle race in the same class in 0:10 2-5. The former record was 0:11 1-5. The summary follows:

100-Yard Run, Seniors.—Won by D. Kalsen, 1904; R. H. Cunningham, Jr., 1904, second; D. H. Case, 1905, third; S. R. Sykes, 1904, fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard Run, Boys Under 15 Years.—Won by H. G. Turner; H. B. Earle, second. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Run, Boys Under 13 Years.—Won by C. H. Dessart; J. V. Bouvier, 3d, second. Time—0:13.

220-Yard Run.—Won by R. H. Cunningham, Jr., 1904; P. J. Conlon, 1905, second; D. H. Case, 1905, third; E. F. Moore, 1906, fourth. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Run, Boys Under 15 Years.—Won by H. G. Turner; H. B. Earle, second. Time—0:28.

440-Yard Run.—Won by J. S. Curtiss, 1903; R. K. Hay, 1903, second; R. H. Cunningham, Jr., 1904, third. Time—0:56 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. S. Curtis, '03; R. K. Hay, '03, second; J. S. Chew, '03, third; F. W. Cooke, Jr., '03, fourth. Time—2:14.

75-Yard Hurdle Race, Senior.—Won by P. J. Conlon, '05; R. K. Hay, '03, second; R. H. Cunningham, Jr., '04, third; D. H. Case, '05, fourth. Time—0:10.

75-Yard Hurdle Race, Boys Under 15 Years.—Won by H. G. Turner; H. W. Sherrill, second; A. L. Spencer, third. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Relay Race, teams of four each to run one-eighth of a mile.—Won by '03 team, composed of G. S. Taylor, F. F. Chew, M. A. Fischer, and C. E. Ernest; '04 team, composed of L. A. Boynton, R. L. Mills, H. V. Staeple, and A. D. Bedell, second; '05 team, composed of S. H. Salomon, T. C. Shirley, B. L. Sackett, and F. E. McCormick, third. Time—0:68 3-5.

Running High Jump, Senior.—Won by C. McEuen, 1903, with 5 feet 1¾ inches; R. K. May, 1903, second, with 5 feet ½ inch; W. L. Keepers, 1903, and D. Hansell, 1904, tied for third and fourth places with 4 feet 11¼ inches.

Running High Jump, Boys Under 15 Years.—Won by L. L. Blanchard, with 4 feet 6 inches; A. Downing, second, with 4 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump, Boys Under 13 Years.—Won by J. C. Clark, with 3 feet 11 inches; G. Da Bosque, second, with 3 feet 10 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Senior.—Won by F. Conklin, Jr., 1904, with 18 feet 6 inches; P. J. Conlon, 1905, second, with 18 feet 7 inches; W. L. Keepers, 1903, third, with 17 feet 9¼ inches; R. H. Cunningham, Jr., 1904, fourth, with 16 feet 9 inches.

Running Broad Jump, Boys Under 15 Years.—Won by C. W. Baird, with 15 feet and ½ inch; P. C. Roth second, with 14 feet 11¼ inches; E. Beaner, Jr., third, with 14 feet 10 inches.

Putting the 12-pound shot.—Won by W. Watts, 1903, with 37 feet; H. E. Blanvelt, 1903, second, with 35 feet 7 inches; C. Ashmun, 1903, third, with 33 feet ½ inch; J. L. Martin, Jr., 1903, fourth, with 32 feet 8 inches.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by C. Ashmun, 1903, with 93 feet 1 inch; J. L. Martin, Jr., 1903, second, with 79 feet 9 inches; P. J. Conlon, 1905, third, with 77 feet 6 inches; E. A. Robertson, 1904, fourth, with 74 feet 2 inches.

U. of P. Lacrosse Team Beat Harvard.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The University of Pennsylvania lacrosse team defeated Harvard on Franklin Field this afternoon by a score of 5 goals to 1. The game was one of the best exhibitions of lacrosse seen here in a long time.

Two War Governors Survive.

Those who incautiously spoke of the late Alexander Ramsey of Minnesota as the last of the war Governors have been corrected by the assurance that two other of these men are yet living—Holbrook in Vermont and Sprague in Rhode Island. It is brought to mind also that Gov. Sprague was in early days near being the most prominent of all these officials. He was not only Governor, but he was the Colonel of a regiment of soldiers from his State, whom he personally led to the war. He was also accounted one of the richest men in Rhode Island and he owned it, politically speaking, being later made United States Senator. He became a prominent figure at Washington, though never so, intellectually speaking, and he married there the brilliant daughter of Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. Yet a few years later this man, at that time so much in the public eye, lost his fortune, his offices, and became separated from his wife. In our day he has passed out of the knowledge of the public generally as still among the living.—Boston Herald.

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Nothing but the highest character of workmanship and most exclusive and serviceable fabrics at the lowest price consistent with the value given. Custom Suits, $25 up. Trousers, from $6.50.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, MAY 16, at 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOISTS.

Miss MARIE KIECKHOEFER, Violoncellist.

Mr. FRANK TAFT, at the Organ.

Mr. CH. C. PARKYN, at the Pianola.

Miss Marie Kieckhoefer, Violoncellist, and soloist of this recital, will play Von Goens' fascinating and bewitching Scherzo, Saint-Saens' melodious and imaginative "Le Cygne"—an excerpt from the Orchestral Suite—and Goltermann's "Caprice," Op. 24, the latter bristling with technical difficulty, brilliant and sensuous by turns, and as capricious, full of good humor, mirth and archness as the heart could desire. The first two numbers are reversed in the usual order of selections, the rapid composition preceding the slow one, and with happy results.

Liszt is in his element when depicting musical subjects of an illustrious character. In the "Triumphal March" we find a tone-painting of majesty, pomp, dignity and pageantry, picturing to ourselves the triumphal procession of the Roman Cæsar.

Spohr's Larghetto, Op. 150, is mellow with sweetness; indeed, Spohr gave out more honeyed music, backed with great musicianship and genius, than many composers taken together. Musically, he is a gentleman of the "old school." The famous "Duet" from the "Trumpeter of Sakkingen," is noble in its inception, warm with deep feeling, and replete with fine sentiment—an inspiration direct from the heart.

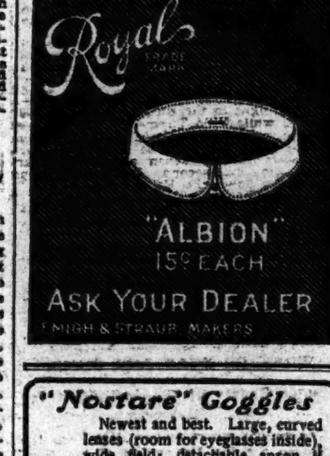
The Pianola selections are superb, for we have presented to us the glory of the day's awakening in the Sonata, Op. 53, by Beethoven, and the splendor of night with its vaulted dome of heaven decked with a million suns mirrored in the Barcarolle of Chopin.

In the opening measures of the Sonata we see Aurora ascending in the "early morn's rosy light," enveloping the celestial spheres in her resplendent garments. The second movement opens with a feeling of uncertainty and hesitation, but finally emerges into a deep, soul-felt theme that touches the heart-strings most profoundly, and ending upon the dominant of the succeeding Rondo. The Rondo is Nature in its happiest moods, which finally runs riot from the exuberance of life in the "Prestissimo." Chopin's Barcarolle beggars description. A love-song immortalized by Anacreon might describe it or the deep tones in a Corot portray it, but Chopin alone could "sing" it, feel it, and think it, and play it as none else could.

PROGRAMME.

Triumphal March, "Crag to Sea".....Liszt
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Sonata, Op. 53, (Waldstein).....Beethoven
Adagio, Rondo, Prestissimo.
PIANOLA.
(a) Scherzo.....Von Goens
(b) Le Cygne.....Saint-Saens
MISS KIECKHOEFER.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)
(a) Larghetto, Op. 150.....Spohr
(b) Duet, "The Trumpeter of Sakkingen".....H. Hofmann
AEOLIAN PIPE ORGAN.
Barcarolle.....Chopin
PIANOLA.
Caprice, Op. 24.....Goltermann
MISS KIECKHOEFER.
(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5th Avenue, near 34th Street.



Foreign Marriage Laws.

Regulations of Divorce and Matrimony in France and Germany.

A paper was presented to Parliament in 1894 containing returns in which an outline was given of the marriage laws prevailing in foreign countries, especially the ages at which marriage could be contracted, the laws of prohibition, the hours in which the ceremony could be performed, and the fees charged. Returns showing the state of the law on divorce in the various countries, especially the grounds on which divorce could be obtained, and the cost, were also included in the correspondence. In June, 1902, Lord Lansdowne wrote a circular letter to his Majesty's representatives abroad, in which he requested that they would furnish him with a report, in a form suitable for presentation to Parliament, showing in what, if at all, the marriage laws and law of divorce in the various countries to which they were accredited had been amended since 1894. These reports have now been officially published, and show that some interesting changes have been effected in the two branches of law, though the great majority of our representatives state that no amendments have been made in the statutes of the countries to which they are accredited. It is the simplest course to deal with the various States in which the laws have been altered in the alphabetical order in which they are arranged in the correspondence.

In Belgium considerable amendments were made in the marriage laws by a new law in 1896, which cheapened and simplified the formalities preliminary to marriage. A similar policy was pursued in France in the same year, and the position which marriage occupies in that country as a family institution is as well exemplified by the modification introduced into Article 151 of the Civil Code:

Where children of a family have attained the majority fixed by Act 148, they must, previously to contracting marriage, request in an instrument executed in respectful and formal terms the advice of their father and mother, or that of their grandfathers and grandmothers, when their father and mother are dead, or incapable of manifesting their will.

In Germany the Imperial Law of 1875, which regulated personal status and marriage throughout the whole German Empire, has been embodied, with modifications, in the Civil Code which came into force on Jan. 1, 1900. The marriage of Englishwomen in foreign countries has recently been the subject of discussion, and it is interesting to observe that, under the Civil Code, English subjects domiciled in Germany are subject to German marriage laws, while English subjects not domiciled in Germany are subject to English law. But the most sweeping change has taken place in the German law of divorce. The laws of the separate States have been annulled, and the principles regulating the divorce law for the whole empire are now contained in the Civil Code. At the same time the reasons for divorce have been largely altered, and may be, too, that the digestive apparatus of lobsters, crabs, clams, and their congeners kills disease germs. Moreover, it is by no means certain that all crustaceans deserve the imputation of being foul feeders; some are said to be quite immaculate in the matter of high living.—London Globe.

1. Adultery, equivalent to which are considered unnatural vices and illicit intercourses of any kind. In the case of adultery the guilty parties may be imprisoned on the application of the innocent party.

2. Endangering of life, when one of the married pair seeks to destroy the life of the other.

3. Desertion in certain circumstances.

4. Insanity, which must have existed for three years and be pronounced incurable.

5. Finally, a plea for divorce can be found when one or other of the party grossly neglects his or her duties against the other, or leads such an immoral or dishonorable life as entirely destroys the conjugal relations. The plea of "insuperable aversion," formerly allowed in Prussia, is no longer permissible under the Civil Code.

An extension of the grounds for divorce has occurred in Norway, where, by the Criminal Law Amendment act of 1902, either party can apply for a divorce if the other has been sentenced to imprisonment exceeding three months for any crime committed against the petitioner, or for any act by which his or her life has been deliberately endangered, or, finally, sentenced to any imprisonment for crimes of an outrageous or unnatural character. By the prescriptions of the same law husband or wife can apply for divorce if either has been sentenced for vagrancy, intemperance, or other ill-conduct.—London Chronicle.

"Nostare" Goggles

Newest and best. Large, curved lenses (room for eyeglasses inside), wide field; detachable apron if desired.

Price.....$6.00
Apron.....1.25

Maker and direct importer of Masks, Goggles, and Face Heres. Price list on request.

E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Av. / 125 W. 42d St., B'y & 6th Av. / 659 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Shellfish Scare in England.

Fishmongers assert that the evil reputation lately acquired by oysters as propagators of typhoid has extended, more or less, to all sorts of shellfish, from the lordly lobster to the humble whelk. The whole are supposed to earn their living as scavengers of the sea, and with equal readiness it is assumed that they prefer to reside amid noxious abominations, for the convenience of re-supplying their larders. Even the immobile limpet and mussel are credited with a faculty of detaching themselves from rocks to go in eager pursuit of bacilli, while it is roundly denied that salt water produces any disinfecting effect on disease germs, no matter how great its depth or purity. And so the lover of shellfish sternly refuses to gratify his palate, while their vendors sadly anticipate early bankruptcy, should the scare last much longer. It would be a very good thing, therefore, for the trade to have all doubts set at rest, one way or another, as to the alleged instrumentality of shellfish in destroying human life. Some of them, it is true, diet themselves largely on impure food whenever it falls in their way. But it remains to be proved that by the time it reaches them it has not been freed from all living organisms by its long immersion in salt water. It may be, too, that the digestive apparatus of lobsters, crabs, clams, and their congeners kills disease germs. Moreover, it is by no means certain that all crustaceans deserve the imputation of being foul feeders; some are said to be quite immaculate in the matter of high living.—London Globe.

Gardening and Mental Culture.

It has been wisely said that gardening is one of the best pursuits to follow for mental culture. It should be a gardener's study to grow the choicest flowers and the finest vegetables, and the successes he scores afford him the greatest amount of pleasure. The garden is one of the best places in which to develop bone and muscle. Let a man take a spade and try, or a lady a hoe or rake, and it will not be long ere every muscle finds full exercise. It may tire at first, but this feeling soon goes off. I should always discourage anyone from taking to gardening unless he finds in himself a peculiar taste and fitness for the pursuit, and is not afraid of hard work or of meeting disappointments with good grace. Without some share of natural aptitude and taste all the romance and picturesqueness of the profession will be lost. It is all very well to be among flowers and know a plant as a rose, but it should be a pleasure to delve deeper than this, and find out the name of the variety, the species that produced it, or who originated it, and what improvements have been introduced. The possession of such knowledge is interesting, and is one of the greatest pleasures in gardening, but to gain this sadly there must be love for the study. No forcing or training can otherwise ever make a man anything more than one of those muddlers who

Amusements.

Constructed at a Cost of $1,500,000.
BEAUTIFUL
LUNA PARK THE HEART OF CONEY ISLAND
WILL OPEN AT 8 TO-NIGHT
WITH A REVELATION OF PAGEANTRY AND PYROTECHNICS. 200,000 ELECTRIC LIGHTS USED IN THE
Colossal Electric Carnival.
NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.
Open-Air Circus, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, To the North Pole, War of Worlds, Babbling Brook, Japanese Gardens, Old Germany, Little Ireland, Grand Casino, Alhambra, Philippine Village, Hawaiian Village, 120 Musicians, A Trip to the Moon, Infant Incubators, Hippodrome, Wormwood's Monkey Theatre, Shoot the Chutes, Sea on Land, Chinese Theatre, Venice in New York, Electric Tower, Midnight Express, Eskimos and Dog Sleds, Hindoo Village, 680 Performers,
the whole overflowing—661,707 square feet—with a
Delirium of Something Doing
TO EVERY SQUARE INCH.
Strange People from Every Clime.
WORLD'S WONDER ACTS,
Gathered from the Universe.
Tickets dated May 2d good to-night.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:15.
Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Hit
SULTAN OF SULU
Music by Alfred G. Wathall.

CASINO Ma'. To-day THE RUNAWAYS
"THE RUNAWAYS IS A SUCCESS." —HERALD.

PRINCESS, B'way & 29th St. Mats. Thursday & Sat.
"Kept the audience laughing all evg."—Herald.
Evans & Hopper | THERE & BACK.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
Special Prices Wed. Mats., 50c. to 1.50.
Henry W. Savage's New Musical Comedy Success
PRINCE OF PILSEN

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:30.
CHARLES HAWTREY A MESSAGE FROM MARS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., Near B'way. Last Matinée, 2:15. Last Night, 8:30.
SKIPPER & CO., WALL STREET.
May 21—Henry E. Dixey in Facing the Music.

NEW SAVOY THEA. 34th St. & Broadway. Evgs., 8:15. Matinées To-day & Wed., 2:15.
EZRA KENDALL, THE VINEGAR BUYER.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. & Madison Ave. Last Matinée, 2:30. Last Night, 8:30.
Everyman

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St. nr. B'y. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées To-day & Thurs.
Geo. Broadhurst's Greatest Comedy A FOOL and his MONEY

HERALD SQ. Ev. 8:10. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS.
GRACE GEORGE in Pretty Peggy

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th. Last Matinée To-day at 2. Last Time To-night.
Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production of
MR. BLUEBEARD Last Week.
Monday, May 25, (Theatre Closed week May 18.) Liebler & Co.'s All-Star Production of
Romeo and Juliet. Orders now being filled.

PROCTOR'S COMEDY & VAUD. SHOWS, 25c. 50c. Every Aft. & Ev. Res. 75c. Bx. Sts. $1
23rd St. Big All-Star Vaudeville. | 5th Av. Who Is Brown? Vaudeville.
58th St. Nellie McHenry in M'LISS. | 125th St. Face in the Moonlight. Big Vaude

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
FRANK DANIELS COMIC OPERA COMPANY
IN MISS SIMPLICITY.
Prices 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mat. To-day, 2. Ev. 8:15.

CIRCLE 60th & B'way. | 2:15 & 8:15
KONORAH, 3 MORTONS,
Jessie Couthoui, 5 De Lucas. All Star Acts.

DALY'S BROADWAY AND 30TH ST. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CECIL SPOONER in
MY LADY PEGGY GOES TO TOWN.

THE DEWEY E. 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY
HARRY MORRIS' A Night on Broadway
To'm'w Ngt. Grand Concert, 25c. 50c.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59th St. Ev. 8. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ BEST SEATS, Wed. Mat., $1.00.
with Montgomery & Stone. Ev. & Sat. Mat. $1.50.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Ev. 8:20. Mat. To-day & Wed.
THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET

14th Street Theatre. Near 6th Av. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE 4 COHANS 3D WEEK—Their BEST Play, RUNNING FOR OFFICE.

BIJOU B'way 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Last Mat. To-day, 2:15.
LAST TIME TO-NIGHT MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

BELASCO THEATRE Matinée To-day. Last 3 Weeks.
DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

VICTORIA, 42 St. B'way & 7th Av. Mat. To-day. DAVID BELASCO Presents
WARFIELD in "The Auctioneer."

AMERICAN 2d Crowded Week. | RESURRECTION. Nx. Wk.—A Mother's Love

KEITH'S B'way and 14 St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30 PRICES 25c. and 50c.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY 25c. "She Stoops to Conquer."

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups CINEMATOGRAPH. May Day Celebration. Mysterious, etc.

Harlem Op. House. Last Week Joseph Jefferson Matinée To-day. "Rip Van Winkle." To-night—"The Rivals."

New STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinée To-day. A DESPERATE CHANCE. Nx. Wk.—Little Church Around the Corner

GRAND Mat. To-day. Alice Fischer In "MRS. JACK".
Nxt Wek—Henry Miller—"The Taming of Helen"

WEST END Mat. To-day. MR. LOUIS MANN. "All on Account of Eliza."

3RD AVE. Mat. To-day, "Marked for Life." Next Week—"A Working Girl's Wrongs."

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES
EVERY WEEK DAY.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains direct to Morris Park.
Or, via Fordham, N. Y., N. H. & H. trains leave Grand Central Station at 12:05, 1:35, 2:35 P. M. N. Y. C. & H. R. R., from Grand Central Station, at 12:35 P. M. Third Avenue Elevated trains every six minutes. Carriages may be hired at Fordham Station to the track.
FIRST RACE, 2:30 P. M. FIELD, 50 CENTS.

Golfers Play for President's Cup.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Play in the first and second rounds for the Governor's and the President's Cups were the features of the Columbia golf tournament to-day. Results:

Governor's Cup, Second Round.—McCammon beat Carnegie, 2 up; Weaver beat Dixon, 5 up and 4 to play; Brooke beat L. L. Harban, 5 up and 3 to play; Horstman beat Davidson, 6 up and 5 to play.

President's Cup, Second Round.—Mattingly beat Lanston, 2 up and 1 to play; W. R. Harban beat Hall, 4 up and 3 to play; Hopper beat Duvall, 4 up and 5 to play; Lord beat W. T. Harban, 6 up and 5 to play.

Consolation Cup, First Round.—Gray beat Lafferty, 6 up and 3 to play; Sumner beat Baldwin, 4 up and 3 to play; Bennett beat Caruso, 1 up; Cookey beat Leavell, 2 up and 1 to play.

"DOPED" RACE HORSE DIED

Dr. Riddle, Figure in Morris Park Scandal, Killed by Drugs.

Waswift Lowered Track Record for Seven and a Half Furlongs in New Rochelle Handicap.

With the race horse Dr. Riddle dead from an excessive dose of "dope," as the drugs used to stimulate horses to their extreme of speed are designated technically, and the stable connections of the horse in question under suspension pending final action by the stewards of The Jockey Club, the most flagrant scandal in the use of drugs that has been brought to light since racing officials prohibited the employment of "dope" was brought into notice at the Morris Park racecourse yesterday. Dr. Riddle raced in the name of J. Gardner and was a starter in the second event of yesterday's programme, a selling race at seven furlongs over the Withers Mile, in which fourteen horses ran. The horse was ridden by the light-weight jockey Sailing, and was backed for a "killing" by the stable connection, but attracted attention in the paddock by his peculiar actions, as he required two men to handle him when he was saddled and seemed then to be almost uncontrollable.

The matter was called then to the attention of Starter Fitzgerald, who after noting the condition of Dr. Riddle at the post, sent word to the stewards and asked for instructions as to whether the horse should be permitted to start. He was advised to let Dr. Riddle break with his field, the rider after that having the stewards' permission to pull up. Sailing very pluckily broke away from the post, but at once pulled up the horse, which was reeling under him, and walked to the stretch long after Miss Buttermilk, which raced out in front with Kickshaw all the way, had won the race by a head. Dr. Riddle could not be got to the paddock, and so Sailing dismounted and turned the horse over to grooms, who after great difficulty got him to his stable at the head of the stretch. The stewards of the meeting sent a veterinary surgeon to examine him there, and on the report of the surgeon, later issued the following ruling:

The stewards of the meeting order that the entries of J. Gardner and the horse Dr. Riddle be refused, and the license of Trainer William Howell be suspended and the case referred to the Stewards of The Jockey Club.

Dr. Riddle was so unmanageable at the stable that his attendants gave up the attempt to cool him out, and he was placed in a stall, where he died about two hours after the race. Neither Gardner nor Howell went back to the stable, but it was said later by persons who saw Howell that he took all resposibility for the horse's condition and death and exonerated Gardner. The latter is a new-comer as an owner of race horses, and is best known as having once been a jockey employed by H. E. Leigh, and later an attaché of the stable of Green B. Morris. The charge of "doping" was regarded as practically proved against Howell before the death of Dr. Riddle. Under the recent rule adopted by The Jockey Club, the penalty is expulsion from the turf. It is intimated, also, that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also will be called to act in the matter.

The chief event of the afternoon's racing was the contest for the single stake of the programme, the New Rochelle, at seven and a half furlongs over the Withers course, for three-year-olds and upward, in which seven horses ran, with the Western four-year-old Waswift, ridden by Wonderly, the post favorite. Waswift was well up all the way, and, hard ridden at the finish, won the first race that the Tichenor Stable has earned in the East by a neck, after a driving fight to the winning post with Lux Casta, while Wild Thyme, who made most of the running, was a fair third. The time of the race—1:33—reduced the Morris Park track record for seven and a half furlongs by a full second. In the six-furlong handicap down the Eclipse course, W. C. Whitney's colt Reliable lived up to his name, and though he only won himself out of the maiden class in his previous race, wore down the fast Gay Boy and won cleverly. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—Last six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Yardarm, 106 pounds, (O'Neil,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 3, won; Flying Jib, 106, (Minder,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Sun Gold, 106, (Martin,) 14 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time—1:20¾. Chicle, Semper Vivum, Colonsay, and Royal Pirate also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Last seven furlongs of the Withers mile; selling. Miss Buttermilk, 102 pounds, (Frasch,) 40 to 1 and 15 to 1, won; Kickshaw, 87, (A. Brennan,) 7 to 2 and 7 to 5, second; Scoffer, 100, (Gannon,) 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, third. Time—1:27. Rough Rider, Knight of the Garter, Tioga, Pittacus, Nevermore, Carroll D., Doctor Riddle, Rosanco, Dark Planet, Showman, and Ivernia also ran.

THIRD RACE.—The New Rochelle Handicap; last seven and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Waswift, 104 pounds, (Wonderly,) 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, won; Lux Casta, 122, (Odom,) 5 to 1 and 9 to 5, second; Wild Thyme, 102, (Martin,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10, third. Time—1:33. Bon Mot, Highlander, Knight of Harlem, and Colonel Bill also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Last four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Dovecote, 105 pounds, (Gannon,) 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, won; Hopeful Miss, 105, (Minder,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Vagary, 105, (O'Neil,) 4 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time—0:53¾. Amelia Richardson, Mountain Valley, Golden Drop, Gold Ribbon, Pirouette, Emergency, Alpine, Lisa Leib, Miss Shylock, and Friarthorpe also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course. Jim Kelly, 108 pounds, (Sailing,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, won; Luxembourg, 108, (Wonderly,) 4 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Olaf, 108, (O'Neil,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, third. Time—0:59¼. Latheron, Inflexible, Fortune Hunter, and Gold Breaker also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—The Eclipse course; Reliable, 122 pounds, (Burns,) 13 to 10 and 3 to 5, won; Gay Boy, 126, (Odom,) 7 to 2 and even, second; Stroller, 110, (J. Martin,) 9 to 2 and 8 to 5, third. Time—1:11¾. Saccharometer, Invincible, Ondirdis, and Tommy Foster also ran.

Entries for Morris Park Races.

FIRST RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs of Withers mile; maidens three years old and up. Ben Cutta, Ink, Northern Light, Nic Longworth, Tapa, and Reckless, 110 pounds each; Attila, Caterpillar, St. Jude, Knight Templar, Burning Glass, Akela, and Peeper, 107 each; Many Thanks, Mollie Monopole, Stolen Moments, Sontag, Nine Spot, Tristesse, and Sun Shower, 105 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs of Eclipse course; two-year-olds; selling. Allegrette, 103 pounds; Wizard, Pleasant Memories, and Miss Nancy, 100 each; Tamarix and Sailor Knot, 99 each; Chockayotte, 96; Wotan, 94; Sweet Tone, Mimon, Any Day, and Grand Vitesse, 91 each.

THIRD RACE.—International Steeplechase, about two miles, course A. Judge Phillips and Imperialist, 150 pounds each; Walter Cleary, 149; Mystic Shriner and Neponset, 146 each; Plohn, Eophone, and Duke of York II., 144 each; Lane of Glover, Headland, and Hark Forward, 139 each; Carrier Pigeon, 137; Dagmar, 133; The Ragged Cavalier, 132; Tankard, Silver Twist, and Auto, 130 each.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fashion, two-year-olds; four and a half furlongs of the Eclipse course. Mapoota, Ishlana, Silvermeade, Mimosa, Fickle, 119.

FIFTH RACE.—The Withers, three-year-olds; Withers mile. Mizzen, River Pirate, Merry Acrobat, Hesmer, Sovereign, Shorthose, Injunction, Mexican, 126.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and three-sixteenths of the Withers course; handicap, three-year-olds and upward. Herbert, 126; Bonnibert, 118; Carbuncle, 118; Zoroaster, 113; Duke Ward, 110; Hunter Raine, 100.

Weights for Claremont Handicap.

The weights for the Claremont Handicap, six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile, to be run at Morris Park Monday, are announced as follows:

Hermis, 136 pounds; Goldsmith, 132; Old England, 130; Yellow Tail, 129; Gunfire and Sombrero, 128 each; Leonora Loring, 124; Francesco and Lux Casta, 123 each; Royal, 118; Col. Bill, 116; Olympian, 115; Igniter, 114; New York, 113; Highlander, 111; Arsenal, Hands Across, Disadvantage, Hurstbourne, and Waswift, 110 each; Rossignol, 108; Bon Mot and Yardarm, 106 each; Omaha II. and Money Muss, 104 each; Elsie L. and Prediction, 102 each; Roseiint, Himself, Irascible, Gimcrack, Numeral, Rigodon, and Clothe, 100 each; Demurrer, Extinguisher, Huntressa, Sargeant, and Lord Badge, 98 each; Invincible, Mary Street, John A. Scott, and Bensonhurst, 97 each; Bob McLean, 96; Flocarline, Clarion, Lady Uncas, St. Daniel, Sidney C. Love, and Duelist, 95 each; Wax Candle and Royal Summons, 93 each; Parisienne, 92; Red Knight, 92; The Guardsman, Cinquevalli, Wealth, Innsbruck, Daly, and Paul Clifford, 90 each; Knight of Gold, 88; Tugal Bey and Eraené, 87 each; Knight of Harlem, Sparkle Esher, Tioga, Lady Sarah, and Chicle, 86 each; Ancke, 85; and Ondurdis, 84.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Horses Unplaced.

PARIS, May 15.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Biltmore ran fifth in the race for the Prix Vigilant, and his Alpha took sixth place in the Prix Menestrel to-day at the Maisons Laffitte races.

DUAL MEET AT SOUTH FIELD.

Athletics of Columbia and Princeton to Compete for Points.

For the first time in two years the track teams of Columbia and Princeton will meet to-day in the last dual athletic meet of the season on South Field.

Columbia has developed several new men who have showed well this season. With the advantages of home grounds and a sympathetic crowd, Columbia hopes to reverse the victory scored by Princeton at the last athletic contest between the colleges. The question as to Capt. Bishop's eligibility has been settled, and he will compete.

The following men have been chosen to represent Columbia: Stangland, Weekes, Leventritt, and Kohler in the sprints; Bishop, Earle, and Thompson in the quarter-mile run; Taylor and Kohn in the half mile; MacDonald, O'Connell, and Oppenheimer in the mile, and Fulton and Langley in the two-mile. Curtis, Day, Muir, and Buell will compete over the hurdles; Leventritt, Stangland, and Eddingfield in the broad jump; McLintock and Perry in the pole vault; Cornell, Day, and Johnson in the high jump; Johnson, Stangland, and Tomlinson in the shot-put, and Smith and H. Duden in the hammer throw.

YESTERDAY'S BASEBALL GAMES

New York's Teams Beaten and Also Brooklyn—Western Clubs Win.

The Boston Nationals and Philadelphia Americans were the only winning Eastern teams in yesterday's baseball contests, the Western clubs predominating on both circuits. On the Polo Grounds the New York team made a great effort to evade defeat at the hands of the Cincinnati players, but, despite their eleventh-hour rally, they were beaten by the score of 5 to 4. They still hold first place, however, but Chicago and Pittsburg are getting uncomfortably close to them, and another losing game will set them back to third position, providing Chicago and Pittsburg should win.

The New York Americans are sliding down rapidly, through their successive defeats in the West, and they now are in seventh place, with the Washingtons several points behind them at the bottom of the list. Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit are leading, as named, in the first division, all having won yesterday, and Boston is back in fourth place, owing to Detroit's victory.

Following are scores of the games in the National and American Leagues, respectively:

Cincinnati, 5; New York, 4.
Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 0.
Pittsburg, 13; Philadelphia, 2.

Cleveland, 5; New York, 3.
Detroit, 8; Boston, 6.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 4.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 2.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

McGinnity in Poor Form—New York Again Loses to Cincinnati.

There was an exciting finish to a well-played baseball game on the Polo Grounds yesterday between the Cincinnati and New York teams, but despite a desperate effort in which Manager McGraw took a hand in the final inning, the local men were beaten by the score of 5 to 4. McGinnity, who usually pitches a winning game, was not nearly up to his regular form, and Suthoff carried off the honors, although both were batted hard in the ninth inning. The element of luck played a very prominent part in the victory of the visitors. On two occasions the home team had men on bases when a hit would have brought in one or two runs, but in each instance a local batter drove a hard liner, only to have it stopped by an infielder and two men dismissed with an unexpected double play.

At the beginning of the ninth inning the score was 3 to 2 in favor of Cincinnati, and the visitors added another brace of runs to their total. When it came in order for the local men to bat they required three runs to tie the score and four to win. Manager McGraw made up his mind to make a last desperate move to offset defeat, and he took McGinnity's place at the bat, but he was quickly dismissed from short to first. Browne singled, but Bresnahan's liner to left field was caught by Kelley. Browne reached second on a wild throw, and McGann drove the ball to right field for three bases, scoring Browne, and the big first baseman tallied a moment later on another three-base hit which Mertes made. It looked as though Dunn would bring in a run and tie the score, but he was not equal to the occasion, as his puny hit was fielded by Corcoran to first and the game was lost and won. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Kelley, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Seymour, cf.	1	1	4	0	1
Donlin, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
B'kley, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0
Corc'n, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Magoon, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Suthoff, p.	1	1	0	6	1
Total	5	8	27	15	2

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
Br'nahan, cf.	1	2	5	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	2	6	1	0
Mertes, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Dunn, ss.	0	1	0	3	0
Lauder, 3b.	0	1	3	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	5	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	6	1	0
McG'nity, p.	0	0	1	4	2
*McGraw	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	12	27	9	2

*Batted for McGinnity in ninth.

Cincinnati ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 2—5
New York ......1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4

Earned runs—New York, 3. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 5; off Suthoff, 3. Struck out—By McGinnity, 3. Three-base hits—McGann and Mertes. Two-base hits—Bresnahan, Mertes, and Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Gilbert, Kelley, Seymour, Steinfeldt. Double plays—Corcoran and Beckley; Magoon and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

CHICAGO, 7; BROOKLYN, 4.

Brooklyn's baseball team lost the final game of the series with the Chicago players at Washington Park yesterday, mainly through Garvin's wild work in the box during the early innings. He was replaced by Evans in the fifth inning, but the visitors scored two runs off the latter in the seventh and won by the score of 7 to 4. In the third and fourth innings Garvin gave seven bases on balls, hit a batsman, and made a wild pitch, all of which enabled Chicago to score five runs, and the local men were unable to cut down the advantage which the visitors gained right there. Evans held the opposing batsmen for two innings, but in the seventh they found the ball quickly. Jones hit safely past Dahlen for a base, and Tinker's two-base hit sent him along to third. He scored on Casey's out at first, and Tinker followed him home when Evers hit for a base. Evers was caught trying to steal to second; Sheckard caught Kling's fly.

The home team made two runs in the second inning and one in the third, but failed to tally again until the close of the game, when with two men out Jacklitsch, batting for Evans, hit to left field for three bases and scored on Strang's single. Sheckard was thrown out by Evers leaving Sheckard on the base. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Strang, 3b.	0	3	0	2	0
Sheck'rd, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
McCr'die, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	8	2	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Ahearn, c.	1	2	6	3	1
Flood, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Thiel'an, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
Garvin, p.	0	0	1	2	0
*Jordan	0	0	0	0	0
Evans, p.	0	0	0	0	1
†Jack'sch	1	1	0	0	0
Total	4	9	27	14	2

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Harley, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Slagle, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Chance, 1b.	2	0	7	2	0
Jones, cf.	2	2	4	0	0
Tinker, ss.	2	3	1	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	2	1	3	1
Evers, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0
Kling, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Taylor, p.	0	1	2	1	0
Total	7	11	27	11	1

*Batted for Garvin in fourth inning. †Batted for Evans in ninth inning.

Brooklyn ......0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Chicago ......0 0 3 2 0 0 2 0 0—7

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Tinker, Evers, Strang, and Dahlen. Three-base hits—Tinker and Jacklitsch. Stolen bases—Chance, (3,) Jones, Tinker, and Ahearn. Double plays—Flood and Dahlen; Evers and Chance. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Slagle, Evers, Doyle, and Flood. First base on balls—Off Garvin, 7; off Evans, 1; off Taylor, 3. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Garvin, 1. Struck out—By Garvin, 2; by Evans, 4; by Taylor, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Chicago, 9. Wild pitch—Garvin. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

BOSTON, 10; ST. LOUIS, 0.

BOSTON, May 15.—The Boston baseball team found Hackett an easy proposition to-day, and the St. Louis men were disposed of very handily, 10 to 0. It was Boston's game from the start. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	4	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	10	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4

Batteries—Malarkey, Moran, and Kittredge; [illegible] and Weaver. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

PITTSBURG, 13; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—The Pittsburg baseball team hit McLaughlin very hard to-day and easily won the last game of the series from Philadelphia. Both teams put up a very poor game. In the seventh inning Merritt ran the bases for Leever and scored a run. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	5	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	0	13	18	5
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	7

Batteries—Leever and Smith; McLaughlin, Doolin, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New York	15	7	.682	Cincinnati	12	12	.500
Chicago	17	9	.654	Brooklyn	11	13	.458
Pittsburg	17	10	.630	St. Louis	7	19	.269
Boston	12	10	.545	Philadelphia	6	18	.250

Games Scheduled for To-day.

Cincinnati in Brooklyn.
Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Continue to Lose in the West—Brilliant Batting and Fielding.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 15.—For the first time in several years a New York baseball team made its appearance in this city to-day. The local team celebrated the occasion by defeating the visitors 5 to 3. The contest was very interesting, being full of brilliant fielding and clean hitting. Wright, the local pitcher, kept New York's hits well scattered, while Tannehill, in three innings at least, failed to do with the home club's batsmen. Of the visitors McFarland was the only one who seemed to be able to solve Wright's delivery, as he hit for three bases in the fourth inning and scored on Long's double. In the fifth Tannehill got a base on balls and scored on Davis's sacrifice and Keeler's single. New York's last run was made in the next inning on a double by Ganzel, Bay's error and McFarland's out.

Cleveland began the run-getting in the third, when Wright tallied on his own three-bagger and Bay's infield hit. Bradley's single, Clingman's sacrifice, and Gochnaur's safe hit scored another run in the fifth inning. The locals hit Tannehill hard in the sixth, scoring three runs on two doubles, a single, and Long's error. Chesbro and Bernhard will be the opposing pitchers to-morrow, and the teams will play in Columbus on Sunday. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Bay, cf.	0	1	5	0	2
McCarthy, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
Flick, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Hickman, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0
Clingman, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Gochnaur, ss.	0	1	1	2	0
Bemis, c.	0	0	5	3	0
Wright, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total	5	7	27	10	3

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Davis, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Keeler, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Williams, 2b.	0	1	3	0	1
Ganzel, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0
M'Farl'nd, cf.	1	3	1	0	0
Long, ss.	0	2	1	2	1
O'Connor, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Tannehill, p.	1	0	0	5	0
Total	3	9	24	11	2

Cleveland ......0 0 1 0 1 3 0 0 .—5
New York ......0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New York, 1. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Hickman, Ganzel, Long. Three-base hits—Wright, McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Clingman, Davis. Stolen base—Conroy. Bases on balls—Off Wright, 2; off Tannehill, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; New York, 6. Struck out—By Wright, 5; by Tannehill, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

DETROIT, 8; BOSTON, 6.

DETROIT, Mich., May 15.—In a hard-batting game the Detroits won to-day. They lined out five tripples and two home runs, and had little to spare at that. Dougherty's misjudging made long hits of many flies. Smith is suspended for three days for wrangling with the umpire yesterday. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Boston	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	6	10	2
Detroit	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	.	8	15	2

Batteries—Hughes and Smith; Kitson and Buelow. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

CHICAGO, 7; WASHINGTON, 4.

CHICAGO, May 15.—The batting of the local baseball team was 2 to 1 against the visiting pitchers, Dunkle holding his opponents down to six hits, no two of which came in the same inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	.	7	13	2
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	6	2

Batteries—Dunkle and Sullivan; Townsend, Lee, and Drill. Umpire—Messrs. Hassett and Caruthers.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Waddell pitched for the Philadelphia baseball team to-day, and held St. Louis safe after his side had its batting streak in the fourth inning. Waddell struck out thirteen men and gave but two bases on balls. A feature was Burkett's home run drive in the first inning. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	4	11	2

Batteries—Sievers and Kahoe; Waddell and Schreck. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	14	7	.667	St. Louis	8	10	.444
Philadelphia	14	9	.609	Cleveland	8	10	.444
Detroit	11	10	.524	New York	9	12	.429
Boston	11	11	.500	Washington	7	13	.350

Games Scheduled for To-day.

New York in Cleveland.
Boston in Detroit.
Philadelphia in St. Louis.
Washington in Chicago.

COLUMBIA, 2; CORNELL, 0.

Columbia's baseball team, by brilliant playing and with the support of a large body of rooters, defeated Cornell's nine yesterday at American League Park. The pitchers of both teams played remarkably well. The local team played without a single error, and made twelve clean assists. The visitors were unable to bring in a single run, although it had runners on third base twice, with one man out, and three other times on second with no men out.

The Morningside team's first run was scored by Frambach, who got a base on Bristol's error; a close hit by Bloomfield took him to second; Tyler drove over the short stop's head, and he ran in. In the eighth Tyler made first on balls, stole second, was moved to third by Gearin's high fly, and came in on Goodman's hit in deep right field.

Weak stick work made Cornell miss two chances of scoring. Sheppard had a base on balls and got to third, but Bigler struck out, and Costello sent an easy grounder to Goodman. In the fourth Sheppard got to third again, and Bigler was on second when Bristol struck out. This is Columbia's twelfth victory out of sixteen games played. The team has scored 147 runs to 63 of their opponents. The score:

COLUMBIA.	R	1B	PO	A	E
G'dman, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Taber, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0
Framb'h, c.	1	0	7	2	0
O'Neil, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Godwin, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Bl'mf'd, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0
Tyler, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Gearin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	27	12	0

CORNELL.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Costello, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Br'wster, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Lewis, ss.	0	1	1	3	0
Ferg'n, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Sheppard, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Chase, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Bigler, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
G.Cost'o, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0
Bristol, p.	0	1	1	3	1
Total	0	5	24	10	2

Columbia ......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Cornell ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Columbia. Left on bases—Columbia, 4; Cornell, 8. Sacrifice hits—O'Neil, G. Costello. Two-base hit—Bristol. Struck out—By Gearin, 6; by Bristol, 2. Bases on balls—Off Gearin, 3; off Bristol, 1. Stolen bases—Tyler and Goodman. Umpire—Mr. McGoey.

MANHATTAN, 15; HOBART, 1.

Manhattan College defeated Hobart in a one-sided game of baseball yesterday afternoon at Jasper Oval by a score of 15 to 1. About the only redeeming feature of the visiting collegians' game was Knox's playing at short stop. He made two of the four hits credited to his team, one of them being for three bases and the other for two, while in the field he had seven chances, all of which he accepted.

Murphy pitched a fine game for Manhattan, eight Hobart men striking out. In the field Mullen's work was above the average. The score:

MANHATTAN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Mullen, 2b.	1	1	1	4	0
Rock, ss.	3	3	1	3	0
Cotter, 1b.	4	4	12	0	0
Farley, c.	1	2	8	0	0
Zimm'n, 3b.	2	2	2	2	1
Krebs, cf.	1	1	0	0	0
Fitshe'y, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
McPh'ps, rf.	1	0	2	0	0
Murphy, p.	0	1	0	0	1
Total	15	15	27	9	2

HOBART.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Limbeck, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Warren, rf.	0	0	1	1	0
Cuming, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Knox, ss.	1	2	3	4	0
Everett, 3b.	0	1	0	3	2
Rogers, 1b.	0	0	15	0	0
Willia's, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1
Hadsell, p.	0	0	2	2	1
Waite, cf.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	1	4	24	12	5

Manhattan ......0 0 3 0 2 2 1 5 .—15
Hobart ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Manhattan, 10. Two-base hits—Cotter, (2,) Farley, Zimmerman, Knox. Three-base hit—Knox. Home run—Cotter. Sacrifice hits—Rock, Farley. First base on balls—Off Hadsell, 4. First base on errors—Manhattan, 5; Hobart, 2. Struck out—By Murphy, 8; by Hadsell, 2. Stolen bases—Mullen, Rock, (2,) Cotter, Zimmermann, (4,) Krebs, Fitshenry, (2,) McPhillips. Double plays—Mullen and Cotter, Rock and Cotter. Left on bases—Manhattan, 9; Hobart, 4. Wild pitch—Hadsell. Passed balls—Limbeck, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Mullen, Limbeck, McPhillips. Umpire—Mr. Kearns.

AMHERST, 7; DARTMOUTH, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., May 15.—Amherst defeated Dartmouth's baseball team here to-day in a game characterized by good hitting and snappy playing. The features of the game were the two three-baggers of Chase and Wheeler and the superb pitching of Kane. Up to the fourth inning no runs had been made on either side. Kane's fine work at critical points, coupled by the excellent hitting of Wheeler, Chase, and Sturgis, won the game for Amherst. Dartmouth scored her only run in the seventh inning on an error by Kelleher. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Amherst	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	0	.	7	8	1
Dartmouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	2

Batteries—Kane and Roe; McCabe and Gleason.

Eastern League Games.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	.	7	10	0
Newark	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	10	3

Batteries—McAleese and Lilly; Hesterfer and Shea.

AT BUFFALO.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	7	2
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	8	3

Batteries—Atherton and Shaw; Yerkes and Diggins.

AT TORONTO.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	.	9	13	5
Worcester	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5	9	4

Batteries—Briggs and Toft; McFall and McCauley.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	7	15	1

Batteries—Souders and Robinson; Barnett and McManus.

American Association Games.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 1.
At Louisville—Columbus, 5; Louisville, 3.
At Indianapolis—Toledo, 3; Indianapolis, 2.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 10; Minneapolis, 2.

New York State League Games.

At Gloversville—A., J. & G., 17; Utica, 10.
At Troy—Troy, 8; Syracuse, 5.
At Schenectady—Schenectady, 6; Ilion, 5.
At Albany—Albany, 9; Binghamton, 0.

Annapolis Selects Baseball Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, May 15.—Midshipman P. P. Bassett of Milford, Conn., has been selected Captain of the Naval Academy baseball nine for next season. Bassett has played third base for two seasons. He is also a good pitcher. The team will lose five members by graduation.

Yale-Columbia Freshmen Race.

Yale and Columbia's freshmen crews meet to-day in the annual contest over the mile course on Lake Whitney, near New Haven. The men on both the crews are about evenly matched. Columbia's crew is not as good as the 1905 boat, which easily defeated Yale last year.

The crews are boated as follows: Columbia—Hollister, bow; Williard, 2; Graeff, 3; Merritt, 4; Rich, 5; Seymour, 6; Miller, 7; Post, stroke; King, coxswain. Yale—Hecksher, bow; Scott, 2; Morse, 3; Whittier, 4; Chase, 5; McMahon, 6; Weeks, 7; Whitney, stroke.

University Golf Teams to Compete.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 15.—A three-cornered golf tournament is being arranged between the golf teams of Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania Universities, to be played on June 24 and 25, two days before the intercollegiate boat races. Capt. William A. Adriance of the Dutchess County Golf Club has received a letter from Capt. Stevens of the Columbia team requesting the use of the club's links for the team matches on those dates. After conferring with the club Capt. Adriance answered that it would be a pleasure to extend the courtesy of the grounds and house.

Handball Champions to Play.

Four of the leading handball experts in Greater New York and Jersey City will take part in a special match this afternoon at Egan's handball court, 223 Mercer Street, Jersey City. "Mike" Egan, the world's champion, with P. J. Corby of Brooklyn, will play Oliver Drew, the little Irish expert, and "Con" Cashman of this city. Drew will return to Ireland two weeks hence, and this will be one of his farewell series of games. In addition to the special contest an intercity match will be played between James Flaherty and Patrick Dolan of Jersey City and Charles O'Leary and Timothy O'Connell of this city.

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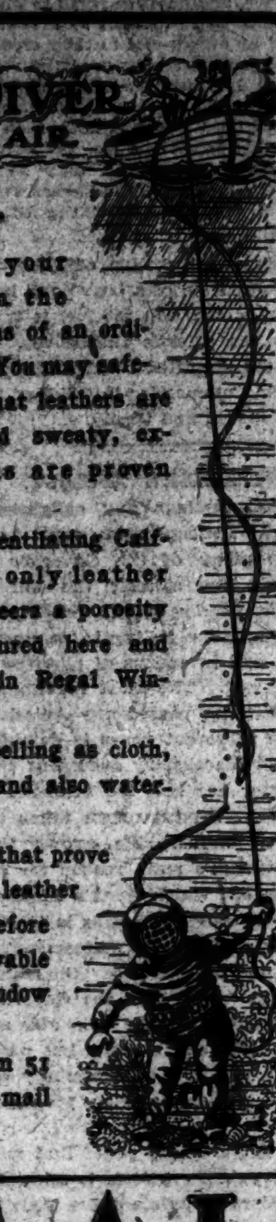
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BROOKLYN: 357 Fulton St., opp. Montague St.; 111 Broadway, near Bedford Ave.; 1001 B'way, bet. Ditmars St. & Willoughby Ave.; 466 Fifth Ave.
JERSEY CITY: 66 Newark Ave.
NEWARK, N. J.: 841 Broad St., opp. Central R. R. of N. J.
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Men's fine Egyptian yarn fancy shirts and drawers; every size from 30 to 46.
Neat striped effects of heliotrope, blue, pink or green. Colors guaranteed absolutely *fast*—been tested.
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RUSSIA BEFORE THE WORLD.

What the civilized world demands and has the right to demand of the Russian Government is the truth in regard to the massacre at Kishineff and punishment of the guilty proportioned to their crimes. Every civilized Government with which the Russian Government desires to maintain relations is entitled to make known this demand.

The facts that have come to the knowledge of the public in other lands are almost too horrible for belief and quite too horrible to be ignored. The evidence, though scattered and fragmentary, is conclusive as to the main features of the occurrences. It is beyond dispute that on the days following Easter Sunday the Jewish residents of the populous and thriving City of Kishineff were attacked in the streets and in their houses by a partly organized mob, that some two hundred of them were killed or mortally wounded, that large numbers were brutally beaten, that atrocities of inconceivable cruelty and savagery—beyond the tolerance of actual savages—were committed, that the police either failed to check or directly incited the mob, that soldiers took part in the slaughter and outrages, and that violence was accompanied by extensive robbery and destruction of property and by desecration of the synagogues. Everything that civilized government exists to protect was loosed to the passions of the rioters and the forces that should have controlled the rioters aided or upheld them.

No Government that bears this sort of thing can be called civilized or can ask the respect of decent Governments. It is a matter that cannot be screened by the plea of national independence, for no nation in the modern world is independent of the conscience of mankind. The plain duty of the Russian Government in the premises is to ascertain the truth in a way that will satisfy other Governments that it is the whole truth, and then to punish the guilty in a way that will also satisfy other Governments that Russia is within the pale of civilization and can be dealt with as an equal among civilized nations. While other Governments cannot forcibly impose their standards of decency on Russia, they can make it plain to Russia on what terms she can avoid the just detestation of the rest of the world. In such action all Governments and especially our own would be sustained by the profound and united sentiment of the people.

GEN. LEONARD WOOD.

The charges and insinuations against Gen. LEONARD WOOD appear, to date, to be pure calumnies, black lies, and base inventions, such foul slanders as breed in mean hearts and come to expression upon coward lips. There may be a fool or two in the case. We see evidence of the credulous, fly gobbling, helpless simpleton's co-operation here and there. But calculating slanderers and schemers are at the bottom of the mess. The campaign of defamation has been deliberately organized, the material of attack has been accumulated, forged, and purloined, and fire was opened at the moment of Gen. Wood's departure for the Philippines, and has been kept up during a period of several weeks when it was impossible that the charges should fail under his notice.

One of the falsehoods, after being exposed and exploded, has been withdrawn from service. Others are kept in circulation, rather in the guise of hints and insinuations, furtive poison in defiling ink, than as open accusations. The motley trickster BELLAIRS is made to do duty in the meanest of the charges. Of course, the denials and disclaimers of BELLAIRS count for nothing, but they are every whit as sound, valid, and respectable as the innuendoes of the creatures who, from their sheltered obscurity, let fly their arrows at Gen. WOOD. The thing has gone far enough now for the syndicate of defamation to produce proofs, if it has any; if not, it can keep up the detestable business only at the cost of incurring the public contempt.

President ROOSEVELT disclosed his opinion of the conspiracy when in San Francisco on Thursday, in paying his high and authoritative tribute to Gen. WOOD, he said of his service as Governor of Cuba:

> For three years he worked. He established a school system as good as the best that we have in any of our States. He cleaned cities which had never been cleaned in their existence before. He secured absolute safety for life and property.

His did the kind of Governmental work which should be the undying honor of our people forever, and he came home to what? He came home to be thanked by a few, to be attacked by others—not to their credit—and to have as his real reward the sense that, though his work had been done at pecuniary sacrifice to him, that, though the demands upon him had been such as to eat into his private means, yet he had willingly and well done his duty as an American citizen, and reflected honor, fresh honor, upon the uniform of the United States Army.

If the presumed motive of this was upon the reputation of a brave and honorable man is the real motive, it is as ignoble as the attacks themselves. At any rate, the dignified rebuke administered by the Commander in Chief of the Army is deserved and timely.

PENNYPACKER'S APOLOGY.

With what feelings any enlightened and patriotic Pennsylvanian must have read the apology of the Governor of Pennsylvania for signing the bill to abridge the liberty of the press such Pennsylvanians are telling in no uncertain tones, and by means of pictures as well as of text. The most reactionary measure that has passed any American Legislature in recent years is defended by the most reactionary argument that any Governor has had the insolence to employ. Gov. PENNYPACKER takes the bull by the horns. He avows that QUAY'S Governor's main reason for approving the bill which QUAY'S Legislature has been ordered to pass is to protect the reputation of "statesmen" in general, and in particular of "the statesman" whom "we," says the Governor, rashly pluralizing, "know to be able and strong, generous and kindly," but whom neither gratitude nor consanguinity can drive even his creature to pronounce "honest."

It is the Anglo-Saxon belief that more freedom of public criticism is allowable toward holders of public office than toward private persons. It is the German and the Russian theory that public officials are particularly sacred and that any slander upon them is punishable with peculiar severity. In the Dark Ages in which modern law had its beginnings, that was its theory in all countries. The offense of public criticism of rulers and governors was variously described as "scandalum magnatum," "læse majesté," or "majestaetsbeleidigung." It is a completely obsolete offense in the communities which are politically most advanced. And yet the Governor of Pennsylvania, which is surely one of these communities, exhibits an ardent desire to revive it. It wounds him that a newspaper should print that the "machine is after the control of the Supreme Court," that the Mayor of Philadelphia should be denounced as a "traitor"; that a Senator of the United States should be described as a "yokel with a sodden brain"; that he, the sacred PENNYPACKER, should be represented as helpless in the face of an aroused public opinion; that even a common legislator should be miscalled "Pussy" in print. All through his wonderful tirade against the press of Pennsylvania runs the assumption that there is a divinity that hedges public officials, which should render them immune to public criticism. That Judge PENNYPACKER'S ancestor, who presumably left the Palatinate some two centuries ago, should have cherished these beliefs would not have been wonderful. But that all these generations should have had no effect in modernizing the mind of his remote descendant is wonderful indeed.

Gov. PENNYPACKER took into the Governorship the reputation of a good Judge. But he betrays an ignorance even of legal history which would do no credit to a backwoods Justice of the Peace. When he says that "a hundred years ago in England" his caricaturist "would have been drawn and quartered and his head stuck upon a pole," he may be challenged to produce an example of that form of punishment having been inflicted within a hundred years in England on an offender of any class. And if he would like to know to what lengths British caricaturists were going with impunity in 1803, we should strongly recommend him to consult a collection of the works of JAMES GILLRAY.

Nor is the Governor's historical information any more accurate concerning recent and American events. When he says that "during the war of the rebellion a New York newspaper forged a proclamation with the name of the President attached to it," he says the thing which distinctly is not. Two New York newspapers were innocent victims of the stockjobber who procured the forgery. It is true, as Gov. PENNYPACKER says, that "Mr. LINCOLN promptly suppressed the publication," but in doing so he did a grievous injustice. And when Gov. PENNYPACKER adds that "he established a precedent which no doubt will be followed in the future, should a like occasion demand it," he makes a statement disgraceful to a Governor, and especially disgraceful to a Judge. For the precedent had no pretense of legal validity, but was a hasty and wrongful use of military power. It had an excuse in the natural indignation which the publication of the forgery excited. But when a Governor in a time of profound peace threatens to follow a "precedent" which is in law no precedent at all, by suppressing by force a newspaper he does not like, he seems to imagine that saving the sensibilities of a Pennypacker is as high and public an object as preserving the integrity of the Union.

Throughout this amusing apology it is plain that the Governor of Pennsylvania desires for that Commonwealth an introduction of a Prussian or a Russian official censorship which shall, as effectually as would either of those systems, prevent the free criticism of the officials of Pennsylvania. It is for the people of Pennsylvania to determine what they will do in the case of a Governor like that.

PROPER PUBLICITY.

We think that the press and the readers of the press owe acknowledgment to Mr. MCKELWAY for his very sensible and judicious statement before the Social Science Association at Boston as to the true limits of publicity in the newspapers.

The speaker did not undertake to conceal the abuses that exist in newspaper practice in this direction. They are too obvious. Perhaps they are not as novel as most readers of the papers of the day assume them to be. In the time of the "fathers" a much worse form of abuse was often indulged in, and it was an inheritance from a still more unbridled license in the old country. It is true that the circulation of the newspapers of that time was very small compared to that of the papers of to-day, but the proportion of the educated population that then read them was not so much smaller, and the influence of the press was relatively perhaps as great as it is now. On the whole, it is to be doubted if the press has degenerated, as it is so often said to have done. That particular form of condemnation will have to be abandoned by critics who are well-informed and desire really to be just.

With the abuses that do nevertheless exist Mr. MCKELWAY dealt candidly. He pointed out that the publicity which undoubtedly is abused was, within its proper limits, extremely useful and necessary. It is needed to inform the public mind as to the action of public servants, as to the proceedings of the courts, as to the action of individuals bearing on the interests of society. Even as to marriage and divorce, which furnish the most numerous occasions for harmful encroachment on privacy, he showed that there was an amount and kind of publicity to which society is entitled for its own protection. The trouble is, of course, that the limits are not always observed, but on this point he indicated a truth often disregarded:

> The question of the measure of publication of details should be left to the press for punishment if abused, with loss of repute if absurd. That will take care of itself. The passion of the press for publicity is a public security. The good it works outweighs the harm a thousand to one.

And as to the mere gossip of the press which is certainly offensive enough to persons of good taste, Mr. MCKELWAY very pertinently remarked:

> The community that would reform the news tone of the press should reform the news tone of its parlors, its tables, and its clubs. The gossip of the press is but the extension of the gossip of the avenue—with the difference that it is less recklessly and more grammatically expressed.

Obviously the general conclusion to be drawn from this view of the situation is not very definite. But no individual will have any trouble in forming a specific rule for his own guidance. Every one can apply his own standard of taste and good judgment to his paper and take the one coming nearest to observing it, leaving the others alone. In fact, that is about what is going on at all times, and if the public standard is high enough and cherished with enough earnestness the press will in the long run respect it.

NONCONFORMISTS AND BRITISH EDUCATION.

"The dissidence of Dissent and the protestantism of the Protestant religion" have seldom been more strikingly illustrated than just now in England. The pastor of the City Temple is, one may day, ex officio, the most important Dissenting minister in London, if not in all England. And the minister who holds that place has just announced his intention to defy and nullify the Education act by refusing to pay his share of the taxes to put it into operation. And for this declaration he received the plaudits of his congregation.

The British Ministry has been warned that some such result would follow any attempt to enlarge the control of the Anglican Church over public education. It is perfectly plain that there are many thousands of English taxpayers who entirely believe that they are as much justified in refusing taxes for the enforcement of the Education act as was HAMPDEN in refusing to pay his quota of the ship money. And of these people Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the political representative and champion. They are the constituency which followed him in his "bolt" on the question of Irish Home Rule, and who make up the main strength of Liberal Unionism. The contest now becomes overt, therefore, particularly concerns him. If he had been in the House of Commons, instead of in South Africa, while the Education bill was under discussion, he might have found some way of harmonizing the discordant elements. The political problem now presented to him is likely to tax all his powers.

THE SUBWAY STRIKE.

The situation along the subway is improving daily. The force of workmen is gradually filling up, and only one section of the work was idle yesterday. Monday morning is expected to see a marked change in the situation. The leaders of the Italian rockmen and excavators have held the membership of the union fairly well in hand, but desertions have begun, and with so impulsive a people a stampede might occur at any moment. The men are beginning to see that they were misled as to the strength of their position, and when they realize that their union is being weakened by desertions they will not be likely to remain out long on principle. Perhaps somewhat more credit than is really due them has been given them on account of their abstinence from riotous demonstrations and violence. They have not had much chance for mischief. Their leaders have shown good judgment in keeping them in almost continuous meetings during working hours. There has been absolutely no profitable business for these meetings to consider, but the men have been kept interested listening to speeches, and this has accomplished its purpose. They have also been restrained by the vigilance of the police, who have not permitted crowds to congregate anywhere along the line of the work.

The excellence and completeness of the police preparations doubtless accounts for the fact that they have not had much to do. The fact in the situation which is chiefly regrettable is the announcement made by some of the contractors that under no conditions will any striker be re-employed. This order is unnecessary. It will be interpreted by the strikers as vindictive, and may be held to excuse acts of retaliation from which the public interest may suffer. It would be better to abandon this position and not try to inflict upon the strikers any other punishment than will result from their loss of work and wages. The opportunity to teach them a lesson in good citizenship should not be lost. The easiest way to end a strike is usually the best way, and a "black list" is inconsistent with such an ending of the subway strike as would be creditable to the City of New York. In this matter the sub-contractors are in a sense public servants, and should not overlook the obligations which this relation imposes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Only one of the surgeons assembled at Washington said anything really harsh about Dr. LORENZ, and that one was Dr. DUDLEY P. ALLEN of Cleveland, who has at least the eminence that comes from being the Secretary of the American Orthopedic Association, and may, for all we know, have much more. However that may be, Dr. ALLEN is quoted not only as describing what Dr. LORENZ does as "quack surgery," but as advising his American colleagues against giving the doctor any countenance, for a reason as remarkable, not to say amazing, as the description. "We are surgeons," said Dr. ALLEN, "and we rely on science for our success, not on brute force." When one remembers how many surgical operations there are which depend for success upon the exertion of that strength which even the most conservative of operators shares with the brutes, this argument seems decidedly mysterious, and how Dr. ALLEN can expect it to convince either his professional brethren or laymen is quite beyond comprehension. Just what he means by "brute force" we do not pretend to understand, but certainly there is no objection to the use of what Dr. LORENZ employs, which is a large amount of muscular energy, controlled and directed by his excellent human brain. This is force, but it is—well, not exactly fair to call it brute force. We notice in one of the Washington dispatches that a particularly euphemistic reporter of the convention proceedings says: "Dr. ALLEN is not possessed of that splendid physical development which is seen in the Austrian surgeon." That incites revery. Of course it may not have anything to do with Dr. ALLEN'S dislike for Dr. LORENZ, and, then, again, perhaps it has. Personal opinions, even those of scientists, sometimes work back to queer origins.

—A story which illustrates both the merits and the faults that characterise so many "anecdotes of animals" is told by The Philadelphia Public Ledger. It begins with the statement that "a sparrow applied for treatment at the University Hospital yesterday morning," and goes on to tell how the bird flew into the main corridor of the hospital at 7 o'clock in the morning—not quite early enough to establish a claim for the proverbial worm, but in due time to attract needed attention. "It was noticed," we read, "that the bird did not try to escape, and as he could only maintain himself in an upright position by whirring his wings, it was quickly realised that he was injured. So one of the doctors, when he was not busy, came in and examined the little patient. Sure enough, one of the bird's legs was fractured. The doctor carefully set the broken limb, tied it in splints, and then bandaged it. After he had been attended to it was concluded that he had better go home, so he was taken out doors, and when released flew to a neighboring tree, chirping all the time." We like the story, but we fear that its joking implication that the sparrow knew what he wanted and voluntarily went where he was most likely to get it will be taken more or less seriously by the sentimentalising zoöphilists and their papers, and exploited in the way that tries the temper of others than Mr. JOHN BURROUGHS. We gravely doubt, too, whether the injured bird should have been set free with his cure only begun. A sparrow with his leg in splints was ill-prepared to wage the constant war, offensive and defensive, upon which passerine existence depends, and the help this one received, stopping where it did, was simply the slight prolongation of a painful and utterly hopeless struggle.

—People who bellow about the "invasions of privacy" of which newspapers are guilty should read with care one passage in the constituency which followed him in his address delivered by Mr. ST. CLAIR MCKELWAY at the Social Science convention in Boston this week. "The daily receipt," he said, "of personal items from the pens of those named in them, with the polite expression that they may be inserted prominently and promptly, is the experience of every paper. Advance lists of guests, advance descriptions of gowns, ornaments, decorations, and presents are kindly inclosed. So offensive do these personal notices become that those named in them invariably buy a large number of the papers—presumably for suppression." This more than slightly shocks us, as a revelation of the secrets of the prison house—we mean of the newspaper office—but now that Mr. MCKELWAY, in the exercise of his large and surely judicious discretion, has made it, any further mystery about the matter would be useless, if not absurd, and, while apprehensive of bad results from his frankness, one might as well try to get some good out of it. His list of the cases in which privacy is invaded by request, as it were, might have been vastly extended if he had cared to do so. Indeed, any newspaper willing to do it could fill all its columns, day after day, with the most intimate details of private life, all supplied gratis by the heroes and heroines of the various tales. The papers are criticised and denounced, not more because they publish personalities, intimate or other, than because they pick and choose among the personalities, and select them for general interest instead of individual glorification and profit. Hence a large part of the bellowing, and hence, also, as Mr. MCKELWAY explained, the occasional purchases—for purposes of suppression, of course—of many copies of papers containing items of purely, and therefore offensively, private concern.

—Sydney, the little city on Cape Breton, which has at least the claim of extreme urgency for recognition as a rival of Pittsburg, is deeply—and most amusingly—angry at Mr. CARNEGIE because it fears that he called its ambitions from industries a "mirage." Others have called them a balloon, suspended on high by the hot air of a Government subsidy that already shows signs of cooling, but the shares were not Carnegie, so Sydney didn't mind so much. She resented, but did not punish. Mr. CARNEGIE, though he has tried to mend matters by saying that he doesn't remember using—because he didn't think of it—the admirable metaphor over which Sydney is now raging, is to be punished, and severely. His old fifteen-thousand-dollar library, not long ago kindly accepted as a fitting tribute to Sydney's culture and learning, is immediately to be expressed back to him, marked "Collect Charges," and his name is to be spoken no more forever by the side of that magnificent harbor in which all the navies of the world could float in commodious safety—if they happened to get there in one of the few months of the year when it isn't closed by fifteen or twenty feet of ice. Guess he'll be sorry! Guess he'll be careful, next time, what he says about Sydney!

CONVERT FOR MR. CLEVELAND.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Strikes, present, past, and pending, have filled the newspaper columns for weeks past. A feeling of unrest among the employed, of anxiety and fear among the employers is prevalent everywhere. No more violence perhaps accompanies a strike than has heretofore been manifest, but so many new and threatened combinations are in evidence among the laboring men, with situations mysterious to the public and not comprehended even by the strikers themselves, that one can only pause and wonder where this astounding condition of our labor and social system is finally going to lead.

Certainly within the memory of the present generation labor was never more profitably and plentifully employed, but so desirable a state of things seems to have no weight in the councils at labor organizations. "No wage is so great but it should be greater," would appear to be a theory now governing labor unions.

May not the situation be regarded as the result of too great prosperity? Not more than a decade since it was not a case of "How much shall I ask for my labor?" but "How can I find an opportunity to labor at all?"

Would it be a question of doubtful expediency to return to the condition of ten years ago as a remedial benefit to the country at large, assuming that it could be voluntarily done? To be sure, such a change would be a tremendous economic wrench for the time being, and hard to be borne, but after ideas, aspirations, and theories had become adjusted to the new order of things and life viewed with a more modest demand for a share, which makes for happiness and existence might not the effect on the body politic be an improvement over present conditions.

I never have voted with a party whose political principles I thought would lessen the chance of the laboring man for better pay, but I begin to believe it would help sooner through this nauseating economic sickness to take a drastic dose of free trade, the bigger the better, and allow foreigners to supply our manufacturing wants by throwing down the barriers everywhere (Chinese walls) and allowing foreign goods of every kind free and unrestricted ingress.

I was not a believer in Mr. Cleveland's revenue policy, but I ought to think it covered far more ground than he had thought. Aside from this particular point he was a grand man anyway, with abundance of sand and a believer in the political creed he professed—a man who can easily distance "Teddy" in everything but the art of self-advertising, and if he would come out as a standard bearer of his party would have one vote from a

NEW CONVERT.

New York, May 13, 1903.

ITALIANS AND LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To one of the public not interested in either side except in so far as he has suffered with the rest, it appears that one factor in labor disputes that has aggravated conditions is the politician who, for fear of losing votes, will not advocate desirable legislation or act under existing laws in a way to secure justice and peace. To him this organization of employers must look portentous, for he will now learn that there are other voters than the laborer.

The stand taken by the Italian is not surprising. Coming to this country ignorant of its language and customs, he has been taken in by the padrone, who, absorbing most of his wages, still left him an amount that seemed large after what he received in Italy, but now he is learning the value of his time, and not only objects to sharing with the padrone, but looks on any assessments by unions as merely turning his allegiance to another padrone. R. A.

New York, May 14, 1903.

"He Made No Bones."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "Stevenson" in your edition of this morning, in which the writer gives an explanation of the phrase "He made no bones," which does not explain, seems to be not only far-fetched, but on the face of it absurd. What, for instance, are we to think of a Scoto-Irish Anglo-Saxon or a German-Magyar-Jew?

His assumption that the phrase in question is a Yankeeism is unwarranted. It is good old English, like many others of the so-called Yankee colloquialisms, and is freely used in England to-day, where its meaning is well understood, as being "without hesitation or excuse."

WILLIAM MILNE.

New York, May 11, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Isn't So Sure of That.

She—A writer says that in order to succeed a man must be 90 per cent. backbone.

He—Oh, I don't know. A good many who have managed to arrive are 95 per cent. cheek.—Chicago News.

The Fool's Way.

The Barber—The fools are not all dead yet.

The Broker—No, but there are a lot who dye every day, aren't there?—Yonkers Statesman.

Sweet Content.

Blobbs—Sillicus is very proud of his lineage, isn't he.

Slobbs—Yes; he would rather have ancestors than make a name for himself.—Philadelphia Record.

An Aid to Memory.

Slopay—And, doctor, if you will, I wish you would give me something to help my memory. I forget so easily.

Doctor—Very well. I'll send you a bill every month.—Baltimore American.

Of Real Interest.

"Yes, I explained the whole theory of the new discovery to my wife."

"And what did she say?"

"She said: 'George, can you remember whom the Scurfield girl married? I've been trying all day to think of his name.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHERE OLD GLORY GOES.

W. D. Nesbit in Chicago Tribune.

["I wonder where the old flag will go next."—Gen. John C. Black.]

Up and down in all the lands and all the seas between;
Brave and bold against the sky, and clear and fair and clean;
Winding through the wilderness, or on the beaten track;
Half the way around the world—and more than that, and back.
Whither will Old Glory go? But whither has it gone?
Mark the way of honor that it has not smiled upon.

Snapping from the halyard blocks of argosy and fleet;
Fluttering to fire and drum that time the marching feet;
Beating back the driven spray, and blazing o'er the sands—
It has led a starry way—a way through all the lands.
Whither will Old Glory go? But whither has it gone?
Where the spot it has not held the glory of the dawn?

Men have gone beneath it o'er the hills and o'er the waves;
Men feel its caresses while they slumber in their graves.
Red and white and blue it glows against the bending sky,
Bringing everywhere it goes new lustre to the eye.
Whither will Old Glory go? But whither has it gone?
Tell the miles it has not traced—the way it has not won!

BARS RAISED AGAINST SPURIOUS GERMAN WINE

American Consuls Directed to Watch Shipments of Niersteiner.

Also Instructed to Report on Other Adulterated European Goods—Alarm Among German Exporters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—At the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary Hay will address a letter to United States Consuls in Europe directing them to keep advised as to the quantity of so-called Niersteiner wine shipped to this country, and also to make inquiry as to the character of such shipments. It has come to the knowledge of Secretary Wilson that large quantities of Niersteiner are shipped here which is not wine at all, but a composition made from water, alcohol, and suitable flavoring and coloring matters. Dr. Wiley, the chief of the chemical laboratory of the department, said to-day in speaking of the importation of Niersteiner and other wines:

"Chemically we are helpless against these foreign concoctions. They can be put together so that they will on analysis appear to have precisely the ingredients of natural and honest goods. Under the new law as to imported adulterated goods, which goes into effect July 1, we shall draw the line sharply against spurious wines. The wines of this country and the health of the American wine drinker are entitled to protection.

"I have been at Niersteln, and have always wondered how it was that the small acreage of vineyards there could send such a large output of wine to this country. Genuine Niersteiner is a good wine, and when we get it hereafter in the American market we intend to see to it that it shall be genuine. One of the largest purchasers of the genuine product has already begun proceedings in court against manufacturers of fraudulent Niersteiner to stop their importation and protect his own wine. We shall keep advised of the facts brought out in that suit through our Consuls, and shall be on the lookout for importations that are at all under suspicion.

"Goods that come here branded for what they are we cannot keep out, provided, of course, they are not actually injurious to health. We shall rely on experts at the ports of entry to detect spurious wines. Chemical tests will not avail to detect adulterated or made-up wines. If wines are sent in as made up or blended products we shall test their effect on human health, and then act accordingly. It would take some time to test such a matter, as we should be obliged to try them on some of our young men here in the borax division. They have survived the borax test and are looking well. Now it might be a further test of their vitality to put them on a diet of German wines for a time.

"We have made up a list of articles now imported to this country, which we know are adulterated or are at least under suspicion. This list is for the present confidential. Our Consuls abroad will be advised to report in regard to these articles and to advise the shippers in certain cases of the effect of the new law. This is due them so that they may not run the risk of great loss by shipping their goods here to be refused entry. Of course, after such shipments have been examined at the port of entry and pronounced adulterated or fraudulent, we do not care what the shipper may do with them. He may throw them into the river or send them to some other country. But we shall try to keep him informed so he may not send the stuff here in the first place."

GERMAN EXPORTERS ALARMED.

Fear That the United States Is About to Retaliate for German Discriminations.

BERLIN, May 15.—The publication throughout Germany of the statement that the Agricultural Appropriation bill passed at the last session of the American Congress contained a clause authorising the exclusion of adulterated foods and drinks has frightened German exporters, especially of beers, sausages, and wines, who believe that the United States at last intends to retaliate for the meat and other food discriminations of Germany.

It is well understood by the trade that the export of what are known as delicatessen wares would be nearly destroyed were preservatives and adulterations prohibited. The trial at Mayence of Dr. Schlamp, the wine grower of Niersteln, who was convicted May 13 of wholesale adulterations, revealed the extent of the secret adulteration of home consumed wines; but the adulteration of wines for export is openly conducted. One concern at Hamburg exports immense quantities of what are labeled as Bordeaux wines, which it makes with potato alcohol as a base. Some of these wines are sent to the United States, but the larger portion go to South Africa and South America.

The feeling officially is that the Germans ought to feel no surprise if the United States does retaliate, and that the tariff and exclusion controversies can only be settled by a new commercial treaty.

MARITIME MEN PROTEST.

Secretary Moody's Removal of Naval Officers from Hydrographic Offices Criticised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Secretary Moody's recent order in regard to the Hydrographic Office continues to meet with most earnest opposition on the part of maritime associations, commercial exchanges, and owners and masters of every class of sailing craft. The order, as promulgated by Admiral Taylor, reads:

> By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, officers in charge of branch hydrographic offices, with the exception of those at New York and San Francisco, will be relieved, and it is proposed that the duties of these officers be taken over by the assistants, civilian or otherwise, who are now employed in this work. It is further suggested that the lighthouse inspectors within whose jurisdiction the branch hydrographic offices are located, be charged with their general supervision and inspection from time to time.

The special business of the Hydrographic Office is to collect information from all parts of the world in relation to winds, currents, storms, and every possible physical condition of the ocean, the presence of icebergs, derelicts, direction in which they may be traveling, installation of new and changes in location of old buoys, and the establishment of lights, discovery of obstructions to navigation of every description—in short to collect and make known to mariners every possible fact of interest and value to insure safe and speedy navigation.

All this information, which is collected and reported to the Hydrographic Office by masters of vessels of every nation, is classified, arranged under appropriate headings, and published weekly in pamphlets that are distributed among mariners and supplied to commercial bodies in every port in the United States. In addition to this weekly publication charts are issued monthly on which all changes are noted, and these are supplied mariners through the various branch offices upon application free of cost. The bureau at Washington is in charge of navy officers on the active list, and the several branch offices are in charge of retired navy officers. At these branch offices located at New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other commercial points masters of vessels apply for every description of information, including the examination and adjustment of compasses and chronometers, correction of charts, &c. Being trained and educated seamen, with years of practical experience in navigation and in the study of ocean hydrography, these retired officers in charge of branch offices are fully competent to advise mariners, explain changed conditions, and to remove them and substitute men of doubtful qualifications seem to be unwise to a great many persons.

Under Secretary Moody's order, with the two exceptions noted, New York and San Francisco, fourteen retired officers of the navy will be relieved from duty at as many branch Hydrographic Offices and the important work assigned to civilians, very few of whom, it is alleged, are competent for the successful discharge of the duties, and none of whom can be compared in general equipment with the officers now in charge. The sum of money that will be saved to the Treasury by the substitution of civilians is significant, the salaries of officers to be relieved will continue to draw pay as retired officers, the Government saving by the change the 25 per cent. difference between the retired and active pay of their grade, which is equivalent to about $500 in each case. At the request of Admiral Bradford, and in consequence of the numerous and vigorous protests received from maritime associations against the proposed change, Assistant Secretary Darling has concluded to make no change in existing conditions until the return of Secretary Moody.

BALLOON DROPS IN ON ASH.

Had Lost Its Car Before Reaching His Virginia Farm—May Be from St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A large balloon dropped on the dairy farm of W. H. Ash at Belmont, Fairfax County, Va., on Wednesday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. Mr. Ash and a neighbor were standing in front of the barn when the balloon suddenly dropped with a whizzing sound to the ground near where they were standing. In its sudden descent the balloon escaped collision with the barn and missed the tree tops, but when examined it was found that the car was missing. To a rod at the bottom of the silk bag was attached a coil of wire about 75 feet long, and it is thought this had probably been used for the attachment of the basket.

Mr. Ash and his friend had no forewarning of the approach of their visitor until it cleared the tree tops and was well on its way to the ground. They were at a loss to know how the cab became detached, as it was evident that the apparatus had not until then touched the earth since the time it was sent up. After examining the coil of wire it was surmised that the basket had become loosened in the lurching of the balloon and had fallen somewhere else.

There was nothing in the way of a name or a date about the balloon to give any idea as to who had sent it upon its voyage. The small stick attached bears the name of a manufacturing company in Elmira, N. Y.

During the dedicatory ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis a balloon was sent up said to be worth $500, and containing a document which would entitle the captor to a season ticket to the Exposition. It is thought the captive may be the St. Louis balloon.

TO EXAMINE LEARNED MEN.

Civil Service Commission Seeking the Right Persons for High-Salaried Government Places.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A competitive examination will be held at an early day of candidates for appointment to three positions of exceptional value and character, the salaries of which range from $3,200 to $3,600 per annum. These are consulting hydrographic engineer in the Geological Survey, with a salary of $3,600; chemist in the National Bureau of Standards, $3,600, and pharmacologist in the Marine Hospital Service, $3,200.

The examinations will be conducted by the Civil Service Commission, and it desires to secure competition among men of broad training and experience and professional reputation in their respective fields. Competitors will not be assembled for the purpose of examination, as that will be confined to a consideration of the education, technical training, and professional experience of the competitors, together with such publications, theses, or plans for work as they may be required to submit. The assistance of men of eminence in the respective lines will be secured to determine the ratings.

PLAY MOBBED IN MANILA.

When the Flag Is Maltreated Americans Spring on the Stage and Rout the Actors.

MANILA, May 15.—A party of Americans stormed the stage of the Libertad Theatre last night and stopped a seditious play. The piece, which is historical, has a climax in which the heroine throws the American flag to the ground and raises the standard of the Katipunan Secret Society. When this scene was reached a score of Americans sprang on the stage, routed the actors and smashed the furniture. The audience fled.

Col. Tolentino, a former insurgent, who wrote the play, will probably be prosecuted.

STATUE TO MAJOR REED.

Movement to Honor Man Who Discovered How Yellow Fever Is Communicated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A movement is on foot to persuade Congress to authorize a statue in honor of the late Major Reed of the army, who in his researches as an army Surgeon made the discovery that yellow fever was carried by mosquitos. The announcement made a stir in the medical world, and the name of Major Reed became well known everywhere.

His contributions to science have had a powerful influence on medical methods in the army. This week orders were issued that the native troops in the Philippines, as well as the Americans, should sleep under mosquito nets, in order to protect them against the possibility of the spread of infectious fevers.

BAN ON GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES.

Pratt Institute Authorities Order Their Dissolution as Detrimental to the Life of the School.

There is dismay among the Greek letter societies of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, over an edict of the school authorities terminating the existence of the organizations. The Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the institute have decided that the societies are detrimental to the life of the school and cannot be permitted among the students. It has been ordered that the existing societies be terminated with the graduation of their members in June, 1904, and that no new members shall be admitted after June 16 next. Expulsion will be the penalty of a violation of this order.

The fraternities affected are the Delta Theta and the Alpha Delta Sigma of the boys' department, and the Phi Beta Sigma, Alpha Alpha, and Gamma Sigma Phi of the girls' department. The institute authorities claim that the membership of each society being limited and very exclusive tended to foster cliques, which controlled the class action on athletics, social events, and other matters.

The members of the societies are to make a formal protest to the school authorities, and if this is unavailing they will probably reorganize the associations as clubs.

Brooklyn Heights Seminary Continues.

An announcement a few days ago that the Brooklyn Heights Seminary, one of the oldest of Brooklyn's educational institutions, was to close its doors for good this Summer because of insufficient support, was followed yesterday by a statement that the school was to be continued, the patrons, alumnæ, and Trustees of the old seminary having come to its rescue. It is to be reorganized, and a new and broader policy for the school is being planned. James E. Russell of the Teachers College of New York has been appointed Dean of the seminary.

The Lorraine's Quick Trip.

The French liner La Lorraine scored the first Friday arrival for the line for 1903 last night by docking at a little before 6 o'clock, having made the run from Havre—3,240 miles—in 6 days 9 hours and 45 minutes to Sandy Hook Lightship. This was in a sense a record-breaking run for the Lorraine, for she stood some hundred miles to the south of the path usually followed at this season of the year in order to avoid possible icebergs.

Pennsylvania Tunnel Approved.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday ratified the report of the Commissioners who approved of the Pennsylvania Road's plan to construct a railroad tunnel across Manhattan Island. The Commissioners were Gen. C. A. Whittier, ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, and John F. Delany. The order of the court fixed the compensation of each Commissioner at $2,000.

CROWDS FILL BETHLEHEM

Church Where Bach's Music Is Heard Jammed with Visitors.

Townsfolk Sensitive to Criticisms of Outsiders—Two Unfamiliar Cantatas Rendered Last Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., May 15.—Though the programme of the day in the Bach Festival offered not so much to draw the attention of the out-of-town public as some others, the visitors who have been attracted by the Passion performance of yesterday and the mass performance to-morrow are keeping little Bethlehem full of activity and bustle. A large additional delegation arrived this afternoon, and it seems likely that to-morrow many will have to be turned away who have come to hear the B minor mass. To-night the church was jammed to the doors, though only two quite unfamiliar church cantatas were performed, taking together a little over an hour.

Bethlehem is naturally not a little impressed with a sense of its own importance in thus attracting so many music lovers and musicians from places where music is more widely cultivated than it is here. But Bethlehem's feelings are mingled. The attention that was given the festival two years ago and the enthusiasm over its unique manifestations helped to confirm the native belief that the choir was the only wellspring of Bach's music and its conductor the only authority on the subject in the country. None others were competent to have an opinion, and the only atitude was to be one of unquestioning acceptance.

But the comments of the visiting musicians and newspaper critics, of people who know something of Bach's work and of musical interpretations have had an irritating effect on some of the local musical authorities. Mr. Wolle and the chorus have been criticised for various things they have done through the week, generally with kindness and sympathy and with an appreciation of the altogether exceptional circumstances of the occasion, but sometimes decisively. They have also been highly praised for many of the features of their work. Now Bethlehem is making its first real experience as a festival town to which outsiders are invited, who come in large numbers. Being of the big outside world, where the local influences do not count, they are apt to express their candid opinions, whether they are favorable or unfavorable, and Bethlehem feels the unfavorable ones keenly.

It is the old, familiar festival town spirit, and it has amused some of the experienced ones not a little to see Bethlehem following in line with, say, Worcester and Cincinnati, and attempting to excommunicate all who animadvert candidly, even if in kindly spirit, on its work. The most appreciative and amiable fare no better than the rest, so they have only intimated that all was not quite as it should be. Yet with all the admiration that the Bach choir can command, there must be a pointing out of things that are not as they should be. There must even be some to-night.

The festival reached to-night the period of Easter and ascension in the church year which the plan of the affair is intended to illustrate. Consequently the choir turned its attention once more away from the larger works of Bach and gave two of his church cantatas, "The Heavens Laugh, the Earth Itself Rejoices," and "God Goeth Up With Shouting." They are both specimens of the master's work in his professional routine of composition for the Church, a routine which would have been crushing to a genius less stupendous than his.

The first of these two cantatas was destined for Easter, 1717, before he had taken up his work at Leipsic, but was still musical director to Duke Wilhelm Ernst at Weimar, in which capacity he had a certain number of church cantatas to deliver yearly, composed to texts written by the Court poet, Salomon Franck. This one was afterward revised by Bach in his riper period, and this revision is the form in which we possess it. It is chiefly notable on account of its superb introductory chorus in five parts, written in the master's richest style. An instrumental "sonata," as he entitles it, with clangorous trumpet tones, it stands as what we should call an overture and established at once the mode of rejoicing. The trumpets indeed come repeatedly into both these cantatas, and though they are perforce used in a way different from that which Bach intended, their color lends the strain of jubilation appropriate to the season.

The chorus is of a form Bach does not often use. The first long-fugued portion, with its sonorous, rolling figuration, is followed by a short adagio of homophonic style, and this again by another fugue, closing with an instrumental reproduction of the choral theme. Then follows a bass recitative and an air, in which it seems almost as if the voice was subsidiary to the elaborate instrumental accompaniment. There is a tenor recitative with air, and a recitative and a beautiful air for soprano. In the accompaniment to this last appears for the first time the melody of the choral that belongs to the cantata and which is employed immediately afterward as its close in four-part harmony.

The chorus sang the opening number superbly, as it always does such music, with much decision and confidence. Its demands are precisely what it can best meet. It did not seem as if Mr. Julian Walker found all the significance that lies in the bass recitative, and whatever effect he might have made in the air was spoiled by the fumbling incompetence of the organist. Mr. Theodore Yorx took the tenor part, making his first appearance at the festival. There was obvious effort in his singing of the air, and there was difficulty in his tones; but it was a sincere effort. A new soprano also appeared here for the first time—Miss Rebecca MacKenzie, a young woman whose voice and style have little to recommend them and who is certainly not a singer of the maturity and understanding necessary for this music.

The cantata, "God Goeth Up With Shouting," though not a longer work than the other, is in two parts, intended to supply the service for Ascension Day, with the sermon coming in between the two divisions. The introductory chorus, wherein the chief weight of the work is felt, an alto air, with a singularly expressive accompaniment for oboe and oboe-amore obligati, and a bass recitative, accompanied with brilliant chords, are the most striking parts of it. But even the choral writing has not quite the freshness of inspiration that the Easter cantata had; if it were a modern work somebody might suspect it of smelling of the lamp. It is after all a wonderful thing that in this week of one man's music there has been so little of this order. The choral performance furnished most that there was of interest in this work. Besides Miss MacKenzie, Mr. Yorx and Mr. Walker, Mrs. W. L. Estes, a local alto singer, took part. R. A.

Kocian Coming Back to Answer.

Recently a charge was made and extensively published in this country to the effect that Kocian, the violinist, when he sailed for Europe, had taken a violin which was not his property. Copies of American papers containing the statement having reached Kocian in Prague, he made reply yesterday as follows:

The Associated Press, New York: Newspapers received. Kocian returns to America immediately by steamer Deutschland to correct misapprehension.
ETHELBERT WATTS, United States Consul.

Bergen Beach's New Management.

Bergen Beach has been sold by Percy G. Williams and Thomas Adams, Jr., to the Bergen Amusement Company, a syndicate composed of New York and Boston capitalists. The resort will be opened under the new management on Decoration Day.

VIOLA ALLEN'S PLANS.

After This Season She Will Star Under Her Brother's Direction — Production of "Twelfth Night."

BOSTON, May 15.—It was definitely announced here to-day that Viola Allen's starring tours after this season would be under the direction of her brother, Charles W. Allen. Liebler & Co. have no option on Miss Allen's services after the present season. Frank J. Wilstach has been engaged as business manager and many prominent players are already under contract.

Charles W. Allen is negotiating with Ben Greet, the London manager, whose company is now presenting "Everyman" in this country, to stage Miss Allen's forthcoming production of "Twelfth Night."

SCHOOLS OF THE ACADEMY.

Award of Annual Prizes by the National Academy of Design—Anonymous Gift of a Traveling Scholarship.

The pupils of the National Academy of Design are showing the pick of their Winter's work in the brick building on the academy's property, One Hundred and Ninth Street and West End Avenue. Last night they held a solemn session at which Mr. Dielman, the President of the academy, distributed the prizes and made an announcement which caused a flutter among the students and their families assembled.

The announcement was a gift of a traveling scholarship of $700 per annum for two years, contributed by the daughter of a deceased academician as a memorial of her father's name. Guesses immediately centred on the late Thomas W. Wood, formerly President of the Academy, but it was said that the name would be supplied later. Meantime the first recipient of the scholarship was announced. It is Mr. Maurice H. Sterne, whose pictures have appeared at the annual shows of the County Sketch Club. Mr. Sterne will receive enough to pay part of the expenses of a residence abroad during the two years he will be expected to pass in foreign study.

The sketches of students in the antique and the day and night classes hang in one room, those in the classes for study of the figure from life in another. The etching class and the class in coin and medal designing have their separate exhibitions, and in another part of the building are the select exhibits of still life. There is a show of illustrations and a small exhibit of the composition class, the subject being the story of Ruth, the moment the recognition of Ruth by Boas in the gleaning field.

The best composition in oils on this theme is that of Otto Sandreczki, who is a young sailorman who sails the raging sea during the Summer months and paints on Cathedral Heights in Winter instead of cruising along the Bowery. Mr. Sandreczki has won the second Hallgarten School prize for composition this year, while J. C. Vondrous has taken the first. There are qualities in his work, however, which place it at the head of the school work shown in this section. His is the only one which shows power of composition and a fine dramatic attitude in the chief figure, that of the wealthy farmer Boas.

Against a distance of pale blue hills and yellow standing grain Boas stands looking down on Ruth, who kneels with some sheaves in her lap. He is clad in red turban, and cloak and girdle of the same dull red color. His hands are stretched toward Ruth in the gesticulation of one who consoles and encourages. The two figures are in the second plane. In the first, on the right, are two half-nude laborers seated on the ground, who turn in surprise to listen to the words Boas is addressing to the girl. It would be easy to find fault with the drawing of Boas's hands; nor is the picture at all perfect in other respects; but the young painter has succeeded in the point which some artists never reach, no matter how perfect they become in drawing. He tells the story intelligibly while posing his figures in a fine style. His colors, also, are exceedingly felt. While his confrères have merely produced the usual halting compositions of pupils, the student with a Polish name has struck out an original and pleasing picture.

Mr. Sandreczki wins also the bronze or second medal in the men's day class, the silver medal going to Ernest D. Roth, and an honorable mention in etching.

The favorite pupil this year in the men's night class, the painting class, and that for painting from the nude is M. Power O'Malley, who takes the Elliott silver medal in the one, the first Hallgarten Prize in the painting class, and the Cannon prize in the nude. The second or Suydam silver medal in this last-mentioned class goes to A. Kanofitch, the second Hallgarten in the painting class to M. Zimmerman, who also lands first prize in etching and the third Langdon prize in coins and medals. The Elliott bronze medal goes to Paul Stahr. In the women's class (life school) Miss Selma V. P. Levy and Miss Elsie Blue take Elliott bronze medals, and Miss Susanne M. Miller an honorable mention, Edward Scholl has the second prize in etching from the A. H. Baldwin Fund. In the illustration class the Suydam silver medal is taken by Miss Anna M. Upjohn, the bronze medals by Miss Ethel M. Cooney and by S. J. Cahan. In the coins and medal designing class the first goes to Miss Adele Pollock and the second to Louis Hookella.

Still Life Class—Suydam Silver Medal to Edmund Hartley, bronze to Miss Josephine Y. Des Anges, honorable mentions to Mrs. D. W. Smith, Mrs. I. S. Mason, and S. Lascari.

Antique School—Suydam Bronze Medals to Miss Emily Grace Hanks, Miss May Owen, Miss Mary Lane, and honorable mentions to S. S. Thomas, C. Vinicky, Miss Nathalie S. Chadwick, A. De C. Kriebel, Herbert B. Pae, J. Steigman, and S. M. Wiggins. Honorable mentions in the life classes fall to H. H. Aronson and M. Levin.

After the announcement of these prizes and distinctions the students indulged in the usual festivities on such occasions. A Summer school conducted by Mr. George W. Maynard for landscape and open-air painting will be open at the academy schools during the coming months.

TO DEPRIVE NEGRO OF VOTE.

Mr. Hardwick to Offer Resolution for Repeal of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 15.—Representative T. W. Hardwick of the Tenth District announced to-day that at the next session of Congress he will introduce a resolution to repeal the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States. It is under these amendments that the negro is allowed to vote, and it was on this platform Mr. Hardwick made his race for Congress, defeating W. H. Fleming, who has represented the district since "Tom" Watson's defeat.

Speaking of his proposed resolution, Mr. Hardwick said:

"It is my intention to introduce a resolution at the coming session of Congress to take the right of suffrage from the negro. I have contended since my entrance into politics that such repeal was the wisest thing for this country, and now I notice that people North and South are beginning to realize more than ever before that repeal is necessary, and that it will help solve the negro problem. I promised during my campaign for Congress to urge the passage of such a measure, and now I propose to introduce the resolution at the next session. The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, together with expressions from prominent men in the North and prominent newspapers in that section, show that it is gradually beginning to dawn on the country that it is best to repeal the amendments to the Constitution which gave the negro the right to vote."

RAILROAD MAN PENSIONED.

D. W. Hitchcock Served Fifty Years and Now Retires.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—After fifty years' service as a railroad man, D. W. Hitchcock, general agent of the passenger department of the Union Pacific on this coast, has retired on a pension in pursuance of E. H. Harriman's pension plan for all his roads. Before coming to this coast for the Union Pacific he was general passenger agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

WOMEN IN CONVENTION DISCUSS CHILD LIFE

Their Own Problems Also Considered in General Meeting.

Resolution Adopted Urging Restoration of the Women Immigrant Inspectors—Association to be Incorporated.

Dressed in their best and ready to set at rest problems of city, State, and Nation, the clubwomen of New York met together yesterday in their first convention in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. To emphasize the fact that they were gathered for business, the meeting opened exactly at 10:30 in the morning, the stated time. Mrs. Doré Lyon, President of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, called the meeting to order and welcomed the delegates, alternates, and visitors.

It was moved and seconded that the federation be incorporated, and then there was a lively discussion as to just what "incorporated" meant, with the result that it was decided it was the equivalent of "established." Happy in the solution of this important piece of business, other formal matters were dealt with in their proper order.

J. G. Phelps Stokes spoke of the schools and their civic influence, urging that there be parks, baths, and gymnasia adjacent to the schools. The plan might cost a great deal, but was essential. Mr. Stokes was loudly applauded by those on the floor, and the spectators in the boxes, who had paid 50 cents for each seat.

"Child Life in Our Great Cities" was the topic of several speakers, among them being Mrs. Clarence Burns, who has devoted years to work for the children of the poor.

"The greatest problem is with the children who are above the legal age limit, permitting them to work," she said. "In the evening they have nowhere to go. The boys form gangs and the girls are tempted to the dance halls.

"The public schools, which are the property of the people, should be clubhouses at night, where both sexes can meet for instruction, if they will, or preferably for pleasure. They should have music and a chance to dance, a splendid exercise. There would not then be the danger of the gang whose members go to prison, though they have originally been fine young fellows, and there would be fewer girls who first take lemonade in the dance halls and later whisky."

There was a musical programme and then a discussion on woman, her legal rights and careers. This was followed by a recess at which it was agreed that the speakers should confine themselves to the allotted time, as moments set aside for discussion had been consumed by those who thought it necessary to "have the last word." The good resolution was forgotten in the afternoon session, as there was so much to be said outside of discussion.

Justice Julius M. Mayer of the Children's Court, who was assigned to speak on "The Influence of Street Trades on Character," told the assembled women that all things could not be done in a day, and that the best hope of help for unfortunate conditions was in conservative remedies. Justice Mayer said in part:

"It is not absolutely so that the influence of the streets makes criminals, the deduction being founded on the generalization of an insufficiency of facts. Many children seek the street life to cover their viciousness, and we often find boys who play the part of newsboys that they may pick pockets. Of course there is the other side, the fact that the street life sharpens the child immaturely, and that the child of the street brought under new influences does not as readily submit to discipline as children who are not of the street.

"The law now prohibits children under ten years of age from selling papers or earning money on the streets, and I confidently believe and earnestly hope that later the age will be twelve, and then fourteen, and instead of the children being allowed to work until 10 o'clock at night they will have to cease at 9 o'clock. We must be careful and slow in remedying wrong conditions, and we cannot do everything in one session of the Legislature.

"It should be remembered that every child taken from street work gives an opportunity to some one of the old, infirm, and crippled to earn a living free from the competition of the active child, so that in time those who can do no other work can, with the better opportunity, through the retirement of the children, support the children, instead of the children supporting them, and the children can be at school while their elders are earning a living in the only way available to them."

Mrs. Margaret Dye Ellis took up the cudgels for the women Inspectors of the Port. She told of calling on the President and explaining how the women of the second cabin, and even the first, were not protected as the immigrant girls are, and how he had there and then declared for the appointment of women as Inspectors.

"President Roosevelt is a man who does things, and he appointed the committee," she continued. "I read in the papers of this morning that the women Inspectors have been discharged. President Roosevelt promised me that they should remain until his return, and I shall hold the President to his word. There has been a lot of nonsense about climbing ladders to the steamers' decks. Any woman who can hang a picture or wash a window can do it."

Mrs. Ellis then cited a number of instances where young girls had been saved from designing persons through the women Inspectors. Among others was a French girl, sixteen years old, who had relied on the friendship of the ship's doctor for her welfare here, and who had been sent home. The case of a German girl who was saved was also cited.

In conclusion Mrs. Ellis said: "If Theodore Roosevelt is the man I believe and know him to be, he will not allow this abolition of the women Inspectors. He will stand by them and the protection of the immigrant girls."

A resolution appealing to the President for the restoration of the Inspectors was then unanimously passed.

The conference indorsed Mr. Stokes's idea of civic centres with public schools, libraries, and settlements in combination. Among the other indorsements were for the work of the Mothers' Club and Children's Aid Societies in conjunction with the public schools, the establishment of boys' and girls' clubs, and the work of the Child's Labor Commission under Mr. Hunter. It was further declared that all official salaries should be graded according to the work done, irrespective of sex.

MR. SCHWAB IN PITTSBURG.

Will Attend the Dedication To-day of the C. M. Schwab Free Industrial School.

PITTSBURG, May 15.—Charles M. Schwab, President of the United States Steel Corporation, arrived here to-night in order to be present at the dedication of the C. M. Schwab Free Industrial School at Homestead to-morrow. Accompanying Mr. Schwab were his wife, his brother Joseph, his private secretary, C. E. Spayd, and a number of personal friends.

The industrial school is a gift of Mr. and Mrs. Schwab to the people of Homestead, and the finished building will be dedicated to-morrow with fitting ceremonies.

NAVAL RECRUITING STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Recruiting in the navy has been suspended for the present owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases at various training stations and aboard receiving ships on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. The department hopes the situation may be sufficiently relieved within the next ten days to resume recruiting. Reports show that at most of the stations disease has resulted from overcrowding the men.

The enlisted force of the navy is within 2,100 of the maximum allowance by law, 31,000. All records were recently broken at St. Louis, when 185 recruits were enlisted in six days.

Denver Church Burned by Incendiary.

DENVER, Col., May 15.—St. John's Cathedral, the most pretentious church building belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Denver, was destroyed by fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, early this morning. The loss is placed at $100,000; insurance, $80,000. The building was erected in 1881, and is said to have cost $150,000.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

With the races, house parties, the four-in-hand parade in Philadelphia, and the coaching, there is much of interest to-day, but there are no formal entertainments of any kind. The Pioneer, the Reliance, and the Good Times will go out with large parties.

Miss Josephine Drexel will go to Philadelphia, to be present at the Churchman-Biddle wedding at Andulusia, the Biddle country place. Miss Drexel will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Drexel. She intends to go abroad later. Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr has gone to Newport.

Miss Geraldine Bonner, the authoress, who had an apartment on Gramercy Park during the Winter, left here yesterday for California, where she will study life in the mining camps, in order to get material for another novel. Her latest novel, "To-morrow's Tangle," will appear in September. She is a sister of Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman and of John Bonner of Staten Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Alan H. Strong gave a luncheon and reception at Inwood, N. J., yesterday for their guests, Mme. la Douairier Van Rensselaer-Bowier (Baronne Van Beresteyn) and her son, Jonkheer Maarten Van Rensselaer-Bowier. Among the guests were Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Mrs. William Cumming Story, Mrs. William Barclay Parsons, Mme. Francoise Millet, Mrs. Henry Bowers, President Scott of Rutgers College and Mrs. Scott, Dr. David Murray and Mrs. Murray, Dr. Hutton and Mrs. Hutton, and Dr. Samuel Woodbridge and Mrs. Woodbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Stockton will give a luncheon and reception this afternoon at Morven, their residence at Princeton, for Mme. Van Rensselaer-Bowier and her son, who are to leave the East next week for California.

Worthington Whitehouse will take a party of guests to Ardsley to-day on the Pioneer.

James H. Hyde's coaching party in the Philadelphia parade to-day will consist of the following guests: On the box seat will be his sister, Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, and the others will be Mr. and Mrs. Thomas De Witt Cuyler and Eldridge Morgan, third, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will take a short trip to the Adirondacks at the end of the coaching season.

The report comes from London of the engagement of Mrs. Durkee, who is well known in New York and New Orleans, to an Englishman of position. Mrs. Durkee was a Miss Le Bourgeois of New Orleans. Her husband was lost in the Bourgogne. Mrs. Durkee lived in Paris for some time, and was made quite prominent a year ago by the report that she wrote the novel "Eve Victorieuse," which was crowned by the French Academy. There was a great deal of discussion about it at the time.

Mr. and Mrs. James Burden, Sr., will go to Woodside, near Troy, to-day for a short sojourn before they go abroad.

A partial list of the attendants at the wedding on June 10 of Miss Madge Niles, daughter of Lucien Niles, and Sewall Boardman, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, has been published, but the complete list is as follows: Mrs. John Jay Knox, a sister of Miss Niles, will be the matron of honor, and Miss Martha Lesher and Miss Whitney of Albany are to be the flower girls. Philip Boardman will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Harry O. Gruner, George Coggswell, George Boyd, Mr. Whitman, and Charles Read.

The engagement is reported of Dandridge Spotswood of this city, a descendant of Sir Alexander Spotswood, one of the early Governors of Virginia, and the Baroness Katherine von Wolf of Munich. The Baroness, although born in Philadelphia, where her father, Baron von Wolf, lived and practiced medicine for a long time, has for years lived in Munich. She was in this country last Winter, and Mr. Spotswood met her then. The wedding will probably take place next Winter in Munich.

Meredith Hare was among those booked to sail yesterday on the Minnehaha.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Secretary of War entertained at a beautifully appointed dinner at the Country Club this evening in compliment to the officers of the new army staff. The dinner was served in the club ballroom, which was profusely decorated in laurel rhododendrons and Spring foliage, with an orchestra playing in the hall. The company consisted of the Secretary of War, the Assistant Secretary of War, Lieut. Gen. Scofield, Gen. Corbin, chiefs of the several military bureaus of the War Department, and members of the General Staff.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassinini entertained at dinner to-night the Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor Des Planches, the Belgian Minister, Baron Moncheur; the Portuguese Minister, Visconde de Alte; the counselor of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Walter Berry, and the gentlemen of the embassy staff.

Mr. Fernand Du Martheray, the Swiss Minister, gave a farewell dinner to-night in honor of M. and Mme. Von Callenberg of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, who leave Washington soon for Europe.

Signor Montagnna of the Italian Embassy entertained at dinner at the New Willard Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, Miss McKenna, Miss Hume, Miss Collier, Miss Goldsborough, M. Wauters of the Belgian Legation, Signor Borghetti of the Italian Embassy, and Mr. Stroehlin of the Swiss Legation.

Mrs. W. H. H. Southerland, wife of Lieut. Commander Southerland, gave a small tea this afternoon in honor of Mrs. John D. Long, wife of the former Secretary of the Navy. The invitations were limited to Mrs. Long's friends in the navy circle. Mrs. Terry, wife of Rear Admiral Terry, and Mrs. Cromwell, wife of Rear Admiral Cromwell, did the honors of the tea room.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 15.—Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, whose new house on the corner of Red Cross Avenue and Oakwood Terrace will not be ready for occupancy for some time, will spend the Summer in Europe.

Mrs. Leroy King and family are at their cottage on Bellevue and Berkley Avenues.

The condition of Louis S. Bruguiere is to-day much more favorable, and his physicians now are assured that he will pull through all right.

Senator George P. Wetmore arrived here to-night to arrange for the early opening of his villa on Bellevue Avenue. To-night's arrivals included J. N. Forbes, H. H. Hunnewell, and Frederick P. Sands.

Houck—Geyer.

The wedding of Miss Julie Emilia Geyer, the pianiste, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Julius William Geyer, and William Gabriel Houck of Buffalo, took place on Thursday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents. The father of the bride, Dr. Geyer, performed the ceremony. Miss Elsa Geyer, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Oscar Houck, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

Last Lakewood Trip of the Liberty.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., May 15.—James H. Hyde's coach, the Liberty, which has been running between New York and Lakewood since March 31, left here on the final trip this morning, carrying Mrs. George J. Gould, Mrs. William A. Hamilton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adee. Mr. Hyde drove and Mrs. Adee occupied the box seat with him.

Celebrated Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Mandlebaum, formerly residents of Hartford, Conn., and for ten years residents of this city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at the residence of their son, Dr. F. S. Mandlebaum, 1,300 Madison Avenue, last evening. The seventeen guests included only their children and grandchildren. At dinner a golden loving cup was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Mandlebaum, the women guests receiving as souvenirs miniature duplicates of the cup with a suitable inscription. To-morrow afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Mandlebaum will receive their friends from 3 to 5 o'clock at their residence, the Hotel Premiere, Seventy-second Street and Lexington Avenue.

Dinner for Miss Helen Bell.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 15.—A dinner and entertainment were given at the Golf Club last night by Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. McCurdy, in honor of Miss Helen Bell of Washington, D. C., who is here as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud. Miss Bell is the niece of Prof. Alexander Graham Bell. Among the guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Phipps,	Miss Alice Vernam,
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Thebaud,	Miss Gertrude Vernam,
Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen,	Miss Jane Swords,
Mr. and Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden,	Miss Margaret Behr,
Mr. and Mrs. Bradley,	Miss L. Raymond,
Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Potts,	Miss Mayer,
A. H. Vernam,	Miss Evans,
Mrs. Elliott Smith,	George J. Little,
	Arthur Whitney,
	George Thompson,
	W. D. Vanderpool,
	J. G. Willis,
	Harold Vernam.

IN THE SHOPS.

Jewelers are showing, in addition to the oval buckles, one large and three small pins for the shirt waist front and belt, sets of horse shoes—one large and three small—in gold or silver gilt.

Little metal bottles of tooth powder are put up especially for travelers by firms that sell their regular goods in glass bottles. A small can of tooth powder bearing a well-known name will cost 5 cents.

For the man who travels there are special shaving brushes and cases for soap. These are round nickel cases, in one end is the shaving brush and in the other a place for a round stick of soap. These cost 10 cents.

"Moon maidens" are l'art nouveau heads in flesh tints, placed in a slender new moon of gold set with pearls. The whole forms a brooch.

Large effects are to be found in many of the goods decorated with flower designs. One beautiful sheer fabric for evening wear has designs of single flowers in the forms of gigantic roses with long stems.

Big round bottles with small tops and a little spout at the side, the water coolers used in warm countries, formed of a pale gray porous earthenware, can be had in one of the shops in the business part of the city for 65 cents each. They are excellent for the purpose for which they are used, and are picturesque.

Inexpensive material for draperies when fine things are not needed are dotted muslins at 12½ cents a yard. Muslins with run dots, which launder more satisfactorily, cost the same.

Asbestos wicks are used in the oil stoves with the blue flame, and these are considered the best. A two-burner stove of this kind made on the order of the gas stoves, long and narrow, will cost $6, and a three-burner stove $7.50. A double oven, asbestos lined, will cost $2.75.

Japanese trays of straw cost 35 cents at reduced prices.

A pretty gown with the skirt trimmed, and material for the waist to make up with it, is of white lawn with point d'esprit in black with tiny white dots, inch wide bands at each seam, and set into the lower edge of the skirt and in the ruffles.

A lingerie hat is made of an all-over embroidered lawn, the design being in small figures. The edge of the crown and edge of the rim are finished with narrow edges of lace, and across crown and rim, from side to side, is a big bow of white silk, two big loops on either side. Soft, drooping loops with a buckle of the lawn embriodery are in the centre.

Cherries form one of the designs for the broad sash ribbons.

Parasols trimmed in plain colors are trimmed around the edge with narrow fancy black braid, put on in scroll and other similar designs. This black braid appears upon parasols of all colors—green, red, or blues—and the ribbons on the handles combine the two colors, half of the bow being of the black and the other half of the color.

Parasols in plain changeable silks have balls in some iridescent material on the handles, these reproducing the colors of the parasol as near as possible.

A black parasol is almost covered with white silk lace appliqued. The lace is in a large design and is most effective on the black. A very narrow white silk braid fills in the spaces left open by the pattern of the lace. There is a bow of black on the handle. This parasol is simple in effect, not over large, and with no ruffle on the edge, and is quite different from the big, white, fluffy parasols of lace and chiffon.

Some of the prettiest ties selling up town yesterday were of white Japanese silk, hemstitched tucks forming the stock, which is soft, and the ends hemstitched and finished with patterns of drawn work for the depth of two or three inches. They cost only 50 cents.

ISRAELITE ALLIANCE MEETING.

Annual Gathering to be Held at Temple Emanu-El To-morrow.

The annual meeting of the Israelite Alliance of America will be held to-morrow at 2:30 P. M. in the vestry room of Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. A. S. Solomons, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, and Dr. David Blaustein will address the meeting. This society was organized Jan. 21, 1902, and is composed of delegates from the various societies of this city.

At present there are 153 delegates representing eighty-five societies of young men and women. Efforts are being made to establish branches throughout the cities of the country, and Boston, Philadelphia, and Providence have already responded.

It is expected that some action will be taken at the meeting on the Kishineff massacres.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS PARADE.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee reviewed the Spanish War Veterans of the city last evening at the Grand Central Palace and attended a reception afterward. With Gen. Chaffee were Major Gen. C. J. Crane, Capt. Grote Hucheson, and First Lieut. Roy Hoffer.

Only about 250 members of the various organizations in the city which engaged in the Spanish war were in the parade, while about the hall were probably more than a thousand members of the Spanish War Veterans' Organization. The gallery, boxes, and floor were crowded with women friends and their escorts.

In a box adjoining that occupied by Gen. Chaffee was Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society, and a party.

The squad representing the Seventy-first Regiment and the Naval Reserve men received much applause.

After Gen. Chaffee, accompanied by Corps Commander Champe S. Andrews, and a party of officers inspected the corps, headed by Vice Commander John M. Thompson, Gen. Chaffee was introduced to the veterans and made a short speech. He said that, considering the circumstances of the conflict, a brilliant record had been made by the troops in Cuba.

Following the reception a dance was given until after midnight. Music was furnished by the Seventy-first Regiment Band.

DR. WESTON IS SUSPENDED.

As a result of his failure to appear as a witness at the trial of Gertrude Wade for manslaughter last Monday, after a subpoena had been sent to his house, Coroners' Physician Albert T. Weston yesterday was suspended without pay until he has satisfactorily explained his absence.

The action was taken at a meeting of the Board of Coroners, at which Coroners Scholer, Jackson, and Goldenkranz, who some time ago made an ineffectual attempt to get rid of Dr. Weston, were present. Coroner Brown, who consistently has taken the physician's part in his troubles with the Coroners, was absent from the meeting.

GEN. GREENE WANTS COURTESY

He Remarks That Scoundrels in Private Life Encourage Police Scoundrelism —Blackwell's Island for a Park.

Police Commissioner Greene made an address before the Civic Club, on East Thirty-fourth Street, last evening.

Concerning the character and behavior of the policemen he said:

"The police are very largely governed by example, by their superiors in the department, and by the people who succeed in civic life. If scoundrels succeed in civic life, the police naturally think that the only thing to do is to get rich. How necessary, therefore, that there should be men like Capt. Goddard in our Commonwealth—men who put public honor above private gain.

"If to the qualities the New York police now possess can be added a pride in being courteous to citizens, in being kind to the weak and the unfortunate—a code of manly sentiments which go with courage, which they now possess—we shall have an ideal police force here."

Speaking of the plan of the Civic Club for a park on Second Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets, he said:

"There is another matter I wish to speak to you about on the subject of parks. I think that Blackwell's Island should be turned into a park. It is altogether too beautiful a spot to be wasted for the purpose to which it is now devoted. The city institutions might be moved to the eastern boundary of the city and a bridge ought to be built over to the island. It would make an ideal park and playground for the city, especially the eastern portion of it."

INSPECTOR CLAYTON RETIRED.

Gen. Greene Will Not Say Whether Charges Were Contemplated—Pension is $2,500 a Year.

Police Inspector Elias P. Clayton yesterday was retired on his own application. Commissioner Greene was asked whether there had been any intention of bringing charges against Inspector Clayton, and he refused to answer. Inspector Clayton was in charge of the Ninth District, and his subordinates were Capts. Maude and Hardy, who were vigorously assailed by the Rev. Cortland Myers, who accused them of laxity in enforcing the laws against gambling and other vice.

Gen. Greene appointed Capt. Sylvanus Baldwin, who stands at the head of the eligible list, temporarily an Acting Inspector to fill the vacancy. There are now three vacant Inspectorships, and Gen. Greene said yesterday that the first permanent appointment will be that of Capt. Wiegand, who is a veteran of the civil war.

Inspector Clayton is only fifty-three years old, and is the youngest Inspector ever retired on his own application. He was appointed a Deputy Chief Nov. 23, 1897, at a salary of $5,000 a year. That office was abolished, but the pay continued when he returned to Inspector's rank, so his pension will be $2,500 a year, which is $1,000 more than he would have received on an Inspector's salary.

Answer to a Correspondent.

S. W. B.—Peter Stuyvesant, according to "Annals of Old Manhattan," by Julia M. Colton, (Brentano's, 1903,) died at his farm or "Bouwerie" in New York in 1672, "and there his body was interred in a vault beneath the chapel he had built near his home. A century later a great-grandson of the illustrious director donated land and money for the erection of the Church of St. Mark, which in 1799 was completed upon the site of the ancient chapel. The vault remained undisturbed, and on the outer wall of the church a tablet indicates the spot where rests the last Governor of New Netherland."

Obituary Notes.

S. D. BRADWELL, for four years State School Commissioner of Georgia and for nearly five years President of the State Normal School at Athens, Ga., is dead at Sharpes, Fla., aged sixty-three years.

TERRENCE MCMANUS, for many years a conspicuous figure in Newark business circles, died at his home, 240 Mulberry Street, that city, yesterday afternoon after a lingering illness. He was seventy years old.

Capt. JOHN WILLIAMS, a civil war veteran, died at Saratoga yesterday. He served first in the Seventy-seventh New York Infantry, and was afterward transferred to the navy, serving on the gunboats Pittsburg and Essex on the Mississippi River. He was wounded during the engagement with the Confederate ram Arkansas, and afterward at Port Hudson.

AUGUSTO BENDELARI, who was well known several years ago as a composer and as a teacher of singing, died on Thursday in his home, 481 Waverley Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Naples, Italy, in 1825, and came to this country in 1864. He at first taught singing in Boston and then moved to New York, where persons of prominence became his patrons. He composed about fifty songs, and was the author of two singing methods. Three daughters and two sons survive him.

Business Notices.

Neglect of the hair brings baldness. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM and save your hair. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15cts. —Adv.

MARRIED.

HALE—PATTERSON.—On Thursday, May 14, 1903, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, by the rector, the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Mary Newbold, daughter of Edward and Isabel Liddon Patterson, to Richard Walden Hale of Boston, Mass.

DIED.

BROOKFIELD.—On Wednesday, May 13, 1903, William Brookfield, aged 59 years.
Funeral services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 55th St. and 5th Av., on Saturday, May 16, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

MINUTE OF RESOLUTION OF THE TRUSTEES OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD.
With deep sorrow we record the death of our associate,
WILLIAM BROOKFIELD.
Mr. Brookfield was chosen a Trustee of St. John's Guild in October, 1875, and has served as such since continuously.
During that period he has filled many of the most important positions of the Guild, having been Chairman of the Executive and other committees, its Vice President from 1885 to 1892, and its President from 1894 to 1895.
In every position occupied, Mr. Brookfield has fully merited the confidence thus reposed in his executive ability, and under his administration he won the respect and love of his associates, which he so richly deserved.
The qualities of mind and heart which made Mr. Brookfield one of the foremost citizens of this community made him a leader in charitable work, for no man had a kinder or more sympathetic nature, or a greater regard for his fellowman; the cause of the sick and helpless children of the poor of the City of New York would always commend his time or his purse; in all his relations of life, outside of his own immediate family, doubtless the work of the Guild was the nearest and dearest to his heart.
The surviving Trustees are convinced that the Guild is largely indebted to him for the success which during his long period of trusteeship has accompanied its charitable and benevolent operations.
WILLIAM SHERER, President.

CORRIGAN.—At St. Leo, Fla., on May 12, 1903, Marie, wife of Dr. Joseph Corrigan.
Solemn high mass at St. Joseph's Church, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 16, at 10 A. M. Interment Cemetery Holy Sepulchre.

CRASSOUS.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, May 15, Harriet A., widow of Ferdinand H. Crassous.
Funeral service on Monday, May 18, from her late residence, 641 East 26th St., Paterson, N. J., at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

LAW.—On Thursday, May 14, 1903, Alice Mills Law, wife of Alfred W. Law and daughter of the late Julia Taylor and Seth D. Mills.
Services Saturday, May 16, at 8:30 P. M., at her late residence, 34 Gramercy Park.

McLANE.—On Friday, May 15, in his 57th year, William Lawrence McLane, son of the late Rev. Dr. James Woods and Anne Huntington McLane.
Funeral private. Interment at New London, Conn.

O'BRIEN.—On May 14, Patrick E. O'Brien, beloved husband of Mary J. O'Brien, for over twenty years political writer for The New York Herald and Evening Telegram.
Funeral from his residence, 222 East 84th St., on Monday morning, May 18, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 14, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George H. Corwin, Jr., Greenport, N. Y., Julia Frothingham, wife of Francis I. Smith.
Funeral services at the Fifth Street Reformed Church, Bayonne, N. J., at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty St. at 2 P. M.

STEINERD.—On Thursday, May 14, 1903, Ruth Rolston Steinerd, widow of Dr. George Steinerd.
Funeral services at her late residence, The Victoria, Lenox Av., 138th St., on Sunday, May 17, at 5 P. M.

VERMEULE.—On May 15, at New Brunswick, N. J., Adrian Vermeule, in the 83d year of his age.
Funeral services from his late residence, on Monday, May 18, at 2:30 P. M.

THEODORE B. STARR
Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
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15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus.
25 years as above.
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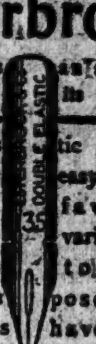
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Tel. 300 Columbus. Est. 1875.
353 West 54th St.

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 15.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th May
AVERY, Guy H., 260 W. 12th St.	14	14
ABRAHAM, Margaret, 949 3d Av.	66	13
ACKER, Nathan, 68 E. 116th St.	62	14
BROOKS, Isidor, 231 Henry St.	3	14
BAMBRICK, William, 53 Bedford St.	2	14
BUCHANAN, Susanna, 273 W. 114th.	74	14
BERG, Lena, 139 Suffolk St.	1	15
BURROWS, Joseph, 96 Charlton St.	57	14
BORAMOSSO, Domenigo, 220 Mott St.	70	14
BORMAN, C. A., 73 W. 50th St.	30	14
BRAZECK, Stephen, 423 E. 76th St.	49	12
BROOKHOUSE, Monova, 242 E. 128th	51	15
BOOTH, James J., 133 W. 60th St.	61	12
COLES, Alice, 124 W. 134th St.	1	13
CHURCH, Michael, 33 Cannon St.	41	14
CONROY, Michael, 1,907 2d Av.	57	13
CASEY, John, 6th Precinct Station House	45	13
CARLSON, Harry J., 58 Beach St.	6	14
COVENSKY, Solomon, 64 Canal St.	55	15
CONNELL, Ellen, 471 2d Av.	30	13
CAGGIANO, Carmine, 325 E. 115th St	1	14
CHICIO, Joseph, 418 E. 19th St.	28	14
CARLIN, Luke, 187th St. and King's Bridge Road	9	13
COLLINS, E., 231 E. 14th St.	55	15
CORLISS, G. W., 225 W. 106th St.	67	15
DERICO, Frank, 78 Thompson St.	24	12
DONOVAN, M., 156 W. 33d St.	60	13
DEMPSEY, T. McM., 429 E. 58th St.	8	15
FABRI, Francis B., 1,358 Clinton Av.	65	15
FRICKE, Elizabeth K., 450 E. 78th St	8	14
FINN, Mary F., 66 Irving Place.	50	13
GRISWOLD, Hannah G., 148 E. 35th.	82	14
GREEN, Hugh, Metropolitan Hosp.	43	13
GROGAN, Edward, 640 Water St.	47	13
HINES, Catherine, 848 1st Av.	71	13
HAMARA, Michael, 139 Pitt St.	32	14
HAMILL, Elizabeth, 44 Macdougal St	23	12
HALPIN, Florence, 123 W. 138th St.	18	14
IRWIN, John, 157 3d Av.	44	12
JOHNSON, Mary, Ward's Island.	40	13
KATTNER, John, 201 E. 14th St.	5	13
KEEGAN, Bridget, 205 W. 66th St.	42	14
KELLY, Richard, 526 1st Av.	68	13
KENNEDY, Catherine, 404 E. 66th.	38	14
LEE, George W., 308 W. 125th St.	46	13
LEIBSOHN, Mollie, 398 8th St.	52	14
LEE, Raymond, 1,586 1st Av.	1	13
LYNCH, Bernard, 165 7th Av.	39	14
LEVIN, Minna, 666 6th Av.	68	14
LAVIN, Loretta, 337 E. 38th St.	1	14
MOBILIO, Domenico, 79 Oliver St.	1	13
MORAN, James, 324 E. 26th St.	22	13
MONAHAN, Mercedes, 46 W. 92d St.	12	14
MAGRATH, William, 348 W. 18th St.	77	14
MULCAHEY, Catherine, 46 7th St.	44	12
MOWERDON, Henrietta, 430 W. 163d.	29	15
MADDALONI, Francesco, 117 W. Houston St.	1	15
MACHLETT, Ernst, 671 E. 163d St.	72	13
MILLER, Augusta, 179 W. 101st St.	58	14
McKEOUGH, P., 835 2d Av.	67	14
McCONNAUGHY, A., 255 W. 39th.	46	13
McLANE, W. L., 222 W. 23d St.	56	15
McCARTHY, Margaret, 231 E. 54th.	60	13
NELSON, A., City Home for Aged.	74	12
NEUMAN, D., Home for Aged Hebrews.	84	14
NOONAN, Julia, 34 Whitehall St.	39	14
OLSTEN, Martha, 54 Leroy St.	19	14
O'BRIEN, Patrick, 222 E. 84th St.	52	14
OLT, Peter, 712 Columbus Av.	40	15
PRESENT, Anne, 66 7th St.	34	14
PHILBRICH, Louise, 307 2d Av.	1	13
RUSSELL, Margaret W., 41 Rutgers	26	13
ROSENBERG, Lazar, Ellis Island.	1	13
REISMAN, Sadie, 2,133 3d Av.	31	14
RABBINOWITZ, S. A., 421 W. 50th.	63	13
ROSEN, Louis, 54 E. 88th St.	29	14
REISS, Christopher, 113 E. 123d St.	51	14
SCHEUMAN, Osias, 69 Norfolk St.	44	15
SALVADOR, Salvatore, 289 10th Av	31	13
SMYTH, F. W., 1,265 Lexington Av.	50	12
SIMON, W. F., 628 E. 14th St.	32	13
SOSNITZKY, S. L., 113 Division St.	63	14
TAYLER, Annie, 107 Madison St.	43	14
TUFARO, Catarina, 336 E. 115th St.	33	14
TOPPIANO, Charles, 11 James St.	18	14
TURNER, Jane E., 634 W. 147th St.	80	13
WYNN, Martin, 322 W. 41st St.	74	11
WOLF, Augusta, 117 E. 113th St.	58	14

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th May
BUELL, Helen M., 198 Beach Av.	32	14
CODDINGTON, Maria, King's Bridge	73	13
COHEN, Sarah, St. Joseph's Hosp.	28	13
DECKER, Cornelia, 752 E. 175th St.	66	11
DESMOND, P., St. Joseph's Hosp.	40	14
INKER, Mary A., St. Joseph's Hosp.	35	14
LOESCHNER, E., 806 Westchester Av	1	13
McGRATH, J., Seton Hosp.	31	13
MULHOLLAND, M., Spuyten Duyvil.	44	14
NOLAN, Catherine, 684 St. Ann's Av.	74	14
NOONE, Mollie, 846 E. 161st St.	2	13
OLIVER, E. S., 3,476 3d Av.	76	14
RUDOLPH, Oscar, 987 Prospect Av.	57	12
SCHAEFER, Katherin, 634 E. 156th.	71	12
UNKNOWN CHILD, Harlem River.	1	12

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date D'th May
AGRILLO, Giovanni, 49 Sackett St.	1	13
ANGERS, Mary, 345 Court St.	65	14
APPLETON, Cornelia M., 208 Quincy.	79	15
BAUER, Benjamin, St. Cath. Hosp.	39	14
BEHN, Marie, 358 Crescent St.	1	14
BENDELARI, Augusta, 481 Waverley Av.	78	14
BIERMAN, Jennie, Williamsburg Hos.	42	14
BROMM, Paula, 129 George St.	2	14
BYRNE, Michael, 147 Nelson St.	45	10
BYRNS, Bernard B., 114 Williams Av.	1	14
CHEVESKY, Matilda, Kings Co. Hos.	1	11
CLOW, Helen M., 85 Union Av.	63	13
COLLINS, George E., 276 Bainbridge		
COUGHLIN, Martin, 224 20th St.	66	13
CUSICK, Barbara, 320 Manhattan Av.	22	13
DEL COMO, Filomena, 1,472 Myrtle Av.	1	14
DODGE, Jane A., 280 Henry St.	79	13
DOHERTY, Elizabeth, 202 Lee Av.	42	14
DORSCH, Michael, German Hospital.	48	14
DRUNIGAN, Mary, 315 Plymouth St.	3	14
ENTYRE, Mary, 326 Evergreen Av.	1	14
FAGAN, Francis J., L. I. State Hos.	45	13
FITZPATRICK, Mary, 21 Luquer St.	12	14
FREY, Heinrich, 271 Troutman St.	66	13
GATTO, Nellie, 186 19th St.	24	14
GIBSON, Augustus, 54 Talman St.	1	14
HOPKINS, Charles E., 119 Hancock.	57	15
HUNT, James E., 1,107 Decatur St.	83	14
IVORY, Margaret, 821 Dean St.	38	14
JOHNSON, William H., 167 So. 9th St.	24	14
KEGNEY, Mamey, 76 Columbia St.	1	14
LAUER, Frederick, 219 36th St.	67	13
LEDDY, Andrew, St. Cath. Hosp.	53	14
LOWE, Mary, 15th St. and Av. Z.	4	15
LOWRY, Harry B., 234 Herkimer St.	1	14
MAMMEN, Edward, 918 Manhat. Av.	1	14
MORRISSEY, David, 221 Meeker Av.	27	13
MULVANEY, Nellie, 133 Richards St.	28	13
MURRAY, Patrick, Cumb. St. Hosp.	53	14
MACDONALD, James A., 980 Madison	56	13
McKILLOP, Daniel J., 461 Lorimer.	1	14
McMANUS, Catharine, 174 10th St.	1	14
PEARL, Leo, German Hospital.	80	15
PIGGOTT, Margaret T., 9th Av., 39th.	1	14
REIDY, John J., 455A Sackett St.	46	14
REILLY, J., Flatbush Av., K. Highw.	48	15
RHODES, Margt. M., 724 Flatbush Av.	65	15
ROSS, Minnie J., 50 Logan St.	33	14
SATOLKA, Mary J., Kings Co. Hosp.	1	11
SCHWARZENBURG, M., 246 Barbey.	38	13
SMITH, Alice, 1,691 Atlantic Av.	2	13
STROTHER, Bertha, 60 Fleet Place.	26	13
SWIFT, May, 139 Mary St.	2	14
TRILLING, Barnet, Kings Co. Hosp.	65	14
UPTON, Margaret, 481 St. Mark's Av.	67	14
WALLACE, Freeman, 112 Essex St.	1	13
WEEKS, L. M., Gates and Marcy Avs.	71	14
WOOD, Frances, 38 Liberty St.	60	14
YOUNG, Lou E., 363 Henry St.	43	14
ZUCKERMANN, Jennie, 307 Bushwick Av.	20	14

Special Notices.

Caswell, Massey & Co.'s ORIGINAL RUM AND QUININE. Most successful hair tonic made.

In House-cleaning use Platt's Chlorides to disinfect the floors before relaying carpets.

Religious Notices.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 57TH St.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "Race Hatred in Russia and in America." Public invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D STREET, West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M., "A Model of Heroism." 8 P. M., "Is There a Hell?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 West 46th St.
Rev. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. W. S. Richardson, Asst. Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Bible school, 9:45 A. M.
YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

Madison Av. Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St.
REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning topic: "Manhood in Christ." Evening: "God's Midnight Message to Man." Sunday school 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE, Edward Judson, Pastor.—Preaching, 10:45, by Rev. Charles H. Sears, and 7:30 by Rev. David A. MacMurray.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH AV., near 126th St.—11 A. M., W. C. Bitting, pastor; 7:45 P. M., Rev. George P. Eckman, D. D.

SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 16TH ST., Near 8th Av.—Rev. Charles W. Skemp will preach 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Excellent music. Everybody welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St.,
Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Pastor will preach at both services.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening choral service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM, (CONGREGATIONAL,) MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Ramsdell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, LL. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; evening prayer at 5 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St. Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER STRONG, Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; seats free; choral evensong; preacher, the rector. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Rogation Sunday; low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9; litany, solemn mass, and sermon, 10:45; solemn evensong, 4.

Church of the Ascension, Fifth Av. & 10th St.,
Rev. PERCY S. GRANT, Rector.
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 East 29th St.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock. Celebration and sermon, 10:30. CONFIRMATION, 4 o'clock.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 EST, 27e. Rue.—Services divins le dimanche, à 10h. ½ du matin et à 8h., du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy communion at 8 o'clock; regular morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock; Dr. Greer will preach in the morning.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. C. Armand Miller, pastor, will hold services in the Y. M. C. A. building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE Advent, Broadway and 93d St., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., preaching by the pastor; 4 P. M., oratorio, "The Redemption," Gounod.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Morning: "The Conquerors." Evening: "The Story of an Old Mill."

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Cor. 60th St.
REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning subject, "The Geography of the Cross." Evening subject, "Related to God." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Mid-week social devotional service Wednesday at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.,
Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, Pastor.
The pastor will preach, 10:45 and 7:45. Monday, Hague Commission anniversary; Tuesday, choir concert, Haydn's "Creation"; Wednesday, prayer meeting. All seats free.
Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 76th St., West of Columbus Av.—Rev. ANDREW GILLIES, pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject: "The Purposes of God's Providence." Evening subject: "The Father's Call to His Son." Strangers cordially invited.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"THY KINGDOM COME."
8 P. M.—Address by Rev. W. C. BITTING, D. D.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 6th Av., Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
10:30—"The Transfiguration of Christ."
7:45—Epworth League Anniversary with address by Dr. Reed: "Three Suggestive Words."

UNION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 48th St., Rev. Richard E. Bell, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.; morning subject, "The Law of Liberty"; evening, anniversary of the Epworth League; brief addresses; hearty singing. Young people invited.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, 700 Park Avenue.—The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered on Sunday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. All are welcome. Directors and friends of the Seminary particularly invited.

The graduating exercises will be held in the Adams Chapel on Tuesday, May 19th, at 8:00 P. M. Presentation of diplomas by John Crosby Brown, Esq., President of the Board of Directors. Addresses to the graduating class by the Rev. Professor Thomas C. Hall, D. D., and the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D., President of the Faculty. These exercises are open to the public.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers:
William R. Richards, D. D.,
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Services Sunday, May 17th.
Dr. Richards
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
Young women's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
Weekly Evening Service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and 55th St.,
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D.,
Pastor.
Services on May 17th at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning Topic: "Glorying in the Cross."
Afternoon Topic: "The Lord is My Portion."
The Home Sunday School and Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service commences at 8:15.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. PLEASANT HUNTER, D. D., Pastor,
will preach, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., Near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8; Rev. J. Beveridge Lee.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
N. E. Corner Seventy-third St.
DR. HOWARD AGNEW JOHNSTON
will preach, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 24th St.—Sabbath services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; the pastor, Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., will preach in the morning; the assistant minister, Rev. William H. Coe, will preach in the evening; communion service, 4 P. M.; Bible school in chapel, 9:45; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach.
11 A. M., "The One-sided Life."
4:30 P. M., "The All-round Life."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D.,
Westminster Presbyterian, 23d St., near 7th Av.
11 A. M., 8 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway, cor. 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Weekly service Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock.

SPRING STREET CHURCH, Spring St., Near Varick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45, by Assistant Pastor Rev. J. W. Miller; evening, 7:45, by Pastor Rev. H. R. Bates.

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, Between 6th and 7th Aves., Rev. James H. Headley, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Francis Brown, D. D., LL. D., preaches Sunday at 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday school, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; at the morning service the pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach; at the evening service Rev. William R. Bebb will preach; Sunday school and Bible class at 9:45 A. M.; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av. and 105th St.—The Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Shaw preaches his fifteenth anniversary sermon at morning service.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Religious Notices.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"Casting out the Tackling."
Evening—"A Withered Tree."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Sadness of an Unfulfilled Life; and God's Message to it."
Evening—"The Swaying of an Awakened Conscience—Exceedingly Glad, Exceedingly Sorry."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 54th St., Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M., and Wednesday evening.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Corner 57th St., Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Dr. Kittredge will preach morning and evening; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.; Christian Endeavor meeting, 7:15 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 35TH St., between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M., with sermon by the Pastor. Subject, "The Mark Set upon Cain; What Does it mean to us to-day?"

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,)
4th Avenue and 20th St.,
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Sermon by pastor. Subject: "The New Heaven and the New Earth."

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject, "Emerson Again." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St., Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach; subject, "The Point of View"; Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in chapel, entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St., evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject, "Unprecedented Activity of Roman Catholicism."

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.—Services 11 A. M. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., pastor. Subject, "The Kingdom of Heaven Is at Hand."

BREVOORT HALL,
The People's Church.
Preaching Sunday Eve., May 17, by Rev. L. Ward Brigham. Good music. Orchestra led by Prof. Davis. Solos by Miss Estelle Harris. Free evening classes in acting, elocution, singing, and fencing. Free kindergarten.
ALL WELCOME.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Dr. Chas. P. Fagnani.
7:45 P. M.—Dr. John L. Clark.
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 141-143 West 48th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday morning, 11:15, "Can Science Prove Immortality?" Prologue, "America's Danger in Massacre of Jews."

HUGH O. PENTECOST, LYRIC HALL, 723 6TH Av., Near 42d St.—Sunday, at 11 A. M.; on account of illness Mr. Pentecost will not speak.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. A. Gerdsen, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, "Tuxedo," Madison Av. and 59th St.—Sunday at 3 and 8. Miss MARGARET GAULE, phenomenal psychic, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 244 Lenox Av., near 122d St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The City Beautiful." Dr. E. B. Guild.

SUIT TO RETAIN A RABBI.

Member of Beth Israel Bikur Cholim Brings Action to Have an Election Declared Void.

Members of the Synagogue Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-second Street, were present yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice O'Gorman, when Abraham Kaim, an old member of the congregation, appeared to ask for an annulment of the latest election of officers, which took place April 16. He also wanted a stay preventing the officers then elected from transacting any business of the synagogue.

Nathan Vidaver, a son of Rabbi Vidaver, whom the newly elected Trustees seek to oust from his position, and who really is the plaintiff in the action, appeared in support of the motion. Ex-Justice Alfred Steckler appeared for the Board of Trustees, asserting that the election was perfectly legal. He declared that Mr. Kaim had resigned from the congregation the day he began the action, and, therefore, was debarred by law from suing as a member.

The Rev. Falk Vidaver has been the rabbi of the synagogue for nine years, and while many of the members are warm supporters, others are arrayed in opposition to him. According to the charges made yesterday in court by his son, who appears as attorney, twenty-six "ringers," who had not been seatholders for at least a year, as required by the Constitution and by-laws, were allowed to vote, and they formed a majority of the meeting.

Justice O'Gorman said he would take the papers and reserve his decision.

STIRRED BY NEGRO CHURCH.

It Is to be Built in a White Residential Neighborhood in Brooklyn.

The plan of a negro congregation to establish a church there has caused a great stir among the white residents in the neighborhood of Classon and Greene Avenues. The church, the Trinity Baptist, has already purchased the large house at 382 and 384 Classon Avenue, between Clifton Place and Greene Avenue, and the work of converting it into a place of worship is about to be begun. The church is opposite a row of three-story brownstone residences, all of which are occupied by white families.

The Rev. S. W. Timms, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, and his family, with another family of colored folk, are now occupying the house bought by the church. Adjoining the church property on the north is a fine apartment house, and almost directly across the street is the residence of Police Captain George Holahan.

The house owned by the church is a three-story frame structure with a frontage of fifty feet. The congregation, which numbers about 250 persons, plans to build a church edifice on the site in the near future. They occupied a church in Ormond Place, but this was recently sold by the owners, and the negroes then bought the Classon Avenue property.

BURIAL OF R. H. STODDARD.

E. C. Stedman Delivers a Eulogy at the Grave.

Special to The New York Times.

SAG HARBOR, L. I., May 15.—Brief eulogies were spoken this afternoon, when the body of Richard Henry Stoddard, poet and essayist, was laid between those of his wife and son in the cemetery here.

E. C. Stedman, as the coffin was lowered, laid upon it some sprays of laurel, the final tribute from the Authors' Club. The few friends added flowers and laurel.

Mr. Stedman told of the interments of Mrs. Stoddard and their talented son and of the woman said: "This wife and mother had spent her vitality in soothing her loyal son through his premature decline; yet still found strength to spare her husband from a prostration which we thought was mortal, and then, like Alcestis, gave herself in his stead to the grave."

In closing Mr. Stedman read the opening lines of an unprinted stanza written by Mr. Stoddard after his wife's death, and which he carried with him to his last day:

Early or late, come when it will,
At midnight or at noon,
Promise of good or threat of ill,
Death always comes too soon.

"Too soon for us who are left behind, stay behind," he concluded; "but not for him summoned at the apt moment of his desire. Leave him reunited with his own, upon this margin of the sea, which bred into their ancestral lines their substance and being, and whose moist breezes soon will make green the grass upon their graves."

Ripley Hitchcock then delivered an address. The party about the grave was composed of the pall bearers and other friends of the poet.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 24, 1903.

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SUBJECT—Paul Before Agrippa. Acts, xxvi., 19-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—Having, therefore, obtained help of God, I continue unto this day. Acts, xxvi., 22.

Felix, Festus, and Agrippa were prominent among men at about the same time. To them all, Paul faithfully and earnestly preached "Jesus and the resurrection." (xvii., 18.) As they appeared in the sight of men, and even in the sight of God, there was not, therefore, much difference between them. They all stood, however, upon the circumference of a very large circle upon which many stand even yet, and while they were all thus necessarily the same distance from the great truth which was the centre of that circle, they were far apart from each other in their relations to it.

Felix was willing to hear and decide when he should "have a convenient season," as if "The King of Kings" would wait upon the convenience of a rebel!

Festus looked upon the preacher as only a wild enthusiast, and said: "Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad!" as if "The King of Kings" would commission an insane man to be His Ambassador!

Agrippa was moved to say: "Almost thou persuadest me," as if "The King of Kings" would accept a half-hearted, undecided almost, servant!

All of them rejected Christ. In that they were all one. Why and how they did it were immaterial.

That Felix was only frightened when he dismissed Paul—as we saw last week—is clearly seen in what is immediately recorded of him. He feared punishment, but he did not fear sin. So he "trembled," but he did not believe and repent. He sought many interviews with Paul, but it was because "he hoped that money would be given him," (xxiv., 27, R. V.,) rather than that he might know more "concerning the faith of Christ." And when, "after two years," he was deposed and sent to Rome under serious charges of injustice in his office, "desiring to gain favor with the Jews," he "left Paul in bonds." (xxiv., 27, R. V.)

When Portius Festus, who succeeded him as Procurator of Judea, came to Caesarea, therefore, he found Paul in this condition. He apparently took no notice of the fact, however, and "after three days" he went up to Jerusalem. For there he would meet with all of the leading men of his new province, and could learn more fully than anywhere else what were the characteristics of the people over whom he had been made Governor. In like manner, Dr. Arnott says the Governors of India do not tarry at the English city of Calcutta on their first landing in the country, although that is to be their official residence, but soon after their arrival they go to Delhi, and Benares, the seats of the Hindu worship.

APPOINTMENT OF ISMAEL.

At this time the position of High Priest at Jerusalem which Ananias held two years before was filled, through the appointment of King Agrippa, by Ismael, the son of Fabi. This change of the High Priesthood had not, however, made any change in the feelings of the Sanhedrin against Paul. So his case was immediately brought to the attention of Festus by "the priests and principal men of the Jews—and they besought him—asking favor against him—that he would send for him to Jerusalem," (xxv., 2, 3, R. V.) Festus, however, who appears from all history to have been a fair dealing, honest, and prudent ruler, declined to do this, but promised to hear them as soon as he returned to Caesarea.

"And when he had tarried among them not more than eight or ten days" he returned. On the next day "he sat on the judgment seat, and commanded Paul to be brought," (xxv., 6, R. V.) Thus within two weeks after he had entered upon his official duties the case received his attention, and Paul defended himself as before. The details of his speech are not given, but simply that he denied all of the charges brought against him. Although Festus, therefore, received no light upon the matter in question, the examination probably indicated to him that after all the Sanhedrin could possibly aid him in reaching a just conclusion. To secure this aid, and "desiring to gain favor of the Jews," (xxv., 9, R. V.,) he therefore proposed to change the sitting of his court to Jerusalem.

Probably he did not know anything of the plot to assassinate Paul, and had no wish to aid it. He afterward said of himself: "Because I doubted of such manner of questions I asked him whether he would go to Jerusalem and there be judged," (v. 20,) and there is nothing in the narrative to show that this was not an honest doubt. Paul, however, knew the danger, and while he would not buy his freedom from Felix, he would avail himself of all the privileges given to him by the law to secure it. He therefore promptly and calmly appealed unto Caesar.

This privilege of appeal belonged to every Roman citizen, and every Governor of every province was bound to respect it. "Provincials" had no such right, but it was one that "citizens" everywhere possessed. It was not necessary to make the appeal in writing, but when the prisoner was sent to Rome it was customary to send with him a written statement of his case. Festus, however, was greatly puzzled to know just what to write in regard to Paul. He was satisfied "that he had committed nothing worthy of death," (xxv., 25,) but what he had done to cause such an outcry against him was beyond his comprehension.

Just at this juncture a visit from King Agrippa II., with his sister Bernice, opened a way for the solution of his difficulty. They were, respectively, brother and sister to Drusilla, the wife of Felix. Agrippa was the King of Chalcis, and of the tetrarchies of Philip and of Lysanius, (Luke, iii., 1.) Bernice was as beautiful and as profligate as her sister Drusilla. They probably visited Festus at this time to congratulate him on his new position and honors. Very naturally he told them all that he knew concerning Paul, and at once they became anxious to see and hear him for themselves.

Agrippa "had been familiarly acquainted from his youth with all that related to the Jewish law, and moreover was at this time Superintendent of the Temple, with the power of appointing the High Priest." (Conybear and Howson.) His familiarity with the Court of Rome also gave him an excellent knowledge—especially for one educated as a Jew—of Roman law. He was thus peculiarly well fitted to investigate the case of Paul, and Festus at once made arrangements to have him do so. The next day was set for the occasion. Then Paul was brought from his place of confinement, and the King and Bernice "with great pomp entered into the place of hearing," attended by "the chief captains and principal men of the city," (xxv., 22, 23.) Festus stated the case, and then Paul explained his position. His speech was very much the same as that made to the mob from the stairs of the Castle in Jerusalem. It is the third account we have of his conversion. As we have already seen, the previous accounts emphasize the fact that he was called to be a witness for God. This account, however, more fully sets forth the purpose to be accomplished by his testimony.

TESTIMONY FOR CHRIST.

Now a "Witness"—whether it be Paul or an humble Christian of to-day—is not a "Judge," to pass sentence upon any man for his sins. Neither is he a "Lawyer," to argue a case. He is simply to give testimony, and the value of his testimony depends upon his truth and honesty. He is not to tell of what he thinks—or of what he has heard, or read, about the matter in question—but only of what he himself actually knows. So Paul was told by Christ Himself that he was to be "a witness both of the things wherein thou hast seen Me and of the things wherein I will appear unto thee." (v., 16, R. V.)

This is the basis of all true testimony for Jesus Christ. What was expected of Paul—and what was promised to him—is expected of, and promised to, all believers. It is because too little attention is usually given to this fact that the testimony of so many is of so little value. For how can any one be a true witness concerning that of which he has no personal knowledge and experience—of that which he has not seen or heard? The child of God must, therefore, be often with his Lord and Saviour, for it is only in those things in which He "will appear" to any one, that any one can be of any real value to His cause. In His word, He speaks to the believer. By prayer the believer speaks to Him. So they are in communion with each other. But if the believer neglects either the word or prayer he cannot be a true witness, for he has neither heard, nor seen, nor spoken to his Lord and Saviour.

Having such a commission, Paul says that he "was not disobedient to the heavenly vision," (v. 20.) Because of this, his life was everywhere in danger. But that did not prevent his preaching. God helping him, he continued to witness "both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come—that Christ should suffer—and that He should be the first that should rise from the dead—and should show light unto the people and to the Gentiles" (v. 22.) To these great facts he bore his testimony without fear or hesitation.

It must have been a grand and inspiring spectacle when Paul thus spoke before Festus, Agrippa, and Bernice. But to them, his testimony was utterly incomprehensible. The Christ of whom he spoke was, to their minds, only a poor Jew who had died as a criminal between two thieves. How could it be that He had risen from the dead, and was the Son of God! The very idea was absurd. To Festus, especially, it was the height of folly to believe it. He had but recently come into Judea, and if any reports of the death and resurrection of Jesus had reached him in Rome, he probably had looked upon them as only idle rumors unworthy of his attention. And since his arrival in Caesarea, whenever he saw Paul in his prison he had probably found him poring over "books" and "parchments." (II. Timothy, iv., 13.) We can therefore, easily understand how natural it was for him to impatiently interrupt Paul's speech by crying out with a loud voice: "Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad."—(v. xxiv.)

And it is not strange that he came to this conclusion, for how was it possible for a mere worldly man—ignorant of God and of His word, seeking only the pleasures and the high places of this world—without any knowledge of himself as a sinner before God—to have any other? Paul evidently appeared to him as a man of education and refinement—a man of great ability who could have attained to any position he desired—a man of high social connections, intimately associated with the Jewish Sanhedrin—and yet he had given up all of these for the sake of this "Man" whom he said had died and risen again. Nay, more. He had not only given up all that men prized most highly, but he had taken with apparent gladness a life full of danger and trial that he might proclaim this "Man" as the Saviour of the world. Surely he must be "mad." To his mind the argument was unanswerable.

CENSURE OF "ENTHUSIASTS."

So men reason still. With their eyes closed—in darkness and the power of Satan—when Jesus is presented to them, they see in Him no beauty that they should desire Him, (Isa. liii., 2.) They may not in so many words charge the messengers of God with being "mad," but they do think them overanxious and unreasonable, which is only another way of saying the same thing. "Because I am in earnest," exclaimed the Rev. Rowland Hill, addressing the people of Wotten, "men call me an enthusiast. When I first came into this part of the country I was walking on yonder hill and saw a gravel pit fall in and bury three human beings alive. I lifted up my voice so loud that I was heard in the town below at a distance of nearly a mile. Help came and rescued two of the sufferers. No one called me an enthusiast then—and when I see eternal destruction ready to fall on poor sinners and entomb them irrevocably in an eternal mass of woe, and call on them to escape, shall I be called an enthusiast now? No, sinner, I am no enthusiast for so doing, and I call on thee aloud to fly for refuge to the hope set before thee in the Gospel."

But there is another class of hearers besides those represented by Festus. He was ignorant of God and His law. They are not. They are represented by Agrippa. He had been educated as a Jew—was well instructed in "Moses and the prophets"—and was familiar with the life and death of Jesus of Nazareth. Turning, therefore, from Festus, Paul appealed to him as to one who, at least intellectually, believed. There are many in our midst like him, to whom the same appeal is often made. They would consider themselves insulted if it were hinted that they did not believe. And yet when Paul's question is put to them personally, they answer it with Agrippa—by their lives if not with their lips—"Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian," and only this. They have many admirable traits of character—are active in good works, and are above reproach among men. But they have never put their trust in Jesus Christ as their Saviour, and lack his presence and power in their daily lives. Many of them are enrolled as members of the churches. They have a name to live, but are dead, (Rev. iii., 1.) They are only "almost" Christians.

"Almost" cannot avail;
"Almost" is but to fail;
Sad, sad, that bitter wail—
"Almost"—but lost!

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSONS.

What three men were prominent at about the same time, and what is said of them? Who succeeded Felix, and what did he do when he entered upon his office? What did Festus do in relation to Paul, and what is said of Paul's appeal to Caesar? Who visited Festus at about this time—what is said of them—and what was done for them? What is the province of a "Witness," and how did Paul say he had fulfilled it? What was the effect upon Festus, and how is the same result seen now, and illustrated? What was the effect of Paul's speech upon Agrippa, and in whom is the same result now seen?

NEW SCHOOL DEDICATED.

Jacob Tome Institute Formally Opened at Port Deposit — Wealthiest Secondary School in America.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., May 15.—The dedication ceremonies of the Jacob Tome Institute began this afternoon and will continue to-morrow. Surrounded by the Presidents of colleges and universities, Superintendents of education, State officials, and the Trustees of the Tome Institute, Mrs. Evelyn S. Tome, widow of the founder of the institution, President of the Board of Trustees, and the only woman President of a National bank in the United States, was the central figure in the ceremonies in Memorial Hall.

The first day of the celebration to inaugurate the new grounds and buildings of the boys' boarding school, costing nearly a million dollars, has attracted many hundred delegates from universities, colleges, and schools, and guests, from all over the United States. Many more will come to-morrow, and 1,500 or 2,000 people from Philadelphia and Baltimore as well, to hear speakers of great prominence, to inspect the school, and to witness an interscholastic track meet of 400 entries.

All day distinguished guests have been arriving, and to-night the town and school are filled to overflowing. Among the educational institutions sending delegates are Princeton, the University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, Brown, Lehigh, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Clark, St. Mark's School, Lawrenceville School, and Worcester Academy.

The exercises opened this morning with an informal reception to the visitors and an inspection of the beautiful buildings and grounds. At 3 the visitors assembled in Memorial Hall, the main building. Peter E. Tome of Baltimore, nephew of the school's founder, and Vice President of the Board of Trustees, delivered an address of welcome. Senator McComas then spoke for the State. The other speakers were Dr. C. C. Harrison, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, representing the colleges and universities; Dr. George H. Denny, President of Washington and Lee University, who, although prevented by illness from being present, sent his address to be read; the Rev. Simon J. McPherson, Head Master of the Lawrenceville School, and James H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools in Baltimore. James R. Campbell, representing Mrs. Jacob Tome, closed the exercises by unveiling the new portrait of Jacob Tome who died about five years ago.

Then followed the ceremony of naming the buildings after the Presidents of the United States, the original Tome Institute Building down in the town, established by Mr. Tome before his death, being named Washington. The two gymnasiums are named Jefferson and Monroe. This evening the Choral Society of the institute, accompanied by an orchestra, gave a concert in Memorial Hall, followed by a reception at the residence of the Director, Dr. A. W. Harris, to the delegates, guests, and friends of the school. The grounds were beautifully illuminated.

To-morrow morning at 10 the delegates, Trustees, and Faculty will assemble at the Institute Inn, where they will form in line and proceed in academic costume to Memorial Hall to the special dedicatory exercises.

Among the speakers at the hall will be Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, Head Master of Worcester Academy; Dr. George E. Reed, President of Dickinson College; L. M. Haines and W. W. Hopkins of the Board of Trustees; Gov. John Walter Smith of Maryland, who will deliver a speech of acceptance on the part of the State and public, and Dr. Ira Remsen, President of Johns Hopkins, who will give the charge to the Director, Trustees, and Faculty, to which Director Harris will respond. The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, will conduct the special ceremony of dedication. A bronze tablet in memory of Jacob Tome will be presented to the school by the students and their friends. The unfurling of the American flag and the singing of "America" will conclude the morning's ceremonies.

In the afternoon will occur the big track meet, when twenty-three schools, sending 225 athletes, will meet on the Institute's fine athletic field and track.

This celebration formally inaugurates the wealthiest secondary school in America, founded and supported by the munificence of Jacob Tome, one of Maryland's most distinguished financiers. With the expenditure already of nearly a million dollars on equipment and a productive endowment of about $3,000,000 the school has a bright outlook. The buildings overlook the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay from a bluff where three years ago waved a cornfield. The estate consists of 160 acres of park, garden, and athletic fields. The whole was laid out under the direction of Frederick Law Olmsted, the landscape gardener. The Italian gardens are among the most beautiful in the South. Two dormitories are already filled; a third to accommodate over fifty boys will be ready for occupancy next September. The Faculty consists of twenty-five specialists trained in the leading colleges and universities of America and Europe.

In the history of the United States only six men have given to an educational institution more largely than Jacob Tome, and then in every case to a college or university. The Jacob Tome Institute aims to fit boys not only for college, but for entering business without the regular three or four years of college work. Yet its curriculum is so advanced that the boy not intending to go to college can devote himself to considerable work of the college grade.

MR. CARNEGIE FORGIVEN.

Mayor of Sydney Accepts His Explanation of His Remarks About Canadian Steel.

SYDNEY, N. S., May 15.—Mayor Richardson received the following cablegram from Andrew Carnegie to-day:

London, May 15.

To the Mayor, Sydney:
I am very sorry that a few detached words should have given offense! The word "mirage" was used in replying to the question as to whether Sydney's operations menaced the United States' lead in steel production. I had no reference in my remarks to your patriotic efforts to develop your resources, in which I wish you abundant success.
My wish is to restore the union of North America and Great Britain instead of maintaining two separate divisions. We would then rule the world in peace. If you come to Skibo Castle I could convert you sure.
Meanwhile pray accept my expressions of deep regret at anything offensive that may have arisen. CARNEGIE.

The Mayor sent the following reply:

Andrew Carnegie, Skibo Castle:
Your explanation is satisfactory. Canada is a young nation, but is impressing the world. Sydney's future is bright beyond peradventure.
A. W. RICHARDSON.

NEW JERSEY TAX DECISION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—The State Tax Board rendered a decision to-day in the appeal of the New Jersey Title, Guarantee and Trust Company from the assessment made by the Jersey City authorities that any part of the capital and surplus of the company which is invested in securities designated by law as non-taxable must be exempted from taxation. The company thus obtains a reduction from an assessment of $500,000 on its capital stock of $312,000.

The decision may have vital bearing on the assessments by the taxing authorities of this city, thereby reducing the ratables here to about $5,000,000.

New Jersey Tenement Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 15.—Gov. Murphy this afternoon announced the appointment of the New Jersey tenement house commission. The appointments are Edward W. Gray, Newark; John A. Campbell, Trenton; Clinton McKenzie, Elizabeth; Dr. James W. Stewart, Paterson; George B. Bond, Camden.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:43	Sun sets...7:10	Moon rises.11:20

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:42	Gov. Isl'd...10:49	H. Gate...12:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:54	Gov. Isl'd...11:10	H. Gate...1:06

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adirondack, Jacmel and Port au Prince	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Bellarden, Argentina	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Birmingham, Savannah	....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Cuba	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Siglo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		9:00 A. M.
Ivernia, Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Lahn, Gibraltar and Naples	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Tampico		1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London	5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	8:30 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
MONDAY, MAY 18.		
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Guyandotte, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MAY 19.		
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Sardegna, Naples and Alexandria	8:30 A. M.	....
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.		
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Congo, Hull		....
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Germanic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
THURSDAY, MAY 21.		
Auguste Victoria, Hamburg	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Cuban ports	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P. M.
Friederich der Grosse, Bremen		12:00 M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Wilhelm V., Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Vigilancia, Mexican and Cuban ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday and Thursday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.)

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §9 and up to May §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to May §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after May §23 and up to May §30, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

§Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MAY 16.

America, Gibraltar, May 5.
Cedric, Liverpool, May 8.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, May 9.
Citta di Messina, Gibraltar, May 2.
City of Memphis, Savannah, May 14.
Etruria, Liverpool, May 9.
Hugoma, San Juan, May 10.
Minnesota, Swansea, April 24.
Orizaba, Santiago, May 9.
Sabine, Galveston, May 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, May 9.
Trinidad, Bermuda, May 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 17.

Attivita, Naples, May 3.
Cearense, Barbados, May 9.
Duca De Galliera, Naples, May 4.
El Valle, Galveston, May 12.
La Champagne, Havre, May 9.

MONDAY, MAY 18.

Chalmette, New Orleans, May 12.
Furnessia, Glasgow, May 7.
Hellig Olav, Christiansand, May 8.
Kansas City, Savannah, May —.
Maracaibo, Curacao, May 10.
Marquette, Southampton, May 8.

TUESDAY, MAY 19.

Arkansas, Stettin, May 2.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, May 12.
Lampasas, Galveston, May 13.
Maraval, Trinidad, May 11.
Statendam, Rotterdam, May 9.
Tennyson, Pernambuco, May 7.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

City of Memphis, Savannah, May —.

Arrived.

SS Chesapeake, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
SS Catania, (Ger.,) Ebert, Santos, &c., April 18, with mdse., passengers, and mails to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.
SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Hector, Keene, Boston, with barge Musconetcong in tow.
SS Sicilian Prince, (Br.,) Hanks, Genoa, April 27, Naples, 30th, and Palermo, May 1, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.
SS Nacoochee, Askins, Savannah, May 13, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.
SS Waccamaw, Fickett, Georgetown, S. C., May 12, with lumber to the Export Lumber Company.
SS Old Dominion, Burton, Boston, with mdse. to the Joy Steamship Company.
SS Massilia, (Fr.,) Coste, Naples, April 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.
SS El Dorado, Prescott, Galveston, Texas, May 9, with mdse. to the Southern Pacific Company. Anchored outside the Bar at 11:15 P. M.
SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Julia Luckenbach, Reynolds, Philadelphia, and sailed for Galveston.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Progreso, May 8, with mdse. and passengers to Thebaud Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempff, Hamburg, May 7, Southampton and Cherbourg, 8th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. East of Fire Island at 10:05 P. M.
SS La Lorraine, (Fr.,) Alix, Havre, May 9, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) Johnson, Progreso, &c., April 25, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:28 P. M.
SS Island, (Dan.,) Jacobsen, Copenhagen, April 29, and Christiansand, May 2, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:10 A. M., 16th.
WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, light breeze; partly cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Bucrania, (Br.,) for East London via St. Vincent.
SS Frutera, (Nor.,) for Kingston.
SS Princess Anne, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Exeter City, (Br.,) for Bristol.
SS Patria, (Dan.,) for Philadelphia.

By Cable.

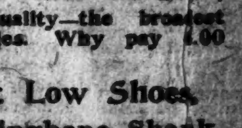
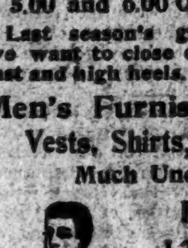
LONDON, May 15.—SS British Empire, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Gravesend and Antwerp, passed the Lizard yesterday.
SS Noordam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New York for ——, passed the Lizard to-day.
SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New York via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arr. at Hamburg at midnight yesterday.
SS Rapallo, (Ger.,) Capt. Lavene, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Sydney, N. S. W., &c., arr. at Melbourne previous to to-day.
SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Coverley, for New York, sld. from Naples May 13.
SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Andrews, for New York, sld. from Swansea yesterday.
SS Burgundia, (Fr.,) Capt. Buhe, from New York for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar yesterday.
SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New York for this port, passed Scilly to-day.
SS Bordeaux, (Fr.,) Capt. Le Barrier, from New York for Havre, passed the Lizard at 5:15 P. M. to-day.
SS Umbria, (Ital.,) Capt. Barabino, from New York via Naples, arr. at Genoa May 12.
SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Capt. Bettencourt, from New York and New Bedford via Fayal, arr. at Lisbon May 13.
SS Prins Willem IV., (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Groot, from New York, West Indies, and Demerara via Havre, arr. at Amsterdam May 13.
SS Bluecher, (Ger.,) Capt. Krech, from Hamburg for New York via Cherbourg, sld. from Southampton at 4:35 P. M. to-day.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Kerr, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head at 10:30 P. M. to-day.
SS Koenig Albert, (Ger.,) Capt. Polack, from New York for Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa, passed Fayal to-day.
SS Lombardia, (Ital.,) Capt. Canzoneri, from New York for Naples and Genoa, passed Sagres to-day.
SS Celtic, (Br.,) Capt. Lindsay, for New York via Queenstown, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Spoken.

Bark Iverna, (Br.,) Capt. Hodge, from New York for Shanghai, was spoken April 25 in latitude 10 degrees south, longitude 34 degrees west.

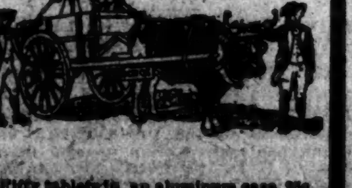
"IMPROVES WITH USE."
HARDMAN PIANO
FIFTH AVE. & 19TH ST., N.Y.
BROOKLYN BRANCH
524 FULTON ST.

KENNEDY'S STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Ecuador Panamas 1.75.
Our own importation (untrimmed).
A Fine Soft Hat at 1.90.

"The Trooper," in Tan, Pearl, Black. They are worth 3.00.
Derbys at 1.90. Twenty new styles, Black and Havana Brown.
Our Finest Hats at 2.75, peerless in quality—the broadest variety of styles. Why pay 4.00 elsewhere?
Flat Last Low Shoes with Herringbone Shank, 4.98 & 5.98

Made like 12.00 Custom Shoes.
5.00 and 6.00 Oxfords at 2.75. Last season's goods, styles that we want to close out; they are flat last and high heels.
Men's Furnishings.
Vests, Shirts, Underwear.
Much Under Price.

Fancy Vests, 1.25, worth 3.50. Single and double. White—double breasted. 2.98, worth 5.00.
Underwear.
French Balbriggans, 49c.; worth 75c.
Summer Wool, 98c.; worth 1.50.
Irish Linen Mesh, 1.50; worth 3.25.
Summer Shirts.
Tan Negligees (pleated), 79c.; worth 1.50.
White Negligees (pleated or plain), 79c.; worth 1.00.
Oxford Negligees, 1.98; worth 3.50.

LITTLE journeys to western resorts will be more popular than ever this season. To the Rockies, to the beautiful lakes of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, to Yellowstone Park and to the Pacific coast, the
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway
offers low priced trips and high-grade service. Booklets with complete information will be sent as follows: "Colorado-California," six cents. "Lakes Okoboji and Spirit Lake," four cents. "Summer Homes—1903," four cents.
W. S. HOWELL, G. E. A.,
381 Broadway, New York.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY
CAREY & SIDES
Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors
You'll find economy a favorite word in this house. Not a promise in our announcements that is not outrun by performance.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
READY MADE AND TO ORDER
Ready Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $15, and $20. TO ORDER, $20, $25, and $30. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, price list, and fashion book.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
80-82 4th Av.. Just Above 10th St.

Bad blood is at the foundation of all disease.
Pure, rich, warm, red blood is health.
IRON-OX Tablets
Make
Pure Blood.
They do it by regulating the bowels, stimulating and building up the tired, worn-out nerves, and causing the torpid liver and sluggish kidneys to do their work.

Fifty tablets in an aluminum case, 25c. at druggists. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

PLASMON
enhances the nutritive value of ordinary foods—making them easier to assimilate. This great advantage is indisputably demonstrated in the
COCOA
Plasmon, 15, 30 & 50c.; Cocoa, 15 & 25c.; Biscuits, 20 & 25c.; Bread, 10c.; Chocolate, 5 & 10c.
ASK YOUR GROCER.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DREYFACH BROTHERS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Dreyfach Brothers, manufacturers of leather goods at 112 Grand Street, show liabilities of $3,452 and assets of $1,419 in stock, machinery, and accounts.

SCHMIDT & BLEIDNER.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Harry B. Sandler receiver of the assets of Schmidt & Bleidner, grocers at 2,089 Seventh Avenue, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Thursday on the application of Seeman Brothers, creditors.

J. CHARLES SOLOMON.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver of the assets of J. Charles Solomon, dealer in clothing at 1,486 Third Avenue, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Tuesday, on the application of Benjamin Klee, a creditor.

A. W. MILLAR & KILGORE.—Arthur W. Millar and George E. Kilgore, who compose the firm of A. W. Millar & Kilgore, manufacturers of neckwear at 460 Broome Street, made an assignment yesterday to James Lavin. They began business in August, 1900. Thomas Gilleran, their attorney, said that the liabilities are $7,000, nominal assets $4,000, actual assets $2,000. The causes were bad season, poor collections, curtailment of credit, and oppression of creditors.

ISRAEL BERLINER.—Israel Berliner, manufacturer of helmets, hats, and caps at 507 and 509 West Broadway, is endeavoring to compromise with his creditors. He has been in business twelve years. At the office of Isidore Hershfield, his attorney, it was said that Mr. Berliner owes about $12,000, and is offering to settle at 25 cents on the dollar. A composition agreement is being circulated, which many of the creditors have signed, and it is expected that the others will also sign it.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SOLOMON BIETCHMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Bietchman, manufacturer of diamond mountings at 51 and 53 Maiden Lane, by Krakower & Peters for Joseph Segina, creditor for $650. It was alleged that he is insolvent, has removed a part of his stock, and made payments on antecedent indebtedness. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Edward S. Thomas receiver. Lasser Brothers, his attorneys, said that the liabilities are $15,000 and assets $3,500. Poor business, illness in the family, and creditors pressing him were the causes.

ERNEST B. AND R. P. WALDEN.—Ernest B. and Reginald P. Walden, who composed the firm of E. B. Walden & Co. at the Produce Exchange Annex, formerly dealers in glucose, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,973 and assets of $963 in claims and accounts. The largest creditors are R. W. Forbes & Son, $8,961, and the National Starch Company, $3,638. E. B. Walden has individual liabilities of $118,-885, of which $104,784 are unsecured and $13,800 accommodation paper. Among his creditors are R. W. Forbes & Son, $17,238, judgment, July 24, 1901; Ida C. Langdon of Elmira, $37,625, deficiency judgment in Erie County, Jan. 12, 1901, and Olivia L. Clemens, $38,802, deficiency judgment in Erie County, Jan. 12, 1901.

Receiver for a Stove Business.

Louis Reiner has been appointed receiver for the assets of the firm of Reiner & Cohen, dealers in stoves and ranges at 486 Grand Street, in the Supreme Court, in a suit brought by Isaac Cohen against Mr. Reiner for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement. They began business on March 14 last with a capital of $19,859.

Weekly Failure Reports.

Bradstreet's reports 182 failures in the United States during the week against 175 for the previous week, and 190, 192, 155, and 168 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 54, New England 28, Southern 32, Western 42, Northwestern 15, Pacific 10, and Territories 1. Canada had 18, against 18 for the preceding week. About 89 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALBERT, George J., administrator—City of New York, costs	467
ALDEN, William H.—H. F. Muller	95
ANDREWS, William S., and Charles Bury—H. F. Wanamaker Company	6,911
BURCH, Elizabeth A.—S. F. Pollman	157
BURCH, Elizabeth A.—Redfern, Limited	583
BRAFF, Judah—I. Schneider and another	311
BRAVERMAN, Isidor—New York Edison Company	192
BEYER, Elizabeth—F. Picker and another	257
CASE, Franklin O.—J. Wanamaker	76
CONNELLY, Martin—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs	79
CLEAVER, G. S.; Henry B. Oakman, A. Davendorf, John D. Wendell, Charles F. Lehmann, and Cecil Campbell Higgins—First National Bank of Red Bank, N. J.	811
CLEARY, Nicholas F., and Hugh McDonnell—G. B. Flack	1,587
DUNSCOMBE, Godfrey, and Frank E. Jennison—J. H. Poble, costs	162
DEXTER, Olive M.—W. S. Mellis and another	322
DRISCOLL, Mary—R. Summer	62
EISENER, Nathan—F. Rubano	115
FEAR, Charles—S. Miller and another	340
FRESHMAN, Barnett, administrator—H. Fradkin, costs	182
FORTY-SECOND STREET, MANHATTANVILLE, and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company—F. W. Burns	3,212
FOSTER, George—H. W. Lichtenstein	614
FEIN, Samuel—A. Rosenblum	84
GORBEN, Peter I. or Patrick I.—B. Stoballo	154
GARFIELD, Isidor E.—C. Brickelmaier and another	207
HOFFMAN, William, and Samuel Tubinski—H. Siegel, costs	109
HAUBEN, Jacob—I. Schneider and another	221
HURLBURT, Edward E., and the Schuyler Hotel Company—New York Edison Company	634
HALE, John P., Jr.—City of New York, costs	106
HEGEMANN, Adelaide N.—J. Stern and another	266
KELSEY, Frederick—A. B. Fletcher and another	47
KRAMER, Gertrude S.—E. G. Kramer	1,060
KAVANAGH, Thomas and Mary—A. Nilson	6,141
KEPPERLE, George—J. G. Walsh	54
KEMPNER, L. Scott—Brooklyn Furniture Company	176
KAPLOWITZ, Nathan—D. Matuson	342
LEVINE, William—D. Rosenbaum	40
MEEKINS, Thomas H.—R. H. Vaughan	46
MARKEY, Fannie—E. Markey, costs	108
MARKEY, Fannie—L. Delaney and another, costs	107
MORRELL or MORELLO, Joseph, and Fanny Morrell or Morrello—M. Borgaro	205
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—S. E. Baum	1,131
MOBERG ELECTRICAL CLOCK COMPANY—G. Meier	1,056
O'CONNOR, William—H. W. McMann and another	520
OGDEN, Charles, executor—M. Brenneman	874
UHREN, Bernard—C. Paterno and another	70
POILLON, John J. H., and Liberty Realty Company—F. M. Poillon, costs	127
PIERRE, Edward F.—J. Wanamaker	158
PREVOST, Javan J.—Stanley & Patterson	183
ROSENBERG, Mrs. Fannie—John Wanamaker	563
ROSS, Arthur M.—John Wanamaker	181
ROSENBOHM, Louis—J. Smith	28
RAINS, J. Lewis—R. A. Ryley	184
SEED, John H.—B. L. Fairchild	686
STERN, James—L. M. Littauer and another	4,260
STEHLIN, Joseph—Pabst Brewing Company	160
SCHLOMANN, Henry F.—J. H. Doerner	51
STEINFELD, Bertha—Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland	640
STEVENSON, Joseph—J. Calvey, costs	77
SCHLUTER, Nora—O. Schweiger	40
SUMER, Louis—M. Freid and another	135
SMITH, Betts — Northern Engineering Company	128
THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. W. Kniffin	1,813
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—A. Terraro	20
THE CITY OF NEW YORK—J. J. Moerline	118
THE ABBEY PRESS—Walbridge & Co.	612
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—S. Adams	1,321
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY OF NEW York City—H. Martin	183
VAN BUREN, Edward M.—Cook & Bernheimer Company	162
WELLBORN, Charles E.—J. W. Maples	912

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The following-named officers are ordered to close up as soon as possible all official business connected with the duties upon which they are engaged and will hold themselves in readiness to proceed to such station as may be determined upon in connection with their duties as officers of the General Staff: Col. Thomas H. Barry, Assistant Adjutant General; Major George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers; Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, Eighth Cavalry; Capt. William C. Rivers, First Cavalry; Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, Thirtieth Infantry; Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps; First Lieut. John C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers.

Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Commissary, is detailed, vice Capt. M. S. Murray, relieved, as a member of the board of survey appointed for the purpose of reporting upon certain Quartermaster supplies for which Howard M. Koots, deceased, late Second Lieutenant, Forty-fourth United States Volunteers, was accountable.

Lieut. Col. Marion P. Maus, Twenty-second Infantry, will report to the commanding General, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to a station.

Capt. Abraham P. Buffington, First Infantry, is assigned to Company M and Capt. Joseph F. Janda to Company A of that regiment.

The special orders, May 8, relating to Col. Charles A. Woodruff, Assistant Commissary General, are revoked.

Contract Surgeon Joseph Pettyjohn will proceed to his home for annulment of contract.

Major George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Newport, R. I., on business pertaining to his duties at that place.

Transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry: First Lieut. Theodore A. Baldwin, Jr., to Company E; First Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett to Company B.

Navy.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone is ordered to the New York yard for such duty as the Commandant may assign.

Ensign Y. S. Williams is ordered to Washington, May 25, for examination for promotion, then home to wait orders.

Chaplain E. H. McDonald is ordered to the Indiana June 1.

Chaplain C. C. Wright is ordered to the Boston yard June 1 for duty on board the Southery.

Chaplain L. P. Reynolds is ordered to the Franklin.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Arrivals: Buffalo, at Algiers; Triton, at Norfolk; Villalobos, at Yochow.

Sailings: Wisconsin, from Bremerton for Yokohama, via Honolulu; Lebanon, from New London for Lambert Point; Essex, from Lambert Point for Newport; Monongahela, from Hampton Roads for Newport; Mayflower, from Washington for Tompkinsville; Supply, from Yokohama for Guam.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. F. Pulido, Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires, Washington; Charles S. Francis, United States Minister to Greece; Guy C. Barton, Omaha.

HOLLAND—Howard S. Evans, Pittsburg; L. C. Phipps, Pittsburg; Major E. Beaumont, London; Joseph Hirschfeld, St. Gall, Switzerland.

CAMBRIDGE—M. P. Donahue, St. Louis.

IMPERIAL—Capt. L. T. Blake, United States Army; Col. R. K. Roberts, United States Army; Charles F. Scott, Pittsburg.

GRAND—Capt. L. W. Champton, United States Army.

GILSEY—Edward Renan, Cincinnati; C. D. Pierce, Cincinnati.

MANHATTAN—Elias Rogers, Toronto; E. H. Parry, Washington; A. B. La Cour, New Orleans; the Rev. F. Dredge, San Francisco.

PLAZA—Frank McVeagh, St. Louis; Lieut. Col. Cross, London.

SAVOY—Prof. W. C. Thayer, Lehigh University, South Bethlehem, Penn.

NETHERLAND—Henry T. Cole, Detroit; J. M. Newburger, Chicago; Leopold Mayer, Denver, Col.

MURRAY HILL—Bishop Higgins, Australia; Dean Slattery, Sydney, N. S. W.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. B. Hope, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Prince, Wolf & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; M. J. Wolf, woolens and linings, 11 Waverley Place; Hoffman House.

Thomas, J. W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. O. Johnson, cloaks, suits, and waists; Murray Hill Hotel.

Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, flowers; C. F. Waddell, hats; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; C. H. Wilmot, domestics, 56 Grand Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Parker, Bridget & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. Garfunkle, cloaks and suits; Hotel Netherland.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. S. Osborne, leather goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Fidler, laces; C. A. Coffer, white goods, 521 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Updegraff, G., & Son, Hagerstown, Md.; G. F. Updegraff, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Bowditch & Clapp, Boston, Mass.; A. G. Bowditch, millinery; Murray Hill Hotel.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; C. Wood, carpets; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Browcroft, John, Sons & Co., Ogden, Mich.; A. Browcroft, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Keene, L., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Keene, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Hovey, C. F., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Connelly, ladies' and infants' wear; 29 Greene Street; Hotel Netherland.

Meier & Frank Company, Portland, Oregon; L. Hirsch, clothing; Hotel Savoy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The relative position of the highs and lows has not changed much in the last twenty-four hours. The plateau depression has deepened somewhat, but has not yet advanced to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains.

The rain area in the southeast has diminished greatly and is now confined to Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina. Rain has also fallen on the North Pacific Coast, but elsewhere fair weather prevails. The temperature has risen somewhat in the South and in the interior valleys, and lower temperatures prevail in the Rocky Mountain region and the Dakotas.

The weather Saturday and Sunday will be fair in the great majority of districts. Local showers are indicated for the Southwest Saturday, and in the upper lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley Sunday.

It will be warmer in the Rocky Mountain region and the east slope, and high temperatures will generally continue east of the Mississippi Saturday and Sunday.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southwest to west; on the Gulf Coast light and variable, and in the lake region light and variable, becoming fresh south Sunday.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks. Warnings have been issued for flood stages in the rivers of Alabama.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

New England, fair Saturday and Sunday; light southwest to south winds.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair Saturday and Sunday; light south winds.

District of Columbia, Maryland, North Carolina, and Virginia, fair Saturday and Sunday; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair Saturday, warmer in north portion; Sunday fair; light variable winds, becoming south.

Western New York, fair Saturday; warmer, except in extreme west portion; Sunday increasing cloudiness; light variable winds, becoming south.

South Carolina, fair Saturday and Sunday; fresh northeast winds, diminishing.

West Virginia, fair Saturday, except showers in east portion; Sunday showers.

South Dakota, fair Saturday; warmer in extreme west portion; Sunday showers and cooler.

North Dakota, fair Saturday; warmer in extreme west portion; Sunday showers and cooler.

Minnesota, fair Saturday; Sunday showers and cooler; fresh south winds.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, light south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	51	61	60
6 A. M.	48	60	65
9 A. M.	55	65	69
12 M.	63	77	79
4 P. M.	66	77	79
6 P. M.	66	74	75
9 P. M.	60	70	71
12 P. M.	54	66	68

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 268 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square ... 71
Weather Bureau ... 69
Corresponding date 1902 ... 57¾
Corresponding date for last 25 years ... 60

The thermometer registered 62 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 50 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 60 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Excursions.

DECORATION DAY TRIPS.

NIAGARA FALLS, 3 days ... $14.50
STAMFORD, (in Catskills) ... $8.50
ATLANTIC CITY, 3 days ... $9.75
Also European tours. Write for particulars.

THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S
Railroad, Steamship & Tourist Office.
(Est. 1872.) 342 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.
A unique homelike resort for the accommodation of people who appreciate refined surroundings. OPEN WOOD FIRES.
OPEN THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

THE DUTCHER HOUSE,
PAWLING, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
For information address E. C. LOVERIDGE, Manager, Pawling, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

THE BROOKLYN.
(FORMERLY BALCH HOUSE.)
Thoroughly renovated and refurnished; central location. First-class table and beds. Mineral water free to guests. Special rates for June and September. For terms address
MRS. WAGMAN.

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Health and Pleasure
during the hot summer can be had at moderate cost
IN THE MOUNTAINS
of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. Physicians heartily recommend this region as one of great natural beauty and absolute healthfulness. 2,000 feet above the sea, with Pure Air, Pure Water, Pure Milk. No Malaria or Mosquitoes and within three hours' ride from New York. Send 6 cents for postage to the undersigned, or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 200 pages. It gives list of over 900 Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c.
On May 29th and 30th Excursion tickets at reduced rates will be sold at 425 Broadway, 1354 Broadway and Ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a summer home, and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning up to Monday, June 1.
IN NEW YORK: 141, 165, 187, 425, 1354, 1370 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287, 280 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 153 East 125th St.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices Franklin and 42d St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN: 4 Court St.; 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.
J. C. ANDERSON,
General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

NEW YORK.
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MAPLE LAWN HOUSE.
ACCOMMODATION 175.
TERMS, $7 TO $12 PER WEEK.
Special low rate for June.
½ rate excursion Decoration Day week.
Proprietor will be at Room 29, Eagle Building, Tuesdays; St. George Hotel, Broadway and 12th St., N. Y., Wednesdays. Address A. J. LOCK, Cairo, N. Y., or St. George Hotel, Broadway and 12th St., N. Y. Telephone, 1589—18th St.

THE GRAND HOTEL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
"The Leading Hotel of the Catskill Mountains."
Every comfort and convenience of a city hotel of the highest grade in the heart of the Catskills. Golf links, tennis courts, swimming pool, &c. Superb scenery. Cuisine unexcelled.
Parlor cars direct from New York to hotel grounds in three and one-half hours.
H. E. EDER, Manager.
N. Y. Office, 249 5th Avenue.
Telephone 1008 Madison Sq.
OPENS JUNE TWENTY-FIFTH.

SUNSET PARK INN. (Opens May 28.) FINEST IN CATSKILLS. GRANDEST VIEWS.
C. E. LELAND, Mgr. Buckingham Hotel, 5th Av. and 50th St., N. Y.

THE ACKERLY, MARGARETVILLE, N. Y., (Catskill Mts.) Popular Summer Resort. Location unsurpassed; beautiful park adjoining; shady lawns, romantic rambles; airy rooms; purest spring water. Terms and booklet apply. THOMAS B. HILL.

PAKATAKAN INN, (Now open.) Western Catskill Mts. Arkville, Delaware Co., N. Y. First-class Family Resort. Modern improvements. (Booklet.) F. D. Newton, Prop.

Stamford.

CORNELL HOUSE, Stamford, N. Y. Formerly Cornell Cottages. Elevation, 2,000. Capacity, 80; sanitary appointments; baths; first-class table. (Booklet.) BANKS B. CORNELL.

INGLESIDE, Stamford, N. Y.—Highest elevation; beautiful grounds; electric lights; modern appointments; superior cuisine; moderate. J. R. MARTIN & SON.

MAPLE REST, Stamford, N. Y. (Catskill Mts.) Location unsurpassed; refined surroundings; shady lawns; sanitary improvements. A. W. L. PARSONS.

WESTHOLM. STAMFORD, N. Y. MRS. H. S. PRESTON.

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ADIRONDACKS
THE UTOWANA
Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.
The Largest Hotel in the North Woods.
OPEN JUNE TO OCTOBER.
New route via N. Y. Central; no staging. Golf, tennis, bowling, boats and launches, bathing, ping-pong, etc., an' dancing. Superior music. New York office, 289 4th Ave., Town and Country Bureau. J. B. WHITE, Mgr.

THE ADIRONDACKS
Hotel AMPERSAND And Cottages
LOWER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. C. S. MOULTON, Manager. N. Y. Office, Aeolian Building, 362 Fifth Av. (34th St.)

The Algonquin
On Lower Saranac Lake
Adirondack Mountains.
Famed for beauty of environment and excellency of Cuisine, Golf, etc. FOR BOOKLET ADDRESS JOHN HARDING, ALGONQUIN, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

Mount Pleasant House, Neversink, Sullivan Co., N. Y. Elevation 1,600 feet, southwest spurs of Catskill Mts. Summer home for city people among mountains, rivers, woodland. Two pianos, one organ. Village 10 minutes' walk. Price $7-$10. Circulars. W. V. DENMAN.

THE KNOLL, WOODBURNE, SULL. C., N. Y. Capacity, 60. Every modern improvement. No undesirable persons accommodated. For booklet address J. A. MUNSON, Prop.

HOTEL ROCKWELL, Monticello, N. Y. Geo. W. Rockwell. Thoroughly renovated; steam heat, electric lights, baths; transients $2, $2.50, $3; special weekly rates to July 1st.

THE CAMPBELL INN, ROSCOE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. A strictly first-class resort.

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WHITE SULPHER SPRING HOUSE
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, SULL. CO., N. Y. For terms and booklet address R. B. Moffett.

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Come and spend your Summer in
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Sullivan County, New York,
IN THE MOUNTAINS,
where the lakes, springs, and beautiful drives are in abundance. There are hotel accommodations for all. Further particulars can be obtained at 129 West 125th St. or Room 59, Times Bldg., New York City. Booklets.

HOTEL PINNEY, Liberty, N. Y. Opens May 1st. Rooms, with private baths; accommodates 200; all modern improvements; booklets and rates on application. E. EUGENE PINNEY.

LIBERTY HOUSE, LIBERTY, Sull. Co., N. Y. Accommodates 100; first-class family and transient hotel; open entire season. Booklets of Times Bureau or U. S. Messiter, Prop.

GRAND VIEW HEIGHTS. First-class accommodations for 100. Shady lawns, broad piazzas, unsurpassed table. Open all year. Address V. Hertz, Liberty, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

SUMMIT HOUSE. 1½ miles from station. Capacity, 75. Address Washington Bros.

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THE KENMORE, Kauneonga, Sull. Co., N. Y., situated on picturesque White Lake. All modern and sanitary improvements; accommodates 100. Booklets E. M. VAN ORDEN, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, White Lake, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—High elevation; overlooking lake; accommodates 125; open June 1st; sanitary improvements. Booklet. J. P. Kinne & Co.

Ulster County.

Windsor Lake House
In the Shawangunk M'tns.
Accommodates 300. Elevation 1,500 ft. Grand Scenery. Healthiest Location.
All amusements. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Coolest and best equipped house in the mountains. Personal inspection solicited. Illustrated booklet. PAUL NICHOLS, Greenfield, Ulster Co., N. Y.

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Katonah, N. Y. Broad porches, fine lawns, shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

Fair View House, Chappaqua, N. Y.—Beautifully situated; refined home for Summer guests; moderate; good table. Mrs. Mary Hillenbrand.

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PROSPECT HOUSE
Bay Shore.—Cottages open June 11; hotel, June 25; entirely renovated; under new management; advanced booking now being made. CHARLES O'CONNOR, Hotel Imperial.

Far Rockaway, Bayswater.—Private family owning cottage in elegant section overlooking Bay, can accommodate a few desirable adults for Summer. Box N, 112 Times.

FRANKLIN VILLA, Far Rockaway, now open; select families accommodated; special rates for season. S. Levy, formerly Windsor Hotel.

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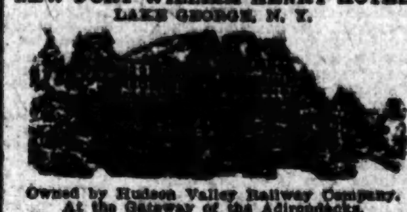
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.



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15 years at Sagamore Hotel, Lake George.
New York Office—Marlborough Hotel. Mr. Brown will be at the Marlborough Wednesdays in May. Write for handsome illustrated folder.

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A MODERN AND ACCESSIBLE MOUNTAIN RESORT.
2,000 feet elevation. Four hours from New York via Lehigh Valley R. R. All outdoor and indoor sports.
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Correspondence is invited.
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THE NEW KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Reopens May 21. Last year the hotel was entirely remodelled, enlarged and thoroughly modernized. Electric lights, hydraulic elevator, 1-3 mile of piazzas. Golf links, fishing. Rooms en suite with private baths. Illustrated booklet. 3¼ hrs. from New York via D. L. & W. R. R. LEWIS T. BRYANT, Mgr. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT, Props. Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

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River Farm House, Delaware Water Gap, Pa. A Delightful Summer Resort. Fresh vegetables. Good table, $10. H. A. CROASDALE.

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PROSPECT HOUSE, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Highest elevation. Beautiful Lawns. Shaded Piazzas; first-class table; refined surroundings. Mrs. Charles Depre.

Highland Inn. Stroudsburg, Pa. Enlarged, Refurnished, Electric lights. Steam heat; golf; opens May 1. C. H. PALMER.

Highland Dell. Capacity 150. Elevation, 1,300 ft. Refurnished, modernized. Cuisine, service first class; golf. J. F. FOULKE, near Stroudsburg, Pa.

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In Monroe County, Pa. Booklets and all information at Resort Bureau, 429 B'way, N. Y.

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BELMONT HOUSE, Mt. Pocono, Pa. Delightfully situated on highest elevation; beautiful scenery; pleasant, homelike. S. A. Cornish.

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CRISSMAN HOUSE, Milford, Pike Co., Pa. Accommodates 60; established 1816; substantial table. (Open all year.) P. M. Nilis.

Vandermark Hotel, (Open all year.) Terms moderate. F. A. Beck, Prop., Milford, Pa.

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Dingman House, Dingman's Ferry, Pa. Delightful Summer home. F. C. Dingman.

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RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Bushkill, Pa. Directly on banks of Delaware River. (Capacity, 300.) Every improvement; amusements; fishing, bathing. M. BACH.

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Ocean front—Fireproof—Seawater baths.
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On the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
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Formerly of the Chalfonte.

HOTEL STERLING. Fireproof.
Ocean and Kentucky Ave.
Unobstructed ocean view. Capacity 300. Private baths. Electric light, elevator, steam heat, and in every way modern and up to date. Table and service not excelled anywhere. $12.50 to $21.00 weekly; $2.50 up daily. Special for May and June. Free coach meets trains.
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Direct Ocean front. Atlantic City, N. J.
American and European plans. Open throughout the year.
Rooms with sea and fresh water baths. Music. Write direct to hotel for terms and booklet.
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American and European Plans.
The only hotel in Atlantic City employing white service throughout.
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Unobstructed ocean view from all rooms. 100 rooms. 50 private baths. High class. European plan. White service throughout. Café attached.
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Magnificent New
HOTEL AGNEW
Adjoining Boardwalk. Capacity, 600.
Special, $15 up, weekly; $2.50 daily; $5.00 over Sunday, including Sea Water Baths, Swimming Plunges, Orchestra, Automobile. Booklet.
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South Carolina Av. and Beach. Capacity 400. Rooms singly and en suite, with bath. Elevator. Sun parlors heated. Table and service unsurpassed. Special May and June rates, $10 to $17.50 weekly, $2.50 and up day. Write for booklet.
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HOTEL SEABRIGHT.
Rhode Island Av. 2d house from beach. Steam heat. O. C. MILLER.

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LONG BRANCH, WEST END, N. J.
OPENS in JUNE. White service throughout. Absolutely first class. Advance booking at N. Y. Office, 246 B'way. Telephone 1698 Franklin.
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THE CHALVIN, 2nd Av., Long Branch, two blocks from Ocean, new house, newly furnished; ample grounds; plenty shade.

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WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.
WILL OPEN IN JUNE.
In the White Mountains.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
Information obtained and engagements made by addressing Mr. Murphy at the LAUREL HOUSE, Lakewood, N. J.

Connecticut.

HAWKHURST,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
High altitude, pure water; no malaria or mosquitoes; home cooking; high-grade service; elevator, sun parlor, golfing; special rates for May and June. Booklet at Schofield's, 1 Madison Av.
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PROSPECT LAKE BOMOSEEN
and cottages, Castleton, Vt. All attractions. Rates $15 to $25 a week. Booklet, 3 Park Place, N. Y., and "Eagle Bureau," B'klyn. H. B. Ellis, Mgr.

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New Marlboro, Mass. Berkshire Hills. For terms and booklet address J. A. DILLIARD.

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WARM SPRINGS, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

ILLINOIS.
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CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL
51st Boulevard and Lake Shore, Chicago.
A Summer Resort on the city's edge. Nearly 1000 feet of veranda over-looking Lake Mich. 450 outside rooms. 10 min. down town. Booklet free.

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"Belgischer Hof."
Hotel, Restaurant.
Situated next the Station and the Cathedral. Every modern comfort. Best recommended house.
Proprietor, P. J. THELEN.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..May 20, 10 AM | Phila......June 3, 10 AM
New York.May 27,10 AM | St. Paul.June 10, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Zeeland..May 16, 10 AM | Vaderland.May 30, 10AM
Finland..May 23, 10 AM | Kroonland.June 6, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52, North River.
Ivernia, May 19, 9 AM | Campania.May 30, 9 AM
Etruria, May 23, 3 PM | Umbria....June 6, 1 PM
EXTRA TUESDAY SERVICE.
Aurania, May 26, 3 PM | Carpathia, June 9, 4 PM
Carrying Second and Third-Class Only.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ANCHOR LINE
Glasgow and Londonderry.
Anchoria..May 16, noon | Columbia..May 30, noon
Furnessia..May 23, noon | Astoria.....June 6, 3 PM
First saloon, $50 to $100.
Second Cabin, $35 and up; third class, $26 and up.
For New Illustrated Book of Tours apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 and 19 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Germanic.May 20, Noon | Majestic...May 27, Noon
Cedric.....May 22, 3 PM | Celtic....May 29, 7:30 AM
*Armenian.May 26, 6 AM | Oceanic....June 3, Noon
*Liverpool direct, $40 and up, 2nd class only.
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square,
'Phone 8060—18 St. New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. WALKER, Vice Prest. & Traffic Manager.

CLARK'S ROUND THE WORLD TOURS leave Aug. 1, Sept. 3, Oct. 8; 136 days, $1,850. Party to Europe per "Umbria," July 4, $260. F. C. CLARK, 113 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE.
80 TOURS this season, visiting all points of interest. $225 to $1,000. Pamphlets.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line.
Sailing every Tuesday to Naples, Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From New Pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
Kaiser....May 19, 10 AM | K.Wm.II., June 23, 3 PM
K.Wm.II., May 26, 4 PM | Kronprinz.July 7, 3 PM
Kronprinz.June 9, 3 PM | Kaiser....July 14, 10 AM
Kaiser...June 16, 10 AM | K.Wm.II.,July 21, 1 PM
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
S. S. "Kaiser Wilhelm II."
707 FEET—19,500 TONS—40,000 HORSE-POWER.
SAILS MAY 26, JUNE 23, JULY 21, AUG. 18.
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Bremen Piers, Hoboken, N. J.
Friedrich..May 21, noon | Luise...June 18, 10 AM
Barbarossa.May 28,11AM | Friedrich.June 25, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..June 4, noon | Barbarossa.July 2, 11AM
Bremen...June 11, 11 AM | Kurfuerst.July 9, 10 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, ft of Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Lahn....May 16, 11 AM | K. Albert.June 20, Noon
F. Irene...May 23, 3 PM | Lahn....June 27, 10 AM
Hohenzollern.June 6,3PM | F. Irene...July 4, 1 PM
§Weimar.June 13, 10 AM | Hohenz'n.July 18, 11AM
§Naples, Genoa only.
*S. S. Lahn sails from pier foot of 3d St., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 48 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.
Waldersee, May 16, 9 AM | Deutschland, June 4, 1PM
A. Victoria, May 21, 10AM | Patricia...June 6, 3 PM
Bluecher, May 28, 8:30AM | Moltke....June 9, 4 PM
Pennsyl.May 30, 8:30AM | F.Bism'ck.June 11, 10AM
S. S. Deutschland
Record Voyage, 5 days 7 hours 38 min.
SAILS JUNE 4, JULY 2, SEPT. 15.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
*Ravenna ... May 27, 3 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."

RUSSIA
also NORWAY, SWEDEN, etc.
Grand cruise during AUGUST and SEPTEMBER by the palatial steamer Prinzessin Victoria Luise.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT.
Minn'ha.May 16, 8:30 AM | Minneapolis.June 6, 3PM
Minnetonka.May 30, 8AM | Minn'ha.June 13, 7:30AM
New York—London via Southampton.
MARQUETTE ... May 23, 9 A. M.
MANITOU ... June 4, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE ... June 15, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19 N. R., foot Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PURITAN AND PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and RHODE ISLAND.
NORWICH LINE, via New London. Lve. Pier 40 N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CITY OF WORCESTER.
NEW HAVEN LINE, for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 40 N. R., foot Clarkson St., week days only, at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
FIRST TRIP MAY 18TH.
MORNING BOAT for WEST POINT, NEWBURGH and POUGHKEEPSIE.
Hudson River Steamer MARY POWELL
Commencing Monday, May 18th, Daily, (Sundays excepted.) Leaving New York, Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M., W. 22d St. 9:00, 129th St. 9:20, Yonkers 9:45, landing at West Point, Newburgh, and Po'keepsie. Returning leave Po'keepsie 1:30 P. M., reaching 129th St. 5:10, 22d St. 5:30, Desbrosses St. 6:00 P. M. Morning and afternoon concerts. On and after May 29th MARY POWELL will resume her regular route, leaving New York 3:15 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45.)
DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" commence regular trips May 28th from New York, May 29th from Albany.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence
First Class Service
Fast and elegant Steamers leave New York daily excepting Sunday, at 5 P. M., from Pier 35, East River, foot of Catharine St. Telephone, 3063 Franklin.

PEOPLE'S LINE
FOR ALBANY.
Leave Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted.)

TROY BOATS "Saratoga" or "City of Troy" leave West 10th St. Pier daily 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connections at Troy for all points North and East. SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS
Leave Pier 43, N. R., every weekday, 6 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.
☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.
7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.
8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.
9:55 A.M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.
1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.
5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)
5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.
7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.
8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car), 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car), 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car), 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20), 3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 8:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week days and 4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 8:55 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.
For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 3:25, 4:10 and 4:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 9:00 A. M., 12:20, 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, and 5:10 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 6:20,) 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55, Penna. Limited,) 10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car,) 11:55 A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 2:55, 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, 4:55 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:55 (Dining Car, no coaches,) 8:25, 8:55, 9:55 (Limited,) 10:55, 10:55 (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 1:55 (Dining Car,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 5:55 (Dining Car,) 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Stations, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
5-1-1903.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 8:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 38 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 3:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.
7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:15, Niagara Falls 8:07.
10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.
11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.
12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED, 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 25¾ via M. C.
2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.
3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.
4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS, 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.
6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:45, Toronto 10:50 A. M.
9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.
9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:10 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:08 A. M. and 3:36 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 157, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND
Via Springfield and the
BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
(N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, New York, as follows:
†9:04 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive Boston 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:15 A. M.
Leave Boston †9:00 A. M., †12:00 noon, *4:00 P. M., *11:00 P. M.; arrive New York 3:30 P. M., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 6:14 A. M.
Tickets at New York Central ticket offices, 415 and 1,216 Broadway, and at Grand Central Station.
A. H. SMITH, General Superintendent. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows and 15 min. later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
†7:10 AM—for intern. points to Albany.
†11:20 AM—(1) Saratoga & Mohawk Exp.
*1:00 PM—Chicago Express.
*2:25 PM—Cont. Lim. for Detroit,Chi.& St.Louis.
†3:45 PM—(2) For Hudson River points & Albany.
*6:00 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Clevel. and Chi.
†7:45 PM—For Roch., Buffalo, Detroit&St.Louis.
*9:15 PM—For Syra., Roch., Niag.Falls,Det.&Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Leaves Brooklyn Annex (1) at †10:45 A. M., (2) at †3:45 P. M. Leave Jersey City, P. R. R. Station, (1) at †11:20 A. M.; (2) at †3:35 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Superintendent. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—†4:00, (7:15 Easton only,) 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, †4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—†4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, †4:25 A. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—†4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, †4:10 Lakewood and Lakehurst only,) 5:00 (*5:30, Lakewood only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M.
ATLANTIC CITY—†9:40 A. M., †3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—†4:00 A. M., 11:30 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—†4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 4:45, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:25, †7:00, †8:00, *9:00, †10:00, †11:00 A. M., †13:00, *1:00, †1:30, †2:00, †3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, †7:30, †9:00 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—*4:25, †8:30, *10:30, *11:30 A. M., *1:00, †3:40, *5:00, *7:00, †9:25 P. M., *12:15 Mdt.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—||4:00, *4:25, †8:00, ||9:10, (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only,) ||1:00, ||*1:30, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg only, †4:00, †5:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—From foot of Rector Street, Pier 8. Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and East Long Branch, 10:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
xFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 157, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY., and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.
Leave South Ferry. Liberty St. Ferry.
Balto., Washington..†8:25am. †8:30am. Buffet.
Balto., Washington..*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Balto., Washington..*11:25am. *11:30am. Diner.
Balto., Washington..*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
"Royal Limited" ..*3:55pm. 3:40pm. Diner.
Balto., Washington..*4:55pm. *5:00pm. Diner.
Balto., Washington..*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Diner.
Balto., Washington..*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleepers.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 157, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Ave., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg...*12:10nt. *12:15nt.
Chicago, Columbus...*12:55pm. *1:00pm. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleve.....*3:55pm. *3:40pm. Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited" *6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*12:10nt. *12:15nt. Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*10:25am. *10:30am. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.*6:55pm. *7:00pm. Buffet.
Norfolk ... †12:55pm. †1:00pm. Diner.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only.
Offices: 113, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand Street, N. Y.; 343 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. N. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.35, d12.45, e7.00, n5.35, s6.45, t5.45.

	Lv. N. Y., A	Lv. N. Y., B
Buffalo Local	*[illegible] AM	*[illegible] AM
Mauch Chunk Express	†9.25 AM	†9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	*10.25 AM	*10.30 AM
Mauch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre & Scranton Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*n5.40 PM	*s5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 197, 261, 390, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 390 Broadway, and Ft. Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

Surrogate Notices.

FULLER, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. FULLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of J. Frederic Kernochan, No. 44 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1903. J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN, FREDERICK W. STEVENS, Executors. GEORGE J. PENT, Attorney for Executors, 42 Cedar Street, New York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks weak.

Money easy, 2¼@2¾ per cent.

There was no change for the better in yesterday's market. At the opening there was a show of strength, presumably upon purchases by those who had been such free sellers on Thursday, but the trifling improvement was faint and fitful. Weakness followed, with some fresh appearance of improvement around midday, and this was again followed by renewed pressure and liquidation, leaving the close heavy. There was scarcely more weight or spirit in the selling than in the buying, but the downward momentum helped sellers and gave them all the advantage. The day's news was of the familiar recent sort, and, as is usual in declining markets, depressing intelligence was magnified and encouraging indications minimized. The Great Northern strike settlement was not as helpful as previous reports of the impending strike had been damaging, and more was made of antagonism between capital and labor in general than of absence of disorder and tendencies to adjustments in some other cases. The news regarding Mr. Harriman's illness was conflicting up to the close, but it seemed to have more effect upon other stocks than those with which his name is more closely connected. It is true of Friday as of Thursday that there was not a single advance of a full point among properties making the day's market. The declines were both more numerous and a little narrower than on Thursday, rather approaching than exceeding a point. All classes and descriptions suffered, railways and industrials, good and bad properties, of both investment and speculative character. Delaware and Hudson's fall of 1¾ was as striking as any, but without any special reason being assigned, and under small business. St. Paul, which fell another smart fraction, was the market's leader. The copper stocks were weak along with other industrials of more stable character. And so the roll might be called without finding any more significant exception than the Steels. They were not strong, but they were better than the market.

The money market showed less response than the stock market to influences which might have been thought of especial concern to it. There was no improvement in the indications regarding the bank statement, while the facts regarding gold exports this week and the reports regarding a direct movement to Paris next week were sobering. Upon dealings with the interior the banks have gained about as much cash as they will lose by the $1,250,000 shipment to Argentina, which will not count for its full value in to-day's averages. The banks, therefore, in this respect will be worse off than their report. A favorable explanation of the expected increase of loans will not explain it away, and the conflicting local movements of cash make the outlook obscure. Reimbursement of advances to the Philippines coinage account explains the payment of $1,000,000 by the banks to the Sub-Treasury, and it was reported that other proceeds of the Philippines certificates will be kept here as the gold reserve of the Filipino Treasury. The intention is not to ship gold to the Philippines, but to redeem pesos under the new currency system by exchange on London or Paris, while retaining there all income in gold in payment for new coins or for revenue. The cotton speculation gave no fresh cause of anxiety, but the abnormal movement is rather checked than completed.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice pf.	¾	Reading 1st pf.	¾
Am. Sugar pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	½
Chi. & Alton pf.	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Col. & H. C. & I.	½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	½
Nat. Biscuit	¾	Wis. Central	½

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	¾	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾	Kan. City So. pf.	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1	Long Island	1
Am. Malting	¾	Louis. & Nash.	½
Am. Malting pf.	1¾	Met. Street Ry.	½
Anaconda Copper	1½	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	2½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Mo., Kan. & T.	½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	¾	Mo., K. & T. pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Buff., R. & P.	1	Nat. Enam. pf.	2
Canada South	1½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	½
Canadian Pacific	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Ches. & Ohio	¾	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	½
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	1¾	People's Gas	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	¾	Peoria & Eastern	3
C., C., C. & St. L.	3¾	Pere Marquette	1¾
Col. Fuel & I.	1¾	Pullman	1
Col. Southern	1	Reading	¾
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Rock Island	¾
Col. So. 2d pf.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Consol. Gas	1	St. L. & San F.	1½
Con. Tob. pf.	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2
Del. & Hudson	1¾	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2¼
Del., L. & W.	3	Sloss-Sheffield	1¾
Den. & Rio Grande	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Detroit So. pf.	1	Twin City	½
Distillers' Sec.	½	Union Pacific	¾
Ft. W. & D. C.	2¼	U. S. Realty pf.	¾
General Electric	1	Wabash	½
Hocking Valley	1¾	West. Union	½
Illinois Central	¾	Wis. Cent. pf.	½
Int. Pump	½		
Iowa Central	1		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & N. W. ext. 4s	3¼	Nash., C. & St. L. 1st 7s	1¼
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	1½	St. J. & G. I. 1st	2
Col. Fuel gen. 5s	1		

Bonds Declined.

Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1½	Lake Erie & W. 1st	1
Iowa Cent. ref. 4s	1		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
May 15	508,007
To date this year	58,858,514
Corresponding date last year	75,048,601

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

May 15	$1,725,600
To date this year	$255,735,050
Corresponding date last year	$400,532,100

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad preferred stock.

St. Louis and San Francisco Railway second preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Anaconda Copper Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Piedmont Petroleum Co.

Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

Perhaps the most striking feature of yesterday's market was the buying orders "on a scale-down," which were put into the market by substantial interests. This buying seemed in no measure intended as an effort to support the market, but rather represented absorption by interests who believe that the stocks which they bought are sufficiently low to warrant investment purchases. These buyers are people who pay for stocks outright and then give no heed to market fluctuations. If prices go a dozen points lower they are not concerned, for they have purchased at what they regard an intrinsically cheap level; if, on the other hand, prices advance, these buyers are in a position to sell out on the rise should they be so disposed. But in no instance do such purchasers endeavor, in the vernacular, to "bid prices up." On the other hand, while such buying appeared there was unmistakable evidence of genuine liquidation all through the list, some of the sellers being ordinarily accounted not unimportant—this apart from the bear selling. Which but serves to illustrate the uncertain investment position at this time, as distinguished from the purely speculative position. The speculators, be it said, are all at sea. The investors seem some to be sanguine and some to be not so much so.

The "chart" people in the Street, who swear by "double-bottoms" and the like, took it as a serious market sign that St. Paul yesterday broke through to a new low level since the slump from the big bull market began. Previously the low figure had been 158, while yesterday's low was 157⅞. This, the chart experts gravely declare, signifies that St. Paul, having "broken through" its former low level, will now go some points lower—how many depends on the particular chart expert one may happen to be talking with. The peculiar thing about all this—values being in no sense taken into consideration—is that many people actually take this chart system seriously. Those who followed it yesterday, however, saw the stock promptly recover from 157⅞ to 158, though later it reacted to near the low figure. Liquidating sales were in evidence all day, but good support appeared on a scale-down.

The special dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from McPherson, Kan., telling of considerable damage to the wheat crop in that State, supplemented as it was by unfavorable reports from several other States, served further to impress upon the speculative element in the Street the wisdom of following the advice offered in many back parlors—to wit, to make haste slowly in the way of stock market commitments until such time at least as the position of the crops are better assured. As it is now, with unseasonable weather preventing the planting of cotton and corn, it is pointed out that, despite the bumper Winter wheat crop promised, the situation calls for caution. These bankers, it may be said, do not hesitate to express the greatest faith in the future, but they believe that for the moment a policy of conservatism will be best for all concerned.

There was a disposition on the part of the room traders and many occasional operators to buy the market for a rally in the early afternoon, the belief being that a small advance at least was probable and warranted. Under this buying, which began shortly after noon, the market steadied and then advanced fractionally, only later to encounter fresh long stock, under which it declined. This altogether disgusted the traders, who declared that stocks "came too easy" to please them. Nevertheless an effort was made to continue the rally, but with poor success. In the end the traders, disgusted, gave up the attempt and are now hoping that some one else will advance prices so that they may get out without a loss.

Largely by reason of the fact that the report of a Rockefeller-Gould alliance to buy control of Colorado Fuel still remains to be proved, there was yesterday not the same enthusiastic "control" buying as (so the buyers themselves seriously declared) lately there had been. Instead there was a disposition to sell, and hence the decline in the stock. It seems now to be generally believed that the Rockefeller story was put out in order to help along the operations of a bull pool in the stock, the members of which desired to make a "turn" by driving some of the shorts on the stock to cover. The selling yesterday was said to be much better than the buying.

Those people who have heretofore doubted the genuineness of the reports of liquidation of consequence in the market—ascribing most of the selling to the bears—were inclined to modify their opinions yesterday when the high-priced shares were again conspicuous for their weakness. Delaware and Hudson sold down 2 points, Lackawanna 3, Consolidated Gas at one time 2¾ (more than half of it later recovered,) General Electric 2¾ (the net loss was 1,) while in other standard stocks, such as Northwest, St. Paul, and Central, there was clear evidence of selling of long stock.

Gould brokers were again conspicuous in the operations in Missouri Pacific, but whether they sold or bought on balance during the day was a matter that the room could not determine. The belief was that they sold. In Texas Pacific the same quiet liquidation that has been in evidence in that stock for some weeks was continued yesterday. Texas advices were that the weather there was unfavorable for cotton and corn, which may account for some of the selling.

Some Chicago selling was reported in People's Gas, but the absurd rumor that the dividend on the stock might be reduced was not given even passing consideration, being regarded as purely a stock-jobbing report. The falling off in the natural gas supply of the company is said to have been the basis for the sales, which were at no time pressing.

The pressure on Union Pacific and Southern Pacific was accentuated by the illness of Mr. Harriman. Syndicate support was extended the Steel Trust stocks. Houses that bought Pennsylvania were sellers of both Reading and New York Central.

London bought about 7,000 shares in this market and sold nothing.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

According to reports received by Bradstreet's, the Winter wheat situation, though not as favorable as earlier in the season, is still most promising. In respect to corn and cotton, the same cannot be said, wet and unseasonable weather having delayed planting. Bradstreet's says:

Frequent and heavy rains at the West have retarded corn planting and naturally discouraged retail trade, but as Spring wheat and oats planting is practically finished, those crops and Winter wheat are credited with making good progress. At the South previous dry-weather conditions in Texas have been replaced by heavy rains, which have assured a large crop of wheat in Texas, but interfered with replanting of corn and cotton made necessary by recent cold weather affecting the growth. Present prices and reports generally from the South back up the impression that an increase in cotton acreage, variously estimated, but reaching close to 5 per cent., is not improbable. The backward state of the plant and the scarcity of labor may impair this promise, and there is a feeling that the cotton prospect at present, increased acreage excluded, is not equal to that of last year. Some parts of the South, notably Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida, note retarding of planting by heavy rains.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dow, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency for the week ended Thursday indicate that the banks gained thereby $1,879,500.

They received from the interior $5,393,300 and sent to the interior $2,207,800, of which $50,000 was transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $3,185,500.

Receipts of new gold were $1,258,300, of which $951,700 was on New York Assay Office checks, $235,600 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $71,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Gold exports were $1,503,400 in bars to Paris. The gold coin to be sent to Argentina Saturday will appear in next week's currency report.

The ordinary disbursements of the Sub-Treasury were $18,469,300. Payments to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,530,600, and $1,000,000 was paid on account of the Filipino Government for pesos coined by the United States Mint. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations was $1,030,900.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $4,443,800. The total loss by gold exports and Sub-Treasury operations was $2,564,300; so the net gain was $1,879,500.

The interior movement was chiefly to and from nearby and Eastern cities. There were some fairly large receipts from the South and a few small shipments to that section. The movement was light from and to the West.

The feature of the Sub-Treasury operations was the Filipino payment. Customs collections for the week were $3,897,300, which is $275,000 less than for the previous week; pension payments were $2,252,000, comparing with $503,000 last week.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies of the country are rather less encouraging than of late, but inasmuch as this is due solely to unfavorable labor and weather conditions, it is hoped that this condition may shortly be righted. Bradstreet's sums the situation up as follows:

Weather and labor conditions have been far from perfect for the progress of retail trade, planting operations and growth, and building, but the tendency to regard these drawbacks as merely temporary is still present, though the feeling as to labor disputes is that continued unsettlement will work serious damage to all interests concerned. Wholesale trade, naturally quiet at this season, also reflects the above features, but so great is the confidence in the future outlook that, except in the case of cotton manufacturing and building, where the cost of raw material or of operation has been pushed to almost prohibitive heights, optimistic views still rule. Railroad operations, now free from congestion, are very profitable, a fitting crown to the records of past prosperity being found in the April record of a gain of 14 per cent. in gross receipts, which follows steady and increasing gains made yearly in that month since 1895. Capital has been sought to be made in the stock market of the weakness of pig iron and reported decreases in steel, but the latter is denied, and while production of iron is now in unprecedented volume, reliable statistics of stocks of this material show no accumulation. Steel is coming in from abroad in enormous volume, and imports for the fiscal year are the largest, with one exception, in the country's history. A slight revision of prices would, we believe, not be unpleasing to domestic producers, who would like to see domestic production and consumption nearer a parity, and thus avoid the possibility of the collection of unsold foreign iron in our markets.

Along the same lines Dun's says:

Warmer weather has made it possible for the retail trade to regain part of the earlier losses in volume of transactions, and the level of quotations for staple lines of merchandise is well maintained. Wholesale trade in seasonable goods is quiet, although there is more or less supplementary business, and jobbers report increased activity in several lines of wearing apparel. Clothing manufacturers are busy on Fall samples, which are unusually late. Furniture and harness factories are notably well supplied with orders, and there is no evidence of dullness in machinery or hardware. At most points there are indications of improvement in mercantile collections, the favorable progress of farm work having a good influence at the interior, while heavy sales of fertilizers testify to the extensive preparation for large crops. Industrial conditions would be exceptionally encouraging were it not for the vast army of men voluntarily idle. The numerous strikes exert more influence by disturbing confidence than by their direct effect on business, and many undertakings of magnitude are being abandoned or remotely postponed because of this uncertainty regarding the future. Bank exchanges at New York were 21.7 per cent. smaller than in 1902 and 52.2 less than two years ago. At other leading cities the decreases were only 1.2 and 5.5 per cent. respectively.

STANDARD OIL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Standard Oil Company yesterday declared a dividend of 7 per cent. on the stock of the company, payable June 15. At this time last year the Standard Oil Company declared a dividend of 10 per cent., so that yesterday's declaration represents a substantial decrease from last year's figures, a difference that is perhaps made clearer by the statement that for the June quarter this year the Standard Oil stockholders will receive about $3,000,000 less than they did last year. In March of this year and March of last year the company paid a 20 per cent. dividend, so that the total of the first two quarters of 1903 amounts to 27 per cent., while last year it was 30 per cent.

Apparently it was not expected that this reduction in the dividend would be made, for it was no sooner announced than numerous selling orders in the stock appeared in the market. From 675, the price at which Standard Oil closed on Thursday, it sold yesterday down to 652, and closed at that price. The transactions amounted to a little over 100 shares, which is considerably more than the average trading in the stock.

CANADIAN TRADE.

According to advices to Dun's Review from Canada, Halifax reports city trade maintained and country business increasingly active, except in the apple district, which was adversely affected by last year's short crop. Although the longshoremen's strike has been settled in Montreal, the teamsters remain out and the movement of merchandise is seriously impeded. Docks are crowded with freight, and some orders are being canceled owing to delayed delivery. Railway freight is also being refused, especially perishable goods. Otherwise trade conditions are satisfactory. At Quebec and vicinity trade is brisk and collections are prompt. Toronto reports a fair wholesale trade and retail sales improving with better weather. Payments are satisfactory. Retail trade reports from Hamilton are encouraging, although variable weather has caused some wavering with wholesalers. Since the opening of navigation large shipments have been made to Manitoba. Manufacturing interests show steady expansion; notably in hardware and implements. Trade conditions at Winnipeg remain unchanged. Local trade remains fairly satisfactory at Vancouver, with building operations active and collections fair.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

A stock exchange organized at Rochester, N. Y., by important banking and financial interests of that city.

According to North Smithfield (R. I.) dispatches plans have been drawn for the construction in that town of a cotton mill with 45,000 spindles and 1,100 looms at a cost of $400,000 by the Blackstone Manufacturing Company of Blackstone.

Dupont Powder Company of Wilmington said to have secured control of three powder companies in the region about Scranton, Penn., and is attempting to buy others in the anthracite field.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 3 shares of Bank of Commerce at 360.

Advices from Leadville, Col., that ore shipments from that place for April showed an increase of over 76,000 tons.

Application made by the Hudson County Gas Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $9,180,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1949.

Decrease of 9,717 instruments in the net output of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company for the month ended April 20, but increase of 14,543 instruments in the net output since Dec. 20 last.

Massachusetts Gas Commissioners to give a hearing on May 19 on the petition of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for approval of an issue of $2,000,000 new capital stock for the purpose of paying the cost of plant extensions and the purchase of various electric plants.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2¼@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, 4½ per cent. for five and six months, and 5 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $231,500,054; balances, $15,676,061; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,058,226.

Money on call in London, 1½@2¼ per cent.; short bills, 3 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.88; cables, $4.88½. Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅛ less 1-16 and 5.15⅝@5.15⅝ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 5-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 85c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. St. Louis—20c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 20c premium; over counter, 50c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, May 16.—In its City article to-day The Times says another large sum was repaid to the Bank of England yesterday. Credit was not quite so abundant, the discount market again hardening.

The Bank of England bought £20,000 bar gold.

The Stock Exchange was inactive. Quotations as a rule finished a shade higher than on Thursday. Consols were 1-16 lower, at 92 1-16 for cash, and ⅛ lower, at 92 3-16 for the account. War loan fell ⅛ to 97⅞. Transvaal loan was 1-16 higher, at 1 7-16 premium. Home rails were dull, and there was a decline on the balance.

American rails generally gave way on New York selling, chiefly of Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and Atchison. Canadian Pacifics were flat.

Foreigns were well supported, Turks being especially strong. The general mining market was slightly more active and firm. South Africans were steadier.

Silver bars rose 1-16d. per ounce, to 25 1-16d. spot, and ⅛d. per ounce, to 24⅝d., forward.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 15.—Money was superabundant in the market to-day and rates were easy.

Business on the Stock Exchange was depressed. Consols relapsed. Americans opened heavy, but later had a better tendency. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul was the feature of the dealings, which were professional. Prices then weakened, but closed steadier. Rio Tintos were offered from Paris. Kafirs were weak at first, but improved somewhat on the statement that permission had been given by the authorities to import Chinese labor into South Africa.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 92 1-16; consols for account, 92 3-16; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 80⅝; Atchison preferred, 93¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 93⅛; Canadian Pacific, 134⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 43⅞; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163; De Beers, 22¼; Denver and Rio Grande, 36⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 88⅜; Erie, 35; Erie first preferred, 68⅝; Erie second preferred, 57; Illinois Central, 141; Louisville and Nashville, 118⅝; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅝; New York Central, 132; Norfolk and Western, 72¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 29⅝; Pennsylvania, 66; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 27; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 35⅝; Southern Railway, 30⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 95; Southern Pacific, 55¼; Union Pacific, 91¼; Union Pacific preferred, 93; United States Steel, 34⅝; United States Steel preferred, 85¼; Wabash, 27⅝; Wabash preferred, 49.

Bar silver steady at 25 1-16d per ounce.

Money, 1¼@2¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅜ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27½; Madrid, 36.25; Lisbon, 24.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 15.—After a heavy opening and inactivity on the Bourse to-day, trading took a favorable turn, internationals becoming particularly favored, and stocks closed firm throughout.

Three per cent. rentes, 96f 5c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, May 15.—Business on the Boerse to-day was depressed, some stocks being adversely affected by the Croatian troubles. Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Both short and three months' bills, 3 per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 15.—Money market conditions are unchanged. Rates are easy and the demand is extremely slack. Call loans, 3 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4¼@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4¼@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2⅝ per cent.; New York funds, par. Clearings, $22,148,954; balances, $2,411,801. The foreign exchange market holds firm; rates remain unchanged.

The stock market was more conspicuously weak than at any previous time in a month. Prices responded to moderately free selling and some specialties ran off sharply, while the undertone generally was heavy. Stocks showed selling pressure in various directions and there was more character, more animation, and more breadth in the trading than heretofore this Spring. United Fruit went off on the statement that the earnings for the past seven months are $200,000 less than they were in the corresponding period last year. The decrease was caused by the drought in Jamaica. The officials of the company expect the earnings of the year as a whole to be fully equal to those of the past year.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
775	*Atchison	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛
122	Boston Elevated	145⅝	145⅝	145⅝
13	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
20	Boston & Lowell	230	230	230
15	Boston & Maine	174	174	174
2	C. J. R. & S. Y.	150	150	150
3	Fitchburg pf.	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
3	Maine Central	173½	173½	173½
165	Mass. Electric	30⅛	30	30⅛
35	Mass. Electric pf.	87	87	87
25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	192	192	192
298	†N. Y., N. H. & H.	191	190	191
4,710	N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	1⅝	1	1⅛
30	Northern, (N. H.)	165	165	165
6	Old Colony	204⅛	204⅛	204⅛
200	Pere Marquette	80	80½	80½
465	Union Pacific	89¼	88⅝	88⅝
11	West End	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
331	American	156½	155½	156
250	Cumberland	122	121	122
6	*New England	136	136	136

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
169	Am. Ag. Chem.	19⅝	19½	19⅝
101	Am. Pneumatic Service	5	5	5
2	Am. Pneumatic Serv. pf.	20	20	20
721	Am. Sugar	125¼	124⅝	125
112	Am. Sugar pf.	121½	121	121½
107	Am. Woolen pf.	78	77½	78
830	Dom. Iron & Steel	27	26	26
50	Edison	272	272	272
25	General Electric	186	185½	186
555	Mass. Gas	43⅝	43½	43⅝
115	*Mass. Gas pf.	84	83⅞	84
84	*Pullman	217½	217	217½
50	Union Land & Coke	4	4	4
402	United Fruit	104½	102½	103
165	U. S. Steel	34	33⅝	33⅝
130	‡U. S. Steel pf.	84	83	83⅝
9	*Westinghouse	101	101	101

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Adventure	8	8	8
282	Allouez	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
5,155	*Amalgamated	64½	63⅝	64
100	Am. Zinc	11½	11½	11½
700	Arcadian	3½	3¾	3¾
425	Atlantic	11⅝	10½	11
75	Bingham	30½	30	30
8	Calumet & Hecla	524	520	520
745	Centennial	24½	23⅞	24½
50	Central Oil	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500	Con. Mercur	1 7-32	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,280	Copper Range	62½	61⅝	62
60	*Daly-West	47¼	47	47
360	Dom. Coal	107	105	105
350	Elm River	3½	3¼	3¼
245	Franklin	10	10	10
110	Isle Royale	10	10	10
20	§Mass	9	9	9
30	Michigan	7½	7½	7½
228	Mohawk	52	50	50
100	Montana C. & C.	6	6	6
15	Osceola	66	65½	66
75	Parrot	28	27	27
22	Quincy	109	109	109
18	Santa Fe	2	2	2
630	Shannon	13⅝	13¼	13¼
100	Trimountain	89½	89½	89½
425	Trinity	8½	8⅛	8½
500	U. S. Coal & Oil	14	14	14
1,325	United States	24	23½	23½
2,105	Utah	29	28⅝	28⅝
135	Victoria	5½	5½	5½
1,042	Winona	10½	10¼	10½
50	Wolverine	70½	70½	70½
100	Wyandotte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

British Columbia, 4½ bid, 5¼ asked.

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Ex dividend and ex rights. §Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 15.—New York exchange was at 25 cents premium before and 30 cents premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

There was some weakness in elevated stocks. Metropolitan and Northwestern sold off and Lake Street was at 5. Title and Trust was at 102, and it was rumored Gov. Yates would veto the Torrens bill. Can common was sold below 7, but the preferred was steady. Swifts slipped to 112, but rallied. Box Board shares were easy.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
585	American Can	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
900	American Can pf.	45⅝	45½	45⅝
50	Chi. Edison	156	156	156
50	Chi. Pneu. Tool	70	70	70
100	Chi. Title & Trust	102	102	102
24	Chi. Telephone	145	145	145
106	Diamond Match	137	136½	136½
50	Lake Street Elevated	5	5	5
230	Met. Elevated	25	23¾	23¾
100	Met. Elevated pf.	73½	73½	73½
150	Northwestern Elev. com.	21	21	21
305	National Biscuit	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
167	National Biscuit pf.	103½	103½	103½
104	Swift & Co.	112½	112	112½
213	United Box Board	3½	3	3½
114	United Box Board pf.	24	23½	24

To Succeed George G. Williams.

The Board of Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks yesterday elected W. Emlen Roosevelt to be Treasurer of the bank in place of the late George G. Williams.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Prices in the outside market yesterday were reactionary, as they were in the Stock Exchange market, and the only net changes of sufficient importance to attract attention were found on the side of declines. The news of the day affecting outside stocks consisted principally of the announcement of the Standard Oil dividend for the June quarter, the amount of which was 7 per cent., being 3 per cent. less than at the same time last year. The immediate effect of this news was a drop of nearly 25 points in the price of Standard Oil stock, and it was natural that this should have a somewhat unfavorable effect upon the rest of the list. Those who see in the course of Standard Oil stock and the dividends declared by that company an indication of the market position of the interests allied with that company will find ground in this reduced dividend for the belief that the Standard Oil interests wish to secure even lower prices than those now prevailing. Past experience, however, does not wholly justify the statement that as Standard Oil goes so goes the market; so there need not be felt too much discouragement over the fact that the Standard Oil dividend for this quarter is lower than it was for the same period last year.

NORTHERN SECURITIES was somewhat more active than on the earlier days of the week, and its fluctuations covered a wider range than they have of late. The course of the stock was downward, and when the market came to a close it was selling at 96, the lowest price of the day, which showed a net loss of 1¼ points.

WHITE KNOB COPPER, which for the past two weeks had been steadily advancing, notwithstanding the generally irregular character of the market during that time, yesterday suffered the first reaction which has taken place in the stock since the recent movement was started. It sold down 2 points, and after a fractional recovery closed with a net loss of 1½ points. The decline seemed to be expected by the traders in the stock who seemed generally to take the view that the advance in the stock was due almost entirely to inside manipulation.

INTERNATIONAL MERCANTILE MARINE preferred was fairly active, and the bonds were traded in to the extent of $100,000. All the sales of the bonds were made at 97½, some of them being traded in seller 15 and others seller 30.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Can	7¼	7¼	7¼
1,748	Am. Can pf.	46	45½	45½
8,960	Am. Elevated	⅜	¼	⅜
100	Am. DeForest Wireless	11	11	11
125	Am. Light & Trac.	*80	79½	79½
400	Am. Light & Trac. rts.	½	¼	½
100	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	21½	21½	21½
500	Bay State Gas	5-16	5-16	5-16
300	British Columbia Cop.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Con. Refrigerating	5	5	5
100	Compressed Air	3½	3½	3½
2	Denver Gas rights	2½	2½	2½
100	Elec. Lead Reduc. pf.	3½	3½	3½
120	Electric Vehicle	11½	*11	*11
300	Electric Vehicle pf.	17½	16½	16½
1,000	Fuel Oil Power	23⅜	22	23⅜
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	22¼	22¼
910	Hackensack Meadows	16½	14½	16
140	Havana Tobacco pf.	*56	55	55
400	Houston Oil	7½	7½	7½
200	Int. R. T. full paid	101	100	101
2	International Salt	11	11	11
1,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	30¼	30	30¼
200	Light, Fuel & Power	33½	33½	33½
800	Manhattan Transit	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	Mont. & Boston Cop.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
550	N. Y., N. H. & H. rts.	1½	1	1
400	N. Y. Transportation	7½	7½	7½
4,600	Northern Securities	97⅝	96	96
200	Rapid Vehicle rights	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Seaboard Air Line	25	25	25
300	Seaboard Air Line pf.	42	42	42
167	Standard Oil	675	652	652
150	Tennessee Copper	28	28	28
100	Tintic Mining	5¼	5¼	5¼
600	Union Copper	2	2	2
27	Un. B. B. & Paper pf.	23	22⅞	23
100	Universal Tobacco pf.	5	5	5
280	U. S. Light & Heat	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	12	12	12
8,150	White Knob Copper	*18½	16½	17¼

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
45,000	†Central Foundry 6s	60	60	60
45,000	C., R. I. & P. 5s	91	90	91
100,000	Int. Mer. Marine 4½s	97½	97½	97½
28,000	Lack. Steel 5s, 25% pd.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
42,000	Lack. Steel 5s, full pd.	98⅝	98	98⅝
517,000	U. S. S. new 5s, w. i.	86⅝	83	83⅝

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Thursday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	May 15. Bid.	May 15. Asked.	May 14. Bid.	May 14. Asked.
American Banknote	56½	57½	56½	57½
American Chicle	116	120	116	120
Amer. Chicle pf.	89	91½	89½	91½
American Diesel Engine	16	16½	16	16½
Amer. Malting 6s	101	101½	101¼	101½
Amer. Sparklets pf.	..	..	..	..
American Typefounders	35½	35½	34½	36½
Amer. Typefounders pf.	94	95	94	95
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	74½	75	74½	75
Bamberger De Lamar	9½	10½	9½	10½
Borden's Cond. Milk	116	119	116	119
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	107	110	107	110
California Copper	3-16	⅜	3-16	⅜
Camden Land	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Casein Co. of America	..	13½	..	13½
Casein Co. of Amer. pf.	35	37½	35	37½
Central Fireworks	20½	23	20½	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	67	62	67
Central Foundry	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	16½	18	16½	18
Con. Rubber Tire	¼	1½	¼	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	5	7½	5	7½
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	7	10	7	10
Detroit & Mack	33	..	33	..
Detroit & Mack pf.	79	84	79	84
Dominion Securities	8	20	8	20
E. W. Bliss	140	160	140	160
E. W. Bliss pf.	140	160	140	160
Electric Boat	22	29	23	29
Electric Boat pf.	40	45	40	45
Electric Lead Reduction	1½	2	1½	2
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	..	14½	13½	14½
Empire Steel pf.	49	53	49	53
Erie conv. 4s, w. i.	87½	88	87½	88
Gugg'h'm Ex. 50% paid	110	112	110	112
Guggenheim Exploration	115	125	115	125
Hall Signal	95	105	95	105
Havana Tobacco	44	45	44	47
Houston Oil pf.	25	50	25	50
Interb. R. Tr. 90% paid	100	104	100	104
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	11	10½	11½
International Salt	11½	12½	11½	12½
International Salt 5s	40	44	40	46
Inter. Silver 1st 6s	100½	102	100½	102
Inter. Silver deb. 6s	..	92½	..	92½
Inter. Silver ctfs.	35	..	35	..
Inter. Silver	..	8½	..	8½
Inter. Silver pf.	..	51	..	51
Kitchener Mining	½	¾	½	¾
Lackaw. Steel 60% paid	90	95	90	95
Lackaw. Steel full paid	90	94	90	94
Maine Steamship	18	22	18	22
Maine Steamship 5s	75	78	75	78
Marconi Wireless of C.	6¾	7½	6¾	7½
Mex. Nat. C. $17 pd. off.	6½	7	6½	7
New Eng. Trans.	3	4	3	4
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	42	45	42	45
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	72	75	72	75
North Am. Lumber & P.	9½	11	9½	11
Otis Elevator	41	42½	41	42½
Otis Elevator pf.	95½	96½	95½	96½
Pacific Pack. & Nav.	½	1½	½	1½
Pacific Pack. & Nav. pf.	..	4½	..	4½
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Royal Baking Powder pf.	102½	103½	102½	103½
Safety Car Heating	173	176	173	176
Seminole Mining	⅝	1¼	⅝	1¼
Simpson-Crawford	27	35	27	35
Simpson-Crawford 6s	79½	83	79½	83
Standard Coupler	28½	32½	27½	31
Standard Coupler pf.	125	135	125	135
Standard Milling	5	7	5	7½
Standard Milling pf.	..	27½	..	27½
Standard Milling 5s	73	75	73	75
Storage Power	⅝	1	⅝	1
Tonopah Mining	8½	9½	8½	9
Trenton Potteries	20	23½	20	23½
Trenton Potteries pf.	90	95	90	95
Trenton Potteries deb.	72½	75	72½	75
Union Typewriter	115	117	115	117
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	119	120½	119	120½
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	120	122	120	122
United Box Board	3	4	3	4
United Copper	15	18½	15	18½
U. S. Cotton Duck	4	5	3	5
Universal Tobacco	1½	2½	1½	2½
Universal Tobacco pf.	5	6½	4	7
Virginia & Southwestern	25	31	25	31
White Knob Copper 6s	122	..	140	..

Street Railways.

	May 15. Bid.	May 15. Asked.	May 14. Bid.	May 14. Asked.
Broadway & 7th Av.	245	247	245	247
Broadway & 7th Av. 1st	99½	100½	99½	100½
Broadway & 7th Av. 2d	105	107½	105	107½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	114	110	114
Broadway Surface 2d	100	101	100	101
Brooklyn, B. & W. E. 5s	100	104	100	104
Brooklyn City Railroad	240	243	240	243
Brook. R. Tr. new 4s	82½	83	82½	83
Central Park, N. & E. R.	210	220	210	220
Con. Traction of N. J.	68	70	68	70
Con. Traction 5s	108	109	108	109
Eighth Av. Railroad	400	415	400	415
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	107½	110½	107½	110½
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	90	101	90	101
Grand Rapids Street Ry.	52	56	52	56
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf.	95	97½	95	97½
Jersey City H. & P.	18	19	18	19
Jersey City H. & P. 4s	77	77½	76½	77½
Nassau Electric 4s	82½	83½	82½	83½
New Orleans Rys.	14½	..	14½	..
New Orleans Rys. pf.	41½	..	41½	..
New Orleans Rys. 4½s	81½	..	81½	..
Ninth Avenue R. R.	190	210	190	210
North Jersey St. Ry.	21	23	21	23
North Jersey St. Ry. 4s	80	82	80	81
St. Louis Transit	25½	26½	26	27
St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	95	95½	95	95½
Second Av. R. R. consols	115	118	115	118
Sixth Avenue R. R.	180	185	180	185
Steinway R.R. Co. 1st 6s	114	118	114	118
Syracuse Rapid Transit	26	30	26	30
Syracuse Rapid Tr. pf.	75	78½	75	78½
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1996	*110	*116	*110	*116
Union Railway 1st 5s	110	118	110	118
United Rys. of St. L. pf.	77½	80	77½	80

	May 15. Bid.	May 15. Asked.	May 14. Bid.	May 14. Asked.
United Traction, Prov.	100	103	100	103
United Traction bonds	112	113½	112	113½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	11½	12½	11	12
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	41	42	40½	42
Wash. Ry. & Electric 4s	77½	78⅝	77½	78

Gas Companies.

	May 15. Bid.	May 15. Asked.	May 14. Bid.	May 14. Asked.
Amer. Light & Trac. pf.	99½	101	99	101
Buffalo Gas	6¾	8½	6½	8½
Cent. Union Gas gtd. 5s	109	110½	109	110½
Columbus Gas 5s	105	107½	105	107½
Con. Gas of N. J. 5s	88	90	88	90
Consum. Gas (J. C.) bds.	100	102	100	102
Denver Gas	25	27	25	27
Denver Gas 5s	74½	77	74	77
Denver Gas 6s	82½	..	..	..
Indianapolis Gas	80	85	80	85
Indianapolis Gas 6s	102	..	102	..
Mutual Gas	300	315	300	315
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	108½	109	108½	109½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st 5s	110	113	110	113
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. Con. 5s	108	111	108	111
Northern Union 5s	106½	..	106½	..
Ohio & Indiana Gas	8	12	8	12
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	94	97	94	97
St. Paul Gas 5s	90	93	89	92
Standard Gas, N. Y.	131	..	131	..
Standard Gas, N. Y. pf.	152½	..	152½	..
Standard Gas 1st 5s	115	117	115	117
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	97½	98½	97½	98½

Ferry Companies.

	May 15. Bid.	May 15. Asked.	May 14. Bid.	May 14. Asked.
Brooklyn Ferry	4	11	6	11
East River Ferry	80	85	80	85
East River Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	106½	107½	106½	107½
Union Ferry	38	40	38	40
Union Ferry 5s, ex coup.	90	92	90	92

*Five bond market.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.—Local features were few and generally unimportant. The development in strength in Consolidated Lake Superior late in the day was due to the report that Speyer & Co. had agreed to extend their loan to the company of $3,500,000, due July 1, unless a permanent loan should be arranged in the meantime. There was less pressure on the United Gas, and such offerings as were made were taken by the best houses on the Street. Reading and Erie were quite active, and commission house buying in both issues was reported. Trading generally was narrow, but there was a better undertone to the market than in the preceding days of the week.

Total sales, 23,005 shares and $35,200 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Cement	7-15-16	7 15-16	7 15-16
10	Bell Telephone	75	75	75
214	Cambria Steel	24	24	24
2,470	Con. Lake Sup.	7 7-16	7 1-16	7 7-16
1,631	Con. Lake Sup. pf.	30⅝	29	30⅝
70	East Penna. R. R.	75½	75½	75½
240	Elec. Co. of Am.	8 15-16	8⅞	8 15-16
2,360	Erie	34	33⅝	33⅝
100	Inter. Power	9½	9⅛	9⅛
20	Ins. Co. of N. A.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
653	Lehigh Valley	41½	41⅛	41⅛
550	Lit. Bros.	11	10⅝	11
22	Marsden Co.	3¼	3¼	3¼
40	North Penna.	107	107	107
816	Penna. R. R.	64⅝	64½	64 9-16
994	Penna. R. R. war.	4¼	4 1-16	4 1-16
154	Phila. Traction	97	96⅞	97
..	Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Philadelphia Co.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
71	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48	48	48
300	Phila. Rapid Transit	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
9,470	Reading	26⅝	26 1-16	26 3-16
69	Reading 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½
325	Rochester Passenger	71	71	71
57	United Co.'s of N. J.	276⅝	276⅝	276⅝
1,078	United Gas Imp. Co.	91½	91	91¼
863	Un. Gas Imp. Co. allot.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
25	Union Traction	46½	46½	46½
1,400	U. S. Steel	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝
100	United States Leather	13¼	13¼	13¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 15.—Money on call to-day was at 5@6 per cent. with some loans at 4½.

Complete transactions in stocks and bonds were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
320	Seaboard Ry. com.	25	25	25
400	Seaboard Ry. pf.	42	42	42
70	Atlan. C. L. com.	127½	127½	127½
544	Cotton Duck, (trust)	4	3⅞	3⅞
8	G. B. S. Brew. com.	13	13	13
600	Un. Rys. & Elec. com.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
10	Maryland Casualty	51½	51½	51½
10	Continental	190	190	190
10	Alab. C. & I. pf.	85	85	85
11	Fireman's Ins.	23	23	23
..	First National Bank	157½	157½	157½
$11,000	Seab'd Ry. 10-yr. 5s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. incs.	50½	50½	50½
5,000	Atlanta Con. 5s	107	107	107
4,000	Cotton Duck inc.	23	22⅝	23
1,000	Un. Elec. L. & P. 4½s	86	86	86
1,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st	50½	50½	50½
5,000	G. B. S. Brew. incs.	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
90	G. B. S. Brew. in scrip	38	38	38
15,000	Atl. C. L. Con. 4s, new	94½	94½	94½
9,000	City 3½s, (1927)	103½	103½	103½
1,000	Wilming. & Weldon 5s	..	..	121

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 15.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Brewing pf.	46	46	46
35	Crucible Steel	17⅝	17½	17½
534	Crucible Steel pf.	82½	82	82
105	Fireproofing	26½	26	26½
30	Fireproofing pf.	36⅝	36½	36⅝
155	H. W. Ref. pf.	65½	64½	64½
340	Marsden	3¼	3¼	3¼
35	Ohio Fuel Supply	40	40	40
250	Pittsburg Coal	29½	29½	29½
35	Pittsburg Coal pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝
408	River Coal	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛
175	River Coal pf.	39½	39¼	39¼
575	United States Steel	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞
1,514	West. Elec. 2ds	102½	101	101¼
50	Window Glass pf.	85	85	85
116	Am. Trust	525	520	525
40	Colonial Trust	635	625	635
100	Cosmo. Nat. Bank	110	109	109½
10	Diamond Nat. Bank	470	470	470
10	Duq. Nat. Bank	291	291	291
15	Iron C. Trust	162	161	161
15	Merch. S. & T.	72	71½	71½
35	Mortgage Banking	180	180	180
6	Real Estate Trust	314	314	314
14	Safe D. & T.	167	166½	166½
10	U. S. Nat. Bank	*153	153	153

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Brewing 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
105,000	River Coal 6s	113	113	113

*New high mark.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.05	.05
Alpha Con.	.02	.02
Andes	.21	.19
Belcher	.42	.40
Best & Belcher	1.50	1.55
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	1.50	1.35
Challenge Con.	.35	.33
Chollar	.19	.19
Confidence	.93	.93
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.25	1.25
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.24	.23
Gould & Curry	.43	.42
Hale & Norcross	.63	.71
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.05	.04
Kentucky Consolidated	.05	.05
Lady Washington Consolidated	.05	.05
Mexican	.78	.74
Occidental Consolidated	.35	.35
Ophir	1.55	1.50
Overman	.43	.42
Potosi	.26	.24
Savage	.19	.18
Seg. Belcher	.10	.18
Sierra Nevada	.66	.54
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.17	.15
Union Consolidated	.74	.74
Utah Consolidated	.52	.50
Yellow Jacket	.40	.39
Silver bars	.54⅛	.54⅛
Mexican dollars	.42½	.42½
Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 15.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Acacia	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
American Consolidated	2⅛	3	2⅛	2⅞
Anaconda	14¼	17¼	14¼	18
Blue Bell	5¾	7	5¾	7
C., K. & N.	10¼	10¾	10	10¾
C. C. Consolidated	4½	5	4½	5
Coriolanus	2	3	2	2½
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Dante	2	2½	2	2½
Doctor Jackpot	8¼	10	8¼	9
Elkton	38	39	38	38½
El Paso	59½	60½	59½	60
Findlay	13½	14¼	13¾	14¼
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5½	5¾	5½	5⅝
Golden Cycle	74	75½	74	77
Golden Fleece	5	10	5	10
Gold Bond	2½	4	2½	3½
Gold Sovereign	3½	3⅝	3⅝	4
Gould	3½	3½	3	4
Gold Exploration	2½	2½	2¼	2½
Isabella	16½	17½	17	17½
Jackpot	6	9	7¼	9
Keystone	5	5⅝	5	5¼
Last Dollar	30	60	30	60
Lexington	4	4½	4	4½
Little Puck	3	3¼	3	3¼
Little Bessie	3¾	4¼	3¾	4¼
Mollie Gibson	5½	7	5½	7
Mary Cashen	2¼	3	2⅜	3⅜
Moon Anchor	7½	8¼	7½	8¼
New Haven	2⅝	3¾	2⅝	3
Old Gold	7½	7⅞	7⅞	8
Pharmacist	4	4⅝	4	4⅝
Pinnacle	4	4¼	4	4½
Portland	130	134	124½	130
Rose Maud	2	2½	2	2¼
Rose Nicol	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
Sunset Eclipse	2½	2⅞	2½	2⅞
Vindicator	90	95	90	93
Work	6⅞	7	6⅞	7

C., K. & N. dividend 1 cent.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 15, 1903.

U S 2s, regis	
1,000	107½
U S 3s, coup	
1,000	107⅛
Tenn Settlement 3s	
6,000	96
Am Hide & L 6s	
1,000	91
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	
1,000	100¼
2,000	100⅛
4,000	100
500	100⅛
500	100⅛
10,000	100⅛
Adjustment 4s	
1,000	91
3,000	91⅛
Stamped	
4,000	90¼
Atlan Coast L 4s	
7,000	94½
17,000	94⅝
Balt & Ohio gold 4s	
500	103
1,000	102⅞
10,000	102⅛
Registered	
5,000	102⅝
S'w'n div 3½s	
21,000	89⅛
Beech Creek 1st	
1,000	108
B'klyn, Q Co & S con gtd 5s	
8,000	101⅛
B'klyn Un Gas 5s	
7,000	115
Bur, C R & N 1st	
1,000	104
Canada South 2d	
1,000	106½
Cent of Ga con 5s	
1,000	106⅝
5,000	106½
1st inc 5s	
1,000	78
2d inc 5s	
1,000	36½
4,000	36
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
3,000	90
Ches & O gen 4½s	
20,000	104⅛
Chi & Alton 3½s	
10,000	77
Chi, Bur & Q 4s, joint bonds	
6,000	94⅝
3,000	94⅝
18,000	94⅝
5,000	94⅝
5,000	94⅝
Ill div 3½s	
4,000	96
Neb ext 4s	
10,000	107⅝
10,000	107⅛
10,000	107⅝
Chi & Erie 1st 5s	
1,000	117½
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A	
2,000	110⅝
H & D div 7s	
2,000	119½
C & M Riv 5s	
5,000	118⅝
C & P W 5s	
50,000	117¼
Chi & N'w'n gen 3½s	
2,000	101
Ext 4s	
10,000	104½
Chi, R I & Pac 6s	
1,000	127½
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	
11,000	106
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	
5,000	83⅞
7,000	84
C, C, C & St L gen 4s	
1,000	100
Col F & I gen 5s	
1,000	102½
3,000	103
Col F & I conv 5s	
45,000	86⅛
1,000	87
Col Mid 1st 4s	
10,000	75½
Col & South 1st 4s	
4,000	89⅝
2,000	90
2,000	89⅝
Consol Tobacco 4s	
6,000	61⅝
10,000	61⅝
Consumers' Gas of Chi 1st 5s	
4,000	107
Detroit South, Ohio So div 4s	
5,000	89⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s	
10,000	67
East Tenn, V & G con 1st 5s	
5,000	116½
Erie 1st con 4s	
5,000	99⅛
Registered	
2,000	97
Erie, Penn col tr 4s	
10,000	92½
Ft W & D C 1st	
11,000	111
Ft W & R G 1st	
3,000	82
Green Bay & West deb ctfs, B	
10,000	18½
15,000	18
5,000	17⅝
30,000	17½
3,000	17⅝
2,000	17½
Hock Val 1st 4½s	
1,000	107⅛
1,000	107⅛
Int & G N 2d 5s	
3,000	98½
2,000	98
Inter Paper 6s	
2,000	106
1,000	105⅛
Iowa Cent ref 4s	
1,000	91
Kan City South 3s	
1,000	70
1,000	69½
Lake E & W 1st 5s	
1,000	119
Leh & W B Coal con 5s	
1,000	100⅛
Long Island unified 4s	
5,000	99
Louisville & Nashv unified 4s	
5,000	101½
Lo & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s	
5,000	92½
4,000	92
Manhattan con 4s	
1,000	101⅝
9,000	101⅝
1,000	102
Met St gen 5s	
3,000	115
Mex Cent 4½s	
3,000	93½
Mex Cent 1st inc	
10,000	27⅛
5,000	27⅛
20,000	27⅛
20,000	27⅛
10,000	27⅛
52,000	27⅛
10,000	27⅛
25,000	27⅛
10,000	27⅛
Mex Cent 2d inc	
10,000	18⅛
10,000	17⅞
10,000	18⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
5,000	100
Mo Pac trust 5s	
7,000	105⅝
Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
6,000	105⅛
Mob & O gen 4s	
4,000	94
6,000	93⅞
Nash, C & St L 1st 7s	
4,000	128⅝
4,000	128
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
1,000	79⅛
15,000	79⅛
5,000	79⅛
15,000	79⅛
2,000	79⅛
5,000	79⅛
N Y Cent & Hud River, L S col 3½s	
2,000	91⅝
N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s	
10,000	109⅝
Pur money 4s	
13,000	89⅛
N Y, O & W ref 4s	
1,000	101⅛
Registered	
3,000	101
Nor & W con 4s	
2,000	100⅛
6,000	100
North Pac 4s	
9,000	102⅛
North Pac gen 3s	
43,000	71⅛
1,000	71⅝
Ore R & N con 4s	
10,000	101
2,000	101⅛
Oregon Short L 4s, partic bonds	
37,000	93
1st con 5s	
1,000	118½
4,000	118⅛
20,000	118
Penn conv 3½s	
2,000	98⅛
5,000	98⅛
2,000	98⅛
3,000	98
Peoria & E inc 4s	
3,000	74
Reading gen 4s	
1,000	97⅝
Reading, Jers Cent col 4s	
10,000	95⅛
Rio Gr West 1st	
1,000	98⅛
Rio Gr West col tr 4s	
4,000	86⅛
St J & G I 1st 4s	
5,000	89
St L, I M & South gen 5s	
3,000	112½
St L S'w'n 1st 4s	
1,000	95
Cons 4s	
1,000	83
San A & A P 4s	
4,000	80
South Pac 4s	
5,000	90⅛
1,000	90⅝
South Pac of Cal con 5s	
1,000	110
Stamped	
5,000	108
South Pac of Cal 6s, 1905, Ser A	
1,000	103⅛
Ser B	
1,000	104⅛
1906	
1,000	105⅛
Southern Ry 1st 5s	
5,000	116⅝
Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	80
Union Pac 1st 4s	
20,000	102⅛
15,000	102⅛
1,000	102⅛
500	102
1,000	102⅛
Union Pac conv 4s	
15,000	98
31,000	98
13,000	98⅛
15,000	98⅛
1,000	98⅛
13,000	98⅛
22,000	98⅛
10,000	98⅛
2,000	98⅛
2,000	98
2,000	98⅛
United Railroads of San Fran 4s	
15,000	79⅛
10,000	79⅛
15,000	79
U S Leather 6s	
16,000	111¼
Va & S'w'n 5s	
1,000	103
Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	115⅛
4,000	115
Wabash 2d 5s	
5,000	107
Wabash deb B	
23,000	77¼
30,000	77⅛
10,000	77
10,000	76⅞
15,000	76⅞
5,000	76⅞
65,000	77
30,000	77⅛
42,000	77
17,000	76⅞
5,000	76⅞
50,000	77
5,000	77⅛
10,000	77
Wab, Omaha div 3½s	
10,000	84
West Shore 4s	
5,000	110¼
Registered	
3,000	110
10,000	109⅝
West Un funding & real est 4½s	
2,000	103
1,000	102½
3,000	103⅛
Wheeling & L E 1st con 4s	
11,000	92
Wis Cent gen 4s	
10,000	92
Total sales	$1,725,600

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, May 15, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
8,950	Amal. Copper	64⅛	64⅛	63⅝	64
120	Am. Car & F.	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
20	Am. Ice	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Am. Ice pf.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
40	Am. Smelting	49	49	47⅝	48⅛
2,350	Am. Sugar	125⅛	125⅛	124⅞	124⅞
7,520	A. T. & S. F.	78⅝	79	78⅛	78⅛
20	A. T. & S. F. pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5,940	Balt. & Ohio	91⅛	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛
2,870	Brook. R. T.	65⅛	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛
1,510	Canadian Pac.	131⅛	131⅛	130	130⅛
240	Ches. & Ohio	42⅝	42⅝	42	42⅛
10	Chi. & Alton	30⅝	30⅝	30½	30⅝
140	Chi. Gt. West.	22½	22⅝	22	22⅛
25,780	C., M. & St. P.	159¼	159¼	157⅞	158⅛
950	Col. Fuel & I.	69	69¼	68⅛	68⅛
10	Col. Southern	23½	23½	23½	23½
10	Del. & Hudson	173	173	173	173
2,780	Erie	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝
40	Erie 1st pf.	66⅝	67	66⅝	67
20	Erie 2d pf.	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
280	Ill. Central	137	137⅝	137	137⅝
620	Louis. & Nash.	117	117	115⅝	115⅝
960	Manhattan	141⅛	141⅛	140⅛	140⅛
470	Met. Street	130⅛	130⅛	129⅞	129⅞
1,460	Mexican Central	27⅛	28⅛	27⅛	28
80	Mo., K. & T.	25⅛	26	25⅛	25⅛
120	Mo., K. & T. pf.	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
7,630	Mo. Pacific	111⅛	111⅛	110⅛	111⅛
150	Nat. R. R., Mex.	23⅛	24	23	23⅛
1,880	N. Y. Central	128⅛	128⅛	127⅝	127⅝
120	N. Y., O. & W.	28⅝	28⅝	28	28⅛
410	Norf. & West.	70⅛	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
3,870	Pennsylvania	128⅝	129⅛	128⅝	128⅝
80	Penn. rights	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
140	People's Gas	101⅛	101⅛	100⅛	100⅛
8,780	Reading	52⅝	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛
6,430	Rock Island	42⅝	42⅝	41⅝	42
10	St. L. & S. F.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
2,920	Southern Pac.	54	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞
470	Southern Ry.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
2,330	Tenn. C. & I.	60⅝	61⅛	60⅝	61⅛
150	Texas Pac.	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
12,080	Union Pacific	89⅛	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝
1,070	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝
3,860	U. S. Steel	34	34⅛	33⅝	34
310	U. S. Steel pf.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
110	Wabash	27⅛	27⅛	27	27
1,520	Wabash pf.	48⅛	48⅛	47⅝	48
80	Western Union	85	85	85	85
117,340					

BONDS.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$6,000	C., R. I. & P 4s	84	84	84	84
10,000	Mex. C. 1st inc.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
10,000	Wabash deb. B.	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
$26,000					

RAILROAD STATEMENTS.

The following railways reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week in May showed increases:

Alabama Great Southern	$12,332
Cin., N. O. & Texas Pacific	23,450
Rutland	4,700
Total increase 3 roads	$40,588
Increase previously reported	1,175,669
Total increase 43 roads	$1,216,257
Decrease 4 roads previously reported	24,524
Net increase 47 roads	$1,191,733

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 15, 1903.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
63	64	28,650	*Amalgamated Cop. Co.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	-⅞
39	39½	700	Am. Car & F. Co.	39	39½	39	39½	-⅛
90½	91	700	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	91½	91½	90½	90½	
33	35	300	Am. Cotton Oil, ex d.	35	35	33¾	33¾	-¾
92	94	100	Am. Cot. Oil pf., ex d.	92	92	92	92	-1¼
7	7½	170	Am. Hide & Leather	7	7	7	7	-¼
28	29½	200	Am. Hide & Leather pf.	28	28½	28	28½	-1
8½	9	410	*Am. Ice Co.	8½	8½	8¼	8½	-¼
35½	36	380	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	34¾	35½	34¾	35½	+½
14½	15½	10	*Am. Linseed Co.	14	14	14	14	
25½	25¾	760	*Am. Locomo. Co.	25½	25½	25	25½	
3¾	4	100	*Am. Malting Co.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	-⅜
17½	20	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	17½	17½	17½	17½	-1½
49½	50	4,100	*Am. S. & R. Co.	49¾	49¾	49	49½	-⅜
94½	94¾	204	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	-⅜
124½	125	4,400	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	125	125½	124½	124½	-⅜
121	122	440	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	+½
140	145	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	142	142	142	142	-1
77	79	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	-½
102	102½	300	*Anaconda Cop. M. Co.	103½	103½	102	102	-1½
90	95	40	Asso. Merchants 1st pf.	90	90	90	90	
78½	78¾	27,150	Atch., Top. & S. F.	78¾	79	78	78¾	-⅛
96½	96¾	875	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	97	97	96¾	96¾	-⅜
91½	91¾	12,005	Baltimore & Ohio	91¾	91¾	90¾	91¾	-1
93	93¾	150	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	
64¾	65	6,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	65¾	65¾	64¾	65	-¼
138	148	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	144	144	144	144	-1
70	72	200	Canada Southern	70	70	70	70	-1½
130¼	130½	12,050	Canadian Pacific	131¼	131¼	130	130	-1½
42	42½	2,550	Chesapeake & Ohio	43	43	42	42½	-½
30½	30¾	680	Chicago & Alton	30½	30¾	30½	30¾	
69½	69¾	220	Chicago & Alton pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½	+½
22	22½	800	Chicago Great West.	22½	22½	22	22	-½
86½	87	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	87½	87½	87	87	-1½
158½	158¾	42,680	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	159	159¼	157¾	158¾	-⅜
182½	183	120	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	182½	182½	182½	182½	-½
178	182	300	Chicago & Northw.	177½	178½	177½	178½	-½
28½	29	10	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	29½	29½	29½	29½	
88½	90	700	C., C., C. & St. L.	88½	88½	88½	88½	-3½
68½	68¾	6,090	Colorado Fuel & Iron	69	69½	68	68½	-1¾
23½	23¾	200	Colorado & Southern	23½	23½	23½	23½	-¼
63	64½	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	64	64	64	64	-1¼
34½	35	210	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	35	35	34½	34½	-1½
17½	18	100	Col. & H. C. & I.	18	18	18	18	+½
205½	206	1,500	Consolidated Gas	205	205½	203¼	205	-1
112½	113	100	*Con. Tobacco Co. pf.	113½	113½	113	113	-½
31½	31¾	1,620	Corn Products Co.	31½	31¾	31	31¾	+½
80	80¾	20	Corn Products Co. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	-½
173	174	3,200	Delaware & Hudson	174½	174½	173	173	-1¾
250	251	600	Del., Lack. & West.	250	251	250	250	-3
34½	35½	200	Denver & R. G.	35	35	34¾	34¾	-1
85½	86½	215	Denver & R. G. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	-½
14½	15	200	Detroit Southern	15	15	15	15	
30	31	100	Detroit Southern pf.	30	30	30	30	-1
79½	80	12	Detroit United Ry.	80½	80½	80½	80½	
28	28½	800	*Distillers Securities	28½	28½	28	28½	-½
13	13½	10	*Dul., S. S. & At.	13½	13½	13½	13½	
19½	20½	110	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	20	20	20	20	-½
33½	33¾	18,260	Erie	34	34¼	33¾	33¾	-½
66½	67	4,700	Erie 1st pf	67½	67½	66½	67	-½
55	55¼	5,560	Erie 2d pf	55¼	55¾	54¾	55¾	-⅛
64	65	200	Evans. & T. H.	65	65	65	65	
56	62	120	*Ft. Worth & D. C.	58	58	58	58	-2¼
187	189½	450	General Electric	186	187	185½	187	-1
101	102½	500	Hocking Valley	103	103	101½	102½	-1¼
137	137½	3,000	Illinois Central	137½	137½	136¼	137	-¾
16½	17	630	Internat. Paper	16¾	16¾	16½	16¾	+⅛
42	43	10	*Internat. Power Co.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	-¼
44	45	100	Internat. Steam Pump	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾	-¼
80½	83	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	82	82	82	82	-1
33½	34½	300	Iowa Central	34	34	34	34	-1
78	79	300	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	78¾	78¾	78	78	-1¾
29	30	1,400	Kansas City South.	28¾	29	28	29	-1
51½	52	100	Kansas City South. pf.	51	51	51	51	-1¾
39	40	200	Lake Erie & West.	40	40	40	40	-1
70	73	200	Long Island	70	70	70	70	-1
116	116½	5,450	Louisville & Nashville	117	117	115¾	116	-½
140½	141	5,750	Manhattan Elevated	141¼	141¼	140½	140¾	-⅜
92½	93½	300	*Met. Securities	91½	92	91½	92	-⅞
130½	130¾	6,900	*Met. Street Railway	130¾	130¾	129	130¾	-⅜
27½	28	5,700	Mexican Central	27½	28¼	27¼	27½	+½
65½	66	1,250	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	66	66	64¾	65½	-3½
25½	26	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	26	26	25½	25½	-½
56½	57¼	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	57½	57½	56½	56¾	-¾
111	111¼	87,265	Missouri Pacific	111½	111½	110¾	111¼	+⅛
108	109	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	109	109	109	109	-1
42	44	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	42½	42½	42½	42½	+⅜
19½	20	400	*Nat. Lead Co.	19½	19½	19½	19½	-½
23½	23¾	5,700	Nat. R. R. of Mex.	24¼	24¼	23½	23¾	-½
45½	45¾	9,175	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	46½	46½	45½	45½	-¾
85	90½	155	Nat. Enameling pf.	88	88	88	88	-2
127¾	127½	11,300	New York Central	128¾	128¾	127¼	127¾	-⅜
30	33	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	33½	33½	33½	33½	-¼
165	169½	100	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	165	165	165	
189	192	425	N. Y., N. H. & H., x r.	189	191	189	191	+1
1	1½	4,380	N. Y., N. H. & H., rts.	1¼	1¼	1	1¼	
28½	28¾	1,450	N. Y., Ont. & West.	28¾	28¾	28½	28¾	-⅛
70	70¼	1,830	Norfolk & Western	70¼	70¼	69½	70¼	-⅜
128¾	129	36,100	Pennsylvania	128¾	129½	128½	128¾	-½
2¾	2⅞	6,550	Pennsylvania rts	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
101½	101¾	976	People's Gas, Chicago	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¼	-⅝
29	31	200	Peoria & Eastern	30½	30½	30	30	-3
78	80	1,300	Pere Marquette	80¾	80¾	80½	80¾	-1½
59½	60	1,052	Pressed Steel Car	59½	59½	59½	59½	+½
91½	92	700	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91¾	91¾	91½	91¾	+¾
215	218	100	Pullman Company	216	216	216	216	-1
88½	91	700	R. R. Sec., Ill. C. st. cf.	91	91	91	91	
31	31½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	31	31	31	31	
85	86	68	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86	86	85	85	
52¼	52½	21,120	Reading	52¾	52¾	52	52¼	-⅝
83	84½	600	Reading 1st pf.	84½	84½	84¼	84½	-⅝
18	18½	620	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18	18½	18	18	+½
77	77½	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	+½
41½	41½	25,775	Rock Island Co.	42¼	42¾	41½	41½	-½
75½	76½	210	Rock Island Co. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½	+½
		32	Rome, Wat. & Ogdens.	132	132	132	132	
24½	25	900	*Rub. Goods Mg. Co.	25	25	24¾	24¾	-½
77½	78	2,370	St. L. & San Fran.	77½	78	77	77½	-½
80	83	300	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	81	81	81	81	-2
67½	68	300	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf., x d	68	68	68	68	-2½
22½	23	300	St. Louis Southw.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	
57	58	200	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	58	58	57	57	-1¾
53½	53½	11,750	Southern Pacific	54	54¼	53¼	53¾	-½
29½	29½	4,050	Southern Ry., ext.	29½	29½	29½	29½	-½
92½	92¾	400	South. Ry. pf., ext.	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¾	-½
61	61½	4,120	Tennessee Coal & Iron	60¾	61¾	60¾	61½	-⅝
34¼	34½	3,820	Texas Pacific	34¾	35	34¼	34½	-⅝
111	111½	530	Twin City R. T.	112	112	111	111	-½
65	70	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	70	70	70	70	
88½	88⅝	27,530	Union Pacific	89⅛	89½	88¼	88⅝	-¾
90½	91	273	Union Pacific pf	91	91	91	91	
102½	103	100	United Fruit Co.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	
17½	18½	100	United Rys. Invest.	17½	17½	17½	17½	
56½	57	100	United Rys. Invest. pf.	56½	56½	56½	56½	
13½	13½	5,900	*U. S. Leather	13½	13½	13½	13½	
95½	95½	1,900	*U. S. Leather pf.	95½	95½	94¾	95½	
20	20½	2,710	U. S. Realty & Con.	20	20½	19½	20½	
65½	67	600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	66½	66½	66	66	
16½	16½	200	U. S. Rubber	16½	16½	16	16	
52½	54	600	U. S. Rubber pf.	51½	52½	51½	52½	+½
33½	34	7,650	U. S. Steel	34	34	33½	33½	
83½	83½	13,050	U. S. Steel pf	83½	83½	83¼	83½	
62½	63	700	Va.-Caro. Chemical	63½	63½	62½	62½	
		200	*Vulcan Detinning	28½	28½	28½	28½	
27	27½	500	Wabash	27	27½	27	27	
48	48½	7,135	Wabash pf.	48½	48½	47½	48	
84½	85½	800	Western Union Tel.	85	85	84½	84½	
23½	24	120	Wheeling & Lake Erie	24½	24½	24½	24½	
58½	59	500	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	60	60	59	59½	
35	36	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	35½	36	35½	36	+½
22	23½	1,050	Wisconsin Central	23	23½	22½	23½	+½
46	47	900	Wisconsin Central pf.	46½	46½	46	46½	-½
Sales.....		508,007						

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	105¼	106¼
2s, c., 1930	105¾	106½
3s, r., 1918	107½	108¼
3s, c., 1918	107½	108¼
3s, 1918, sm.	106¼	..
4s, r., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, c., 1907	110¼	111¼
4s, r., 1925	135¼	136¼
4s, c., 1925	135¼	136¼
5s, r., 1904	102¼	103¼
5s, c., 1904	102¼	103¼
D. C. 3-65s	121	..
Adams Exp., ex div.	221	233
Alb. & Sus.	225	..
Allis. & W.	140	..
Allis-Chalm.	15	16
Allis-C. pf.	..	64
Am. Ag. Ch.	..	24
A. A. C. pf.	..	90
Am. B. Sug.	26	32
A. B. S. pf.	70	82½
Am. Bicycle	..	½
Am. Bic. pf.	½	1
Am. Coal	200	250
Am. D. Tel.	30	35
Am. Exp.	202	210
Am. Gr. Tw.	13½	14½
A. L. Co. pf.	80	85
Am. Loc. pf.	92½	93½
Am. Snuff	..	120
Am. Sn. pf.	88	95
Am. St. Fds.	12	13
A. S. F. pf.	55	60
A. T. & C., ex div.	75	85
A. T. & T.	154	157
Am. W. Co.	13½	15
Ann Arbor	34	37
Ann A. pf.	58½	62
Atl. C. L.	125	130
B. & A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas, ex div.	207	215
Bruns. City.	11½	12
B., R. & P. pf.	153	156
Butterick Co.	49	50
C. R. R. of N. J.	170½	174
C., B. & Q.	180	..
C. & E. Ill. pf.	130	140
C. G. W. pf., A.	75	77
C. G. W. d.	88	90
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	190
C. T. & T.	16	17
Chi. Un. Tr.	4½	5
C. U. T. pf.	30	34
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	117
C. L. & W.	86	90
C., L. & W. pf.	90	90
Cleve. & P.	187	192
Com. Cable	145	164
Consol. Coal.	83	90
D. & S. W.	6	15
D. & S. W. pf.	10	25
D. M. & Ft. D.	40	41½
Dia. Match	135	138
Ev. & T. H. pf.	80	90
Gen. Ch. Co.	65	75
G. C. Co. pf.	100	102
Gt. Nor. pf.	185	200
G. B. & W.	74	..
Hock. V. pf.	94	96½
Homestake	50	65
Ill. C. l. l.	104	108
I. P. Co. pf.	70	71
Iowa C. pf.	57	58
Joliet & Chi.	125	..
Kan. & M.	35	41
K. & D. M.	36	37
K. & D. M. pf.	55	60
Laclede Gas	97	105
L. E. & W. pf.	100	110

	Bid.	Asked.
Lack. S. pf.	100	110
Man. Beach.	12½	15
Md. C. pf.	120	130
M. W. S. El., Chi.	23½	25½
M. W. S. El., Chi. pf.	72	75
Mich. Cent.	125	130
M. & St. L.	80	95
M. & St. L. pf.	108	116
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	122	126
Nat. Bis. pf., ex div.	103½	104¼
Nat. Enam.	30½	32
Nat. L. pf.	97½	98
N. Cent. C.	47	50
N. Y. A. B.	150	162
N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	90	110
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	107	113
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	80
N. Y. D. Co.	22	26
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	51	55
N. & W. pf.	88½	90
North. Am.	96	97
Ont. Mining	5	6½
Pac. Coast	56	62
P. C. 1st pf.	94	100
P. C. 2d pf.	66	71
Pac. Mail	30½	32½
Pere M. pf.	75	80
Phila. Co.	87	88½
P., C., C. & St. L.	75	80
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	105
P., Ft. W. & C.	188	190
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	188	..
Quicksilver	1½	2
Quicksil'r pf.	6½	9½
Rdg. 2d pf.	66½	70
Rens. & Sar.	204½	208
R. G. & M. Co. pf.	79½	80½
St. J. & G. I.	10	11
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	47	50
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	19	21
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	178	205
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	125	138
St. L. S. W. pf.	53	54
Sil. b. ctfs.	54	56
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	87	90
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	92	98¼
S. R. & T.	4	5
T. P. L. Tr.	34	40
Third Av.	120	122
T., P. & W.	19	21
T., St. L. & W.	30	33
Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	24½	26½
Tol., St. L. & W.	3½	43½
T. C. R. T. pf.	153	160
U. B. & P.	9	10
U. S. Exp.	118	125
U. S. R. & Ref.	31½	32½
U. S. R. & R. pf.	51½	54
U. S. Ship-building	2	4
U. S. Ship-building pf.	3	20
Va.-C. C. Co. pf.	123	124¼
W.-F. Exp.	205	222
Westinghouse assenting	208	217
Westinghouse 1st pf.	202	217

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 15.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hugh McLean Lumber Company, Buffalo; capital, $500,000. Directors—Hugh McLean, Buffalo; Joel H. Gates, Burlington, Vt.; William A. McLean, New Albany, Ind.

Bartz, Wygant & Brown, Hornellsville, (electric motors and appliances;) capital, $60,000. Directors—Frank Bartz, Frederick A. Wygant, and Alfred E. Brown, Hornellsville.

Fiske Fruit Company of Cuba, New York; capital, $125,000. Directors—Henry Stuyvesant Dudley and John S. Fiske, New York; Henry D. Lott, Brooklyn.

Farnsworth-Bergen Company, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Andrew C. Farnsworth, New York; Benjamin Bergen and Delia T. Bergen, Queens Borough.

Lee & Morrison Company, Rochester, (agricultural vehicles and implements;) capital, $40,000. Directors—William H. Rowerdink and J. Avery Lee, Rochester; Leonard Morrison, Troy.

Putnam Sewing Company, Philipstown, (sewing machines;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Wallace Murray, Newell Martin, L. F. Vanner, and William H. Jenkins, New York.

Goodrich Realty Company, Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—Eugene B. Goodrich and Clement C. Goodrich, Syracuse; Edwin R. Redhead, Fulton.

Warren Brothers & Co., Buffalo, (clothing;) capital, $50,000. Directors—John R. Warner, Edward Warner, and Kauffman Greenberg, Buffalo.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Consolidated Gems Gold Mining Company; capital stock, $7,500,000. The concern will take over and operate the mining properties of the Consolidated Gems Mines Company in Colorado. Incorporators—Ferdinand W. Garvin, Francis S. Hutchins, and Charles A. Greene.

The Petrie Deep Sea Diving Company, Newark; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Enos B. Petrie, Theodore V. Martin, and Joseph E. Martin.

The Block Light Company of Colorado, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—William H. Washington, Frederick H. Porter, William M. Shaw, Charles A. Murphy, and Pelimon A. Balcom.

The Orange Automobile Exchange and Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George J. Althen, B. A. Durham, and R. Arthur Heller.

The Panther Hill Granite Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Oscar Staeger, August D. Heyne, Robert T. Brown, and Patsey Marecca.

The Montevallo Coal Mining Company, to acquire property of the Montevallo Coal and Transportation Company in Shelby County, Ala.; capital, $300,000. Incorporators—W. F. Aldrich, Charles H. Scott, and George F. Moore.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 15.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

International Smokeless Calorific Company of New York, to acquire certain patents for the improved use of carboniferous materials for the generation of heat, light, and power; capital, $100,000.

Eastern Lead and Zinc Company of Camden, N. J., to engage in all kinds of mining; capital, $300,000.

United States Glue and Chemical Company of Wilmington, to manufacture and deal in glue and adhesive chemicals; capital, $150,000.

Mayne Parker Company of Philadelphia, to buy, sell, and deal in patents and patent rights of all kinds; capital, $100,000.

Co-operative Mercantile Company of Bradford, Penn., to deal in merchandise; capital, $100,000.

William Klinck Company of Philadelphia, to engage in general mining and prospecting; capital, $25,000.

The Norwalk Steel and Iron Company of Norwalk, Ohio, filed a certificate of amendment creating preferred and common stock with which it will operate.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.83¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.54
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.38½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.25
Cotton, middling	10.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	20.50
Tallow, prime	.05⅛
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.09
Lard, prime	9.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.87½
Butter, Western creamery	.22

CHICAGO, May 15.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 78½@80c; No. 3, 72@77c; No. 2 red, 75@78½c; No. 2 corn, 45⅛@45⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 47½c; No. 2 oats, 36⅛c; No. 3 white, 34½@37½c; No. 2 rye, 50@50½c; good feeding barley, 40@41c; fair to choice malting, 50@58c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.11; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.16; prime timothy seed, $3.50; mess pork, per barrel, $17.37½@$17.50; lard, per 100 lb, $8.80@$8.85; short ribs, sides (loose,) $9.25@$9.55; dry-salted shoulders (boxed,) $8.25@$8.37½; short clear sides (boxed,) $9.50@$9.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.50@$11.75.

COTTON.—Speculation showed a subsiding tendency after the wild excitement of the last two days. After such enormous transactions as those recently recorded it appeared that the more pressing necessities of the shorts had been filled, and in yesterday's market the predominating feature was the volume of selling orders. But while trading was thus less active, the market continued to reflect great nervousness, excitement, and irregularity. Prices started easy at an advance of 2 points to a decline of 8 points, and immediately developed still greater weakness under the rush of liquidation, notwithstanding the firmness of Liverpool, where spot cotton was again in active demand at higher prices. Following this there was a slight rally under Southern buying, but various spot houses and European interests hammered the market vigorously, and prices soon declined to a level net 9@39 points lower. At this level May was selling at 11, a decline of 40 points from the best of the morning, and July touched 10.73, a decline of 24 points from the best of the day, and of 27 points from the high level of Thursday. August meantime showed less weakness, selling down only 18 points from the high price of the morning. Following the attainment of this level the list was rallied by renewed clique support, and it seemed also that the room was inclined to take the long side for a scalp on the way up. Liverpool and New Orleans showed a reactionary tendency. Still prices were persistently forced upward until a level not 3@24 points lower had been reached—a recovery of 3@15 points. The clique brokers sold heavily in the last few minutes, and prices eased off. The market was finally steady, however, at a net decline of 3@28 points. Total sales were estimated at 800,000 bales. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	11.40	11.40	11.00	a11.11@11.12
June	11.00	11.00	10.80	10.76@10.79
July	10.97	10.97	10.73	10.76@10.77
August	10.62	10.63	10.52	10.55@10.56
September	9.44	9.47	9.38	9.38@9.40
October	8.88	8.93	8.85	8.84@8.85
November	8.82	8.83	8.77	8.80@8.81
December	8.80	8.83	8.78	8.78@8.80
January	8.80	8.83	8.78	8.81@8.82

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Galveston, firm, unchanged, at 11¼c; sales, 171 bales. New Orleans, dull, unchanged, at 11⅛c; sales, 1,050 bales. Mobile, nominal, unchanged, at 10⅝c. Savannah, firm, ⅛c higher, at 10⅝c; sales, 40 bales. Charleston, firm, unchanged, at 10¾c. Wilmington, steady, unchanged, at 10¾c. Norfolk, firm, unchanged, at 11c; sales, 2 bales. Baltimore, nominal, unchanged, at 11⅜c. Augusta, quiet and steady, ⅛c lower, at 11¼c; sales, 21 bales. Memphis, firm, unchanged, at 10¾c; sales, 900 bales. St. Louis, steady, ⅛c higher, at 11c.

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE. WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1902-3.	1901-2.
Port receipts	56,066	47,909
Overland to mills and Canada	12,098	8,331
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	34,000	32,245
Loss of stock at interior towns	24,386	23,078
Brought into sight for week	77,658	64,500
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.		
Port receipts	7,493,597	7,325,734
Overland to mills and Canada	1,082,118	1,019,436
Southern mill takings, (estimated)	1,783,000	1,532,065
Stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	45,476	75,982
Brought into sight thus far for season	10,354,191	10,008,217

On and after June 1, 1903, the estimate for Southern mill takings will be decreased 3,000 bales weekly. The total crop movement is for 257 days this year, against 258 days in 1901-2.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—Cotton — Spot — Good business done; prices 4 to 6 points higher; American middling, fair, 6.56; good middling, 6.32; middling, 6.16; low middling, 5.96; good ordinary, 5.72; ordinary, 5.52. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export and included 14,000 bales American; receipts, 9,000 bales, including 8,700 bales American. Futures opened easier and closed easy; American middling, good ordinary clause, May, 5.90@5.91; May and June, 5.88; June and July, 5.85@5.86; July and August, 5.82; August and September, 5.67@5.68; September and October, 5.14; October and November, 4.86@4.87; November and December, 4.78; December and January, 4.74; January and February, 4.73.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Both here and in the Western markets speculation was on a larger scale yesterday, attending bullish crop news from the Southwest and complaints of too much dry weather in portions of the Northwest and California. The Southwest bought rather freely in Chicago, and leading operators out there who have been prominently identified with the bull side this year also supported the market, although chiefly July, while the St. Louis buying was of September. It was announced early in the day that a good many foreign orders were in this market for cash wheat, but the strength of prices throughout the session prevented more than an average business being worked. Total sales, therefore, included only 2 loads No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, and 27 loads at outports. The weather was warm all over the West, and particularly so in Spring wheat States, while favorable for the spread of insects in the Southwest. As a whole, the foreign news cut little figure. The English cables were ¼@⅜d net higher and Paris partly 5 points up to 5 points lower. Berlin was practically unchanged, while Budapest came 4 points net lower. Argentine shipments amounted to 1,968,000 bushels, compared with 2,451,000 bushels last week. Quotations of cash wheat, free on board, afloat, basis, were as follows: No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 86¾c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87½c; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, 86½c, and No. 1 Northern, Chicago, 86½c, all to arrive, and No. 2 red, New York, 82½c, nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.25@$4.40; Winter straights, $3.50@$3.60; Winter patents, $3.70@$4; Spring clears, $3.20@$3.40; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.90@$3.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.80@$2.85; red dog, $20.60@$21, to arrive. Rye flour steady; fair to good, $2.80@$3.25; choice to fancy, $3.30@$3.50. Cornmeal quiet; kiln-dried, $2.95@$3, as to brand. Bag meal steady; fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.40; coarse, $1.04@$1.06. Feed firm; Spring bran, spot, $19.50; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $17.50@$18; Spring bran middling, $18@$21, in 200-lb. sacks; city feed, $20@$20.50 nominal. Linseed oil cake, $27; hominy chop, $17.50 bulk, $18.50 sacks to arrive; oil meal, $25.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 15.—Wheat, cash, 78¾c; May, 77⅞c; July, 76⅞c. On track: No. 1 hard, 79@79⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 77⅛c; No. 3 Northern, 75½@76⅛c.

MILWAUKEE, May 15.—Wheat, ½c higher; No. 1 Northern, 82½c; No. 2 Northern, 80½@81½c; July, 72¾c. Rye firm; No. 1, 53½@54c. Barley steady; No. 2, 56@60c; sample, 46@55c. Corn—July, 45⅛c.

ST. LOUIS, May 15.—Wheat—No. 2 red, cash, nominal; May, 74½c; July, 69c; September, 67⅝c; No. 2 hard, 72@75c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 44½c, nominal; May, 44⅛c; July, 42c; September, 41⅝@41¾c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 34c; July, 32¼c; September, 29⅞c; No. 2 white, 38c.

DULUTH, May 15.—Wheat, to arrive, No. 1 hard, 80⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 78⅜c; No. 2 Northern, 76⅜c; May, No. 1 hard, 79⅝c; July, 77⅝c; September, 70⅝c. Oats—May, 34c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	83¾	83¾	83½	83½
July	78 1-16	78 5-16	78	78¼
September	75½	75 7-16	75 1-16	75⅜
December	76⅝	76¾	76⅜	76½
Corn—				
May	54	55	53⅞	55
July	52¼	52 7-16	52	52⅜
September	50⅝	50¾	50⅝	50⅝
Oats—				
May	..	..	..	41

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	78½	78¾	78	78⅝
July	72⅞	73 3-16	72⅝	72⅞
September	70½	70⅝	70⅜	70½
Corn—				
May	45⅛	45⅝	45	45¼
July	45	45⅜	44⅞	45¼
September	44⅜	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
Oats—				
May	35⅝	36⅜	35⅝	36½
July	32⅝	33¼	32 9-16	33
September	30½	30 7-16	30⅛	30⅜
Lard—				
July	$8.87½	$8.95	$8.87½	$8.95
September	8.95	9.00	8.95	9.00
Ribs—				
July	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.40
September	9.17½	9.22½	9.17½	9.22½
Pork—				
July	17.10	17.20	17.10	17.17½
September	16.60	16.67½	16.60	16.65

COFFEE.—Yesterday's coffee market, while moderately active, as compared with the recent very indifferent average, was still quiet and without special feature. Prices started net unchanged to 5 points higher under belated covering by May shorts, and for a time the market showed further steadiness, the initial gain spreading to other options; then, however, there was some selling, encouraged by the continued volume of interior receipts, and the market at the close, while steady, had lost its initial gains and was net unchanged to 5 points lower. The news was without significance. All the foreign markets were unchanged. The spot market is quiet, with quotations on the basis of 5⅛c for Rio No. 7. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.75@3.80
June	3.90	3.90	3.85	3.80@3.85
July	4.00	4.00	3.95	3.90@3.95
August	...	...	...	4.00@4.05
September	4.15	4.15	4.15	4.10@4.15
October	...	...	...	4.20@4.25
November	...	...	...	4.25@4.30
December	4.70	4.70	4.65	4.60@4.65
January	...	...	...	4.70@4.75
February	...	...	...	4.75@4.80
March	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.80@4.85
April	...	...	...	4.85@4.90

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Dull; mess, $18.25@$18.75; family, $19; short clear, $19.50@$20.25. BEEF—Easy; mess, $9@$10; family, $11@$12; packet, $10.50@$11; extra India mess, $17@$19. BEEF HAMS—Easy; $20@$21. DRESSED HOGS—Quiet; bacons, 8⅞c; 180 lb, 8⅝c; 160 lb, 9c; 140 lb, 9¼c; pigs, 9⅛@9⅝c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies easy; smoking, 10¼@10½c; 10 lb, 10c; 12 lb, 9½c; 14 lb, 9c; pickled shoulders easy; 8⅛c; pickled hams easy; 11⅛@11¾c. TALLOW—Steady; city, 5⅛c; country, 5⅛@5⅝c. LARD—Steady; $9.35; city lard steady; 8⅝@8⅞c; refined lard steady; South America, $10.25; Continent, $9.55; Brazil, kegs, $11.50; compound firm; 7⅝@8c. STEARINE—Dull; oleo, 8⅝@8⅞c; city lard, stearine, 10¼c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin in London was 15s higher for spot, which closed at £135, and 12s 6d higher for futures, which were quoted at £134 7s 6d. The local market was quiet at $29.62½@$29.75. COPPER—Copper in London closed unchanged at £58 10s for spot and £58 2s 6d for futures. Locally copper was dull and nominal. Electrolytic and casting are quoted at $14.75. LEAD—Lead was unchanged at $4.37½ in New York, but 1s 3d lower in London, at £11 16s 3d. SPELTER was unchanged at £21 2s 6d in London and also locally, where the price is held at $5.75. IRON—Iron closed at 51s 9d in Glasgow and at 46s in Middlesborough. In New York iron was quiet and unchanged. No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $20.75@$21; No. 2 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $19.75@$20.25; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $20.50@$21.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 49½@50c. Tar—Pine bbls, $2.25@$2.30; oil bbls, $4.40. Resin—Common to good strained, $2.02½@$2.05; D, $2.15@$2.20; E, $2.20@$2.25; F, $2.30; G, $2.35; H, $2.55; I, $3.10; K, $3.40; M, $3.45; N, $3.55; W G, $3.75; W W, $3.95.

SAVANNAH, May 15.—Turpentine firm, 46⅛@46½c; receipts, 544 casks; sales, 262 casks; exports, 525 casks. Resin—Firm; receipts, 1,180 barrels; sales, 2,008 barrels; exports, 325 barrels. Quote: A, B, C, D, E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $2.27; I, $2.87½; K, $3.02½; M, $3.12½; N, $3.17½; W G, $3.27½; W W, $3.47½.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Turpentine—Quiet, 45½c; sales, 100 casks. Resin—Quiet; sales, 500 barrels, A, B, C, D, E, $1.65; F, $1.70; G, $1.75; H, $2.25; I, $2.85; K, $3; M, $3.10; N, $3.15; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.45.

WILMINGTON, May 15.—Spirits of turpentine—Steady, 46½c; receipts, 41 casks. Resin—Nothing doing; receipts, 101 barrels. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $2, $2.35, and $3.75; receipts, 72 casks. Tar—Firm, $1.65; receipts, 36 barrels.

LIVE STOCK.—Steers steady to shade lower; bulls and cows quiet, but steady; steers, $4.55@$5.45; distillery fed do, $5@$5.10; bulls, $3.60@$4; cows, $2@$4; dressed beef, 7@9c per lb; fancy do, 9¼c. Calves firm to 25c higher; veals, $5@$7.50; buttermilks, $5; city-dressed veals, 8@11c per lb; country dressed, 6@9c. Sheep opened steady and closed 15@25c lower; lambs, 15@35c off; Spring lambs firm; sheep, $4@$5.50; lambs, $6.25@$7.25; unshorn do, $6.50@$8; Spring lambs, $3@$9; dressed mutton, 8½@11c per lb; dressed lambs, 11@14c; city-dressed Spring lambs, 12@18c; country dressed, $2.50@$6 per carcass. Hogs steady; state hogs, $6.85; rough Western, $6.10; country dressed dull at 8@10c per lb.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$222,386,534
Gold	107,480,893
Silver	22,095,907
United States notes	5,537,764
Treasury notes of 1890	89,241
National banknotes	10,378,128
Total receipts this day	1,555,294
Total receipts this month	21,682,033
Total receipts this year	468,102,135
Total expenditures this day	1,480,000
Total expenditures this month	22,790,000
Total expenditures this year	453,789,355
Deposits in National banks	155,723,534
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	861,439
Government Receipts—	
Internal revenue	633,118
Customs	790,534
Miscellaneous	126,341

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.	
Gold coin	$412,786,869
Silver dollars	463,349,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,272,215
Silver bullion of 1890	19,131,785
Total	$896,539,869
DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold certificates outstanding	$412,786,869
Silver certificates outstanding	463,349,000
Treasury notes outstanding	20,404,000
Total	$896,539,869
GENERAL FUND.	
Gold coin and bullion	$80,460,793
Gold certificates	27,020,100
Silver coin and bullion	17,146,329
Silver certificates	4,949,478
United States notes	5,537,764
Other assets	20,372,999
Total in Treasury	$155,487,466
Deposits in National banks	155,723,534
Total	$311,211,000
Current liabilities	88,824,466
Available cash balance	$222,386,534

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	310
1st week May	$53,419	$41,087	$34,704
From July 1	2,302,287	2,122,576	1,835,815
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week May	122,743	99,113	92,054
From July 1	5,074,725	4,701,030	4,237,463

DELAWARE & HUDSON leased lines in New York State report as follows for the quarter ended March 31 to the New York Railroad Commissioners—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
New York & Canada:			
Gross earnings	300,544	238,310	237,638
Op. expenses	172,033	149,286	150,762
Net earnings	128,511	89,033	86,876
Charges	94,236	91,858	94,727
Surplus	34,275	*2,825	7,851
*Deficit.			
Albany & Susquehanna:			
Gross earnings	1,208,356	1,115,942	1,261,306
Op. expenses	625,312	552,296	562,463
Net earnings	583,044	563,646	698,843
Charges	310,370	309,005	313,977
Surplus	272,674	254,641	384,866
Rensselaer, Saratoga & Adirondack:			
Gross earnings	698,356	606,273	528,791
Op. expenses	500,612	469,476	406,370
Net earnings	197,747	136,797	122,421
Charges	323,750	319,788	309,850
Deficit	126,003	182,990	187,429

NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,365	5,302	5,494
Month April	3,553,727	3,246,347	2,735,715
From July 1	39,191,397	35,271,965	28,096,072
RUTLAND RAILROAD—			
4th week April	60,843	55,431	.....
Month	183,890	173,384	.....
1st week May	42,432	37,727	.....
From July 1	1,951,175	1,755,370	.....
MANHATTAN for quarter ended March 31—			
Gross earnings	3,230,064	2,878,236	2,502,042
Op. expenses	1,464,128	1,400,378	1,348,136
Net	1,765,936	1,477,858	1,153,906
Other income	110,097	121,937	200,287
Gross income	1,876,033	1,599,795	1,354,194
Interest and txs.	743,572	658,335	653,357
Net income	1,132,461	941,460	700,837
Dividends	966,000	480,000	480,000
Surplus	166,461	461,460	220,837
Passeng. carried	65,193,075	56,087,249	50,448,918
From July 1:			
Gross earnings	8,936,549	7,808,661	6,917,680
Op. expenses	4,158,704	4,117,479	3,925,544
Net	4,777,845	3,691,182	2,992,130
Other income	256,672	514,513	595,211
Gross income	5,034,517	4,205,695	3,587,347
Interest and txs.	2,136,295	2,043,821	2,030,138
Net income	2,898,222	2,161,874	1,557,209
Dividend	2,166,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
Extra 1% dividend	552,000	.....	.....
Surplus	180,222	721,874	117,209
Pass. carried	180,451,566	157,560,097	139,569,870

RUTLAND R. R. reports to the State Railroad Commissioners for quarter ended March 31—

Gross earnings	497,364	434,910	165,008
Op. expenses	398,416	371,043	105,624
Net earnings	98,948	63,867	59,174
Total income	155,709	68,777	61,469
Fixed charges	130,778	127,984	40,811
Deficit	24,069	59,207	*20,652
*Surplus.			

STATEN ISL. R. R. reports to the Railroad Commissioners for quarter ended March 31—

	1903.	1902.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	39,307	32,552	*6,755
Op. expenses	42,436	46,906	4,470
Net loss	3,129	14,354	11,225
Total income	2,513	13,717	*11,230
Deficit	6,095	17,495	11,400

*Increase. †Deficit.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 54½c. Mexican dollars at 43@45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 700 shares of Andes sold at .19, 100 Best and Belcher at 1.50, 1,000 Comstock at .06¼, 2,000 Comstock bonds at .08, 1,000 Isabella at .18, 300 Mexican at .90, 500 Ophir at 1.45, 200 Silver Hill at 1.30@1.50, 100 Union Consolidated at 85, and 500 Vindicator at .95.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $1,948,087, as against $1,612,134 for the previous week, and $1,911,405 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $1,961,423, as against $1,986,656 for the previous week and $1,919,168 for the corresponding week last year.

Coffee Exchange Election.

The annual election of officers of the New York Coffee Exchange will be held on Monday. At the same time a number of proposed changes in the by-laws will be voted upon. One of the proposed rules is that independent nominations for officers, in opposition to the regular ticket, must be posted for a certain time upon the bulletin board of the Exchange.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
54 William St., New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

POST & CO.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Up-Town Office 1286 Broadway.
Philadelphia. 31 South Fifth St. — Baltimore. 12 South Street.
Washington Office, 1301 F St., N. W.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS
DEALT IN BY
P. J. GOODHART & CO.,
57 BROADWAY.
Telephone 6445 Cortlandt.

S. H. P. PELL, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. — CHAS. A. KITTLE. ROBT. M. THOMPSON, Special.
S. H. P. PELL & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
7 WALL STREET, N. Y.
Receive deposits subject to draft. Collect interest and dividends and do a general commission business.

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
CURB SECURITIES
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
Issue international cheques, commercial and travelers' credits available in all parts of the world.

FINANCIAL.

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.......................$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS and Undivided Profits 1,666,000
OFFICERS.
Jas. Ross Curran, President.
John D. Crimmins, Vice-President.
George R. Sheldon, 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Terry, Secretary.
Walter W. Lee, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

John D. Crimmins,	Charles W. Morse,
Frank H. Platt,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
George R. Sheldon,	Albert G. Jennings,
Edward Eyre,	George W. Perkins,
Peter Doelger,	Eugene Kelly,
William Halls, Jr.,	Edwin Warfield,
James D. Layng,	Elverton R. Chapman,
William R. Grace,	Charles V. Fornes,
Hugh Kelly,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Morgan J. O'Brien,	Charles T. Barney.

Jas. Ross Curran.

EDWARD KIMPTON.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTors of "EDWARD KIMPTON," duly called and held on Saturday, May 9th, 1903, at No. 55 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the by-laws of the Company were duly amended by adding to Article II. thereof under the heading "Directors," a new section, to be known as "Section VI.," and which said Section VI. is as follows:

Section VI.—In case of an increase in the authorized number of Directors of the Company, the vacancies thus created shall be filled at a special meeting of the stockholders called for that purpose, upon two weeks' notice in writing to each stockholder of record; such notice shall be served personally or by mail directed to each stockholder at his last known Post Office address. The Directors thus elected shall hold office until the next annual meeting; thereafter their successors shall be elected as provided in Sections I. and II. of these by-laws.

New York, May 9th, 1903.

WILLIAM H. KIMPTON, President.
ISAAC LANDMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE TO NOTEHOLDERS AND OTHER CREDITORS.

The Seventh National Bank of New York, located at the City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, the Shareholders having voted to place the said Bank in voluntary liquidation, under the provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, United States Revised Statutes, to take effect at the close of business on April 9, 1903. All noteholders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

EDWIN GOULD, President.

Dated April 9, 1903.

All about wireless telegraphy.
WIRELESS NEWS
Trial subscription 3 months, FREE.
Write Wireless News, 88 Wall St., New York City.

A CORPORATION POSSESSING A SWEEPING charter and owning and controlling American and Foreign Patents for a device, (machine,) the demand for which is beyond calculation, desires to dispose of about $100,000 worth of its Treasury Stock. The strictest investigation of this really bona fide proposition is earnestly solicited. Representatives wanted. Investors please address E. T., 108 Paul Gore St., J. P., Boston, Mass.

A GUIDE FOR WALL STREET
speculators and investors. Sent upon request gratis. Adolph Horowitz, 18 Wall St.

"PRACTICAL WALL STREET"
A pamphlet for traders. Write for Free copy to MALLETT & WYCKOFF, 10 Wall St., New York.

FINANCIAL.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOLD VALUES IN COPPER ORES.

There is no danger of an overproduction of copper. It is only a question of price. With copper at ten cents a pound trolleys would be so extended, the waterfalls of the world so utilized, and the uses of copper for structural purposes and in the arts so multiplied that all the copper that could be produced at a profit at that price in all the world's copper mines would not be sufficient to supply the demand.

We have found that at seventeen cents the use was so curtailed and the production so stimulated that the supply exceeded the demand, so the extreme fluctuations of the price of the metal are likely to be between ten and seventeen cents a pound.

The copper mines which can produce copper the cheapest in large quantities will, of course, be the ones to pay the best dividends. Copper is now produced cheaper on the VERDE COPPER BELT in Yavapai County, Arizona, than anywhere else in the world. This is so both because of the enormous copper deposits and of the high gold values in the ores.

With the possible, though by no means certain exception of its near neighbor, the United Verde, the GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING COMPANY has the richest ore deposits on the Verde Copper Belt. Without any exception it has the largest area of mining property, and the most extensive ore deposits on the Belt. The gold values in the ores are enough to nearly or quite pay the entire cost of mining and reduction.

Professor Treadwell, who is responsible for the United Verde and the Greene Consolidated—two of the world's greatest copper producers—shows his faith in the future of this property by giving it his name, and he says that he believes it will pay the best dividends of any copper property in North America.

It already has a mile and a half of underground development work, showing ore bodies rivaling in richness and extent those of the United Verde itself, and with its two smelters, which are now nearly ready to run, it is nearly to the point where it is self-sustaining and dividend-paying.

There is only a small amount of stock left to be sold to complete the development and equipment of the property. Prices will be given on application.

GEORGE A. TREADWELL MINING CO.,
27 William Street, New York.
MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET, CORNER OF PINE ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
3 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$5,000 Pensacola & Atlantic R. R. 6 p. c. Mtge. Guar. Bds., 1921.
$10,000 Ann Arbor R. R. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1995.
16 shs. Ann Arbor R. R. Co. Prefd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
8 shs. National Park Bank.
5 shs. Central Trust Co.
25 shs. German-American Insurance Co.
13 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
5 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
200 shs. Clarke Automatic Scales Co. Prefd. (Hypd.)
12 shs. Central Trust Co.
7 shs. Stuyvesant Heights Bank.
2 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Mercantile Natl. Bank.
10 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
$4,000 New York Times Co. 1st Mtge 5 p. c. Bds., 1916.
$2,000 Hudson County Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1949.
1 share New York Law Institute.
72 shs. American Universal Mill Co. common.
18 shs. American Universal Mill Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Prudential Insurance Co. of America.
15 shs. Leather Manufacturers' Natl. Bank.
5 shs. Nassau Fire Ins. Co. of B'klyn.
1 sh. American Exch. National Bank.
2 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
$6,000 Western Union Coll. Trust 5 p. c. Bds., 1938.
$5,000 Connecticut Ry. & Light Co. 1st 4½ p. c. Bds.
$8,000 Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Co. 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1911.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
20 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
1 share Adirondack League Club (with fine lot deeded and recorded.)
$3,000 Poland Mining Co. of Arizona 7 p. c. Special Contract Bds.
200 shs. Poland Mining Co. of Arizona.
$3,200 Tombstone Consld. Mines Co. of Arizona 6 p. c. Special Contract Bds.
330 shs. Tombstone Consld. Mines Co. of Arizona.
300 shs. Lackawanna Steel Co.
12 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Northern Natl. Bank.
10 shs. United Natl. Bank.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the undersigned, Receivers of the

NATIONAL SALT COMPANY

do hereby, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, advertise for bids for the purchase of the various plants of the said National Salt Company, both severally and as a whole, to wit:

The plant and properties in the Town of Reading, Schuyler County, New York, formerly of the Glen Salt Company;

The plant and properties in the Town of Covington, Wyoming County, New York, formerly of the Pearl Salt Company;

The plants and properties in the Town of Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York, formerly of the Hawley Salt Company, the Guinlock Salt Co., the Empire Dairy Salt Company, the Bradley Salt Company, and the Warsaw Salt Company;

The properties in the towns of Pavilion and Le Roy, Genesee County, New York;

The plant and properties in the Town of Lansing, Tompkins County, New York, formerly of the Cayuga Salt Company.

The plant and properties of the Company in the City of Ithaca, Tompkins County, New York, formerly of the Ithaca Salt Works.

The several properties include the real estate, buildings, tools, machinery and appurtenances thereto of each and every of said plants.

For further and full information and complete descriptions of said properties, write or call on the undersigned, at their offices at Ithaca, New York; or, PUTNEY, TWOMBLY & PUTNEY, the Attorneys for said Receivers, No. 170 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New York.

Said bids must be received by said Receivers on or before May 30, 1903.

Dated May 15th, 1903.

NATHAN S. BEARDSLEE,
FRANK P. McDERMOTT,
Receivers of the National Salt Company.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. (OF CALIFORNIA.)
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has determined to use to redeem First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) $20,437.72 now in the Sinking Fund for the redemption and payment of bonds of that issue, and that bonds of such issue will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders. Such bids should be deposited with Andrew K. Van Deventer, Assistant Treasurer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, at his office, 120 Broadway, New York City, at or before 12:00 o'clock noon on the 1st day of June, 1903, and should be endorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) Five Per Cent. Bonds."

New York, April 30, 1903.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By E. H. HARRIMAN, President.

The Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company
CAR TRUST SERIES "A."

Holders of Car Trust Series "A" Bonds are hereby notified that Bonds Nos. 38, 41, 59, 60, 76, 121, 122, 144, 168, 176, 224, 258, 268, 344, 361, 388, 400, 425, 464, 479, 512, 702, 734, 770, 724, 763, 822, 842, 921, 1005, 1009, 1044, 1129, 1252, 1267, 1489, 1525, 1546, 1595, 1677, 1684, 1745, have in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust or Mortgage dated April 2d, 1894, given by the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company to the Atlantic Trust Company, Trustee, been drawn by lot for redemption at par and accrued interest, on the 1st day of July, 1903, at the office of the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, after which date interest thereon will cease.

Dated New York, April 16, 1903.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of N. Y.,
Successor to ATLANTIC TRUST CO., Trustee,
By BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.

BANCO INTERNACIONAL é HIPOTECARIO de MEXICO.

38 ordinary drawings of Mortgage bonds, which took place in the City of Mexico on the 24th of April, 1903—66 bonds, which should be amortized.

De $100: Numeros 563, 574, 653, 771, 781, 792, 824, 880, 1070, 1089, 1136, 1399, 1836, 1402, 1502.

De $500: Numeros 59, 63, 71, 261, 266, 270, 281, [illegible]

De $1,000: Numeros 711, 737, 771, 783, 796, 833, 854, 858, 942, 969, 1015, 1016, 1051, 1103, 1119, 1172, 1190, 1211, 1219, 1220, 1232, 1246, 1249, 1267, 1375, 1391, 1397, 1398, 1395, 1427, 1462, 1470, 1471, 1518, 1519, 1581, 1711, 1774, 2305, 2394, 2429, 2798, 2861, 3340, 3374, 3375, 3382, 4418, 4462, 5153, 5457, 5232, 5242, 6029, 6088, 6208, 6759, 6836, 7410, 7602, 7983.

The value of each one of these bonds will be paid in silver at the Bank on the 1st day of July, 1903, and said bonds will cease to earn interest from the 30th day of the month of June next.

Mexico, April, 1903.

JOAQUIN de TRUEBA, Manager.

FINANCIAL.

CURB SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Accurately Quoted.
Correspondence Solicited.
W. C. GALLAGHER,
35 AND 37 BROAD ST., N. Y.

Dividends.

Office of
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.
New York, May 12, 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid by cheque on June 1st, 1903, to all stockholders of record at the closing of stock transfer books on Wednesday, May 20th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until Thursday, June 18th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M., after the Annual Meeting of the Company.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1903.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. ($1.50 per share) upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after May 29, 1903, to Stockholders as registered upon the books of the Company at the close of business May 5, 1903. All dividends will be paid by CHEQUE. CHEQUES will be mailed to Stockholders who have filed Permanent Dividend Orders at this office.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on May 25th, 1903. The transfer books will close in New York on May 13th, 1903, at 3 P. M., and will reopen May 26th, 1903, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of Three ($3.00) Dollars per Share has been declared, payable in New York July 1, 1903, to the Shareholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1903, also an extra Dividend of One ($1.00) Dollar per Share out of the earnings of the Company from its investments.

New York, May 12, 1903.

JAMES F. FARGO, Treasurer.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, May 15, 1903.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid June 1st, 1903, to common stock holders of record at 3 P. M., May 22. Common stock transfer books will be closed from May 22d to June 2d.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock has been declared, payable May 29th, 1903. Transfer books will be closed from May 16th to May 29th, both inclusive.

J. A. LEWIS, Asst. Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM P. DIXON,
Assignee of M. Morgan's Sons,
No. 32 Liberty Street, N. Y.

DIVIDEND NO. 6, of 5%, will be paid to the creditors of M. MORGAN'S SONS on and after May 20th, 1903.

WM. P. DIXON, Assignee.

Dated May 16th, 1903.

Meetings and Elections.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PIEDMONT PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the election of the Directors for the Piedmont Petroleum Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the stockholders of said Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 25th day of May, 1903, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing seven Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 2, 1903.

N. B. CORBIN, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
120 Broadway, N. Y., May 15, 1903.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at 120 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 27th day of May, 1903, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. The transfer books of the Company will close at the office of the Union Trust Company on Wednesday, the 20th day of May, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen Thursday, May 28th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ALEXANDER MILLAR, Secretary.

NOTICE.
NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY,
192 Broadway, New York.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Long Island Bridge Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 192 Broadway, on MONDAY, June 1st, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors to hold their offices until the first Monday of June, 1904, and for the transaction of any other business authorized to be done at an annual meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

JOSEPH F. KEANY, Acting Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the company in Grand Central Depot, in the City of New York, on the THIRD TUESDAY of MAY next, (being the 19th day of that month.)

The polls will be opened at 12 M., and continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

Dated New York, April 24th, 1903.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, April 22d, 1903.

The seventy-third Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, Grand Central Station, New York City, on Tuesday, the 19th day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, April 29th, and reopened on Wednesday, May 20th.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Office of
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street.
New York, May 12th, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the stock certificate transfer books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, May 20th, 1903, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of the Annual Meeting of the Company, to be held June 17th, 1903, and will remain closed until Thursday, June 18th, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
New York, May 5, 1903.

The annual election for Directors of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 76 William St., on Monday, the eighteenth day of May, 1903, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

C. V. MESEROLE, Secretary.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
32 Nassau St., New York, May 14, 1903.

The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 1, 1903.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Atlantic Avenue Elevated R. R. Co. for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the New York Connecting Railroad Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the company, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, May 19th, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRANK E. HAFF, Secretary.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO
Members { Consolidated Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange. Toronto Board of Trade.
STOCK BROKERS,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices { 1,298 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. 415 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Av.)
DAILY MARKET LETTER ISSUED.

Proposals.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, MARSHFIELD AND SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned until June 1st, 1903, for the sale to the undersigned for account of the sinking fund created by the Marshfield and South-Eastern Division purchase money first mortgage of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1901, of bonds secured by said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum of $6,000.00.

Dated May 1st, 1903.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—Certificate of 10 shares United States Steel preferred, No. C 31,421, in name of John F. Calder. Return to E. F. Furlong, Hudson, N. Y., for reward.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building for William Street and Maiden Lane Corner.

Reade and Duane Street Properties Sold —Pennsylvania Pays Well for Eighth Avenue Corner at Auction.

James A. Macdonald, First Vice President of the United Verde Copper Company and a Director in the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, has secured control of the property of the North River Insurance Company, a four-story building, on lot 26.10 by 44, at 84 William Street. This marks the successful ending of a series of negotiations covering several months and involving a number of parcels at the northeast corner of William Street and Maiden Lane, which taken together will undoubtedly be made the site of a new office building.

The properties are the gore lot on the immediate corner, having a frontage of 51.9 feet on Maiden Lane, to which Mr. Macdonald has already taken title from Thomas P. Fitzsimons for a consideration of $75,000; the adjoining building, 71 Maiden Lane, 26 by 49.1, to which Mr. Macdonald has also taken title; the Post estate property at 86 and 88 William Street, 42.6 by 105.7, and the North River Insurance Company's lot, already mentioned. The Post estate property was transferred about ten days ago for $300,000 to the City Real Estate Company, believed, in this instance, to be acting as the representative of Mr. Macdonald. Combined these parcels have frontages of 69.4 feet on William Street and 77.9 feet on Maiden Lane. Figures from authoritative sources are not obtainable, but judging from the considerations stated in the deeds which have already gone on record, it is probable the price paid for the entire plot is between $600,000 and $700,000.

Whether Mr. Macdonald has undertaken this operation in an individual capacity or as the representative of one of the two large insurance companies with which he is identified is not known, but it is a fact that both the Royal and Queen Companies will be in a position to use new quarters at no very distant date. Last year the Royal sold its building at 50 Wall Street to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company for $1,000,000, and the Queen Building at the northwest corner of William and Cedar Streets is now owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have sold 112 and 114 Duane Street, running through to 70 and 72 Reade Street, between Broadway and Church Street, a five-story building on plot 50 by 178. The buyer is an investor. The brokers state that they are not at liberty to make public the price, but add that "the property is assessed on the full valuation plan at $260,000."

Daniel Birdsall & Co. have leased for Louis M. Jones to the New York Central Railroad, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of nearly $300,000, the store and basement of the new building to be erected on the old Jaffray property at the northeast corner of Broadway and Leonard Street. The same brokers also negotiated the sale of the northeast corner of Broadway and Franklin Street, 50 by 150, for the Stuart estate to Louis M. Jones.

A rumor current yesterday, no confirmation of which could be had, was that 38 Broad Street, adjoining the Johnston Building, and running through to New Street, had been sold.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mrs. Roberta W. Marsh to James P. Silo the four-story dwelling 125 West Seventy-third Street, 25 by 100. This house was built to order for the present seller.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the estate of John P. Huggins the four-story dwelling 7 West Seventy-fourth Street, 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

It is reported that Wilbur C. Fisk has resold 42 West Fifty-third Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 18 by 100.5.

As part of an exchange, the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, 131.9 by 90.2 by 120.2 by 122.7, has been transferred by William F. Donnelly to the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for James McCabe 834 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front flat on lot 20 by 70.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Hubbard estate to Henry Wilson Bridges, for occupancy, the four-story English basement dwelling 27 West Ninth Street, 17 by 92.3.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Shields to S. H. Stone 55 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story elevator apartment house on plot 50 by 100.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to a builder for improvement a plot, 91 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

The Fleischmann Realty and Construction Company has bought 31 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11, and has sold 284 and 286 St. Ann's Avenue, two five-story flats, on plot 53 by 100.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Thomas Remey to Bolton Hall the two five-story flats 48 and 50 West Sixty-fifth Street, 50 by 100.

Lehman Friet has sold for George Schuck to Diedrich Blenderman the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story flat, with stores; also, for Diedrich Blenderman to Samuel Kind, 1,951 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores.

David Bandler has sold to Annie Feinberg the two five-story flats 38 and 40 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 50 by 100.11.

Eliza O'Connor has sold 56 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11.

Charles Lowenfeld has bought the five-story double flat 27 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold 33 and 35 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings, on plot 37.6 by 100.10.

Sonnabend & Gromer and John M. Pierce & Co. have sold for Herman Brandstein 148 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 28.6 by 100.11.

The Louis Becker Company has sold for John Davis 534 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Emanuel Alexander has bought, through H. Arns, 576 Ninth Avenue, a four-story tenement, with store, on lot 19.8 by 65.

K. Rosansky and L. Rappaport have sold 157 and 159 Monroe Street, two seven-story buildings, on plot 47 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have resold 208 Thompson Street, a two-story brick building, 25 by 100, purchased by them recently at auction for $17,850.

C. P. Egan is the buyer of 17 West Thirty-fifth Street, sold recently by Hellner & Wolf.

John G. Borgstede has sold for Elizabeth W. Fielder to Albert Bode 9 Teasdale Place, a four-story flat, 25 by 100; also, for Mary Schafer to Henry Voss 3,313 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 128; also, for William C. Koechling to Mrs. C. Gobber, 1,182 Jackson Avenue, a three-story flat, 25 by 87.6.

The estate of Henry De Peyster is reported to have sold a plot of about twenty-five lots at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street.

Richard Dickson has sold for Amy V. Wilkinson and Lillian K. Burke 1,363 Fulton Avenue, 33 by 205; also, for Frederick C. Fischer, Lot 60, Block 2,692, being on the west side of Intervale Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Home Street, 25 by 125.

J. William Kaiser has sold for a Mrs. Farr the two four-story brick double flats 939 and 941 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

Charles H. Baechler has sold for Joseph Gamache to Adolph Stampfli the dwelling on the east side of Victor Street, 125 feet north of Columbus Avenue; also, for Charles Knauf to Henry Bissinger, the adjoining dwelling, 150 feet north of Columbus Avenue; also, for Patrick J. Byrnes to a builder, for improvement, five lots on the north side of Jackson Avenue, 25 feet east of Garfield Street.

Leo M. Mosauer has sold for Adelstein & Sloane to Joseph Liebling 161 and 163 East Ninety-fifth Street, two five-story double flats upon plot 50x100, and has resold them for Mr. Liebling to Mark Blumenthal.

Harvey J. Cohen and Isaac Roth have purchased the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 101 feet on the avenue by 25.08 feet on the street, for Mr. Horowitz and S. Kurlan.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Robert Taggart, Jr., 808 Sixth Avenue, a four-story brick, with store, size 25.8 by 100.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for Henry Evers to an investor 47-49 Monroe Street, five-story loft building and four-story tenement on plot 50 by 100.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for Hugo Maul 103 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story brownstone double flat on lot 25 by 100.

N. F. Walsh has sold for the Mahoney estate to David Cohen the five-story old building 98 Madison Street, 25 by 100.

The Auction Room.

The property 434 and 436 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-second Street, 34.2 by 80.11, sold at auction yesterday under partition decree by Herbert A. Sherman, was bought by representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad for $171,000. This figure, however, does not represent the actual cost of the parcel to the railroad, since it had acquired by private purchase at a lower valuation the interests of various heirs representing nineteen-twenty-fourths of the whole ownership. Under this arrangement, it is understood, the railroad will secure the property for a little over $150,000.

Complete details of yesterday's auction sales follow:

By Joseph P. Day.

822 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, south side, 71 feet east of Eagle Avenue, 27 by 110, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, H. R. Dater and another, as trustees.. $16,000

656 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southeast corner of Melrose Avenue, 19.6 by 100.8 by 12.7 by 100.4, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to J. C. Corbett and another.......... 6,200

By Herbert A. Sherman.

434 and 436 Eighth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-second Street, 34.2 by 80.11, two three-story brick tenements; partition sale, to Douglas Robinson, representing the Stuyvesant Real Estate Company..........171,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 225 feet west of Seventh Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 99.11; G. J. Fleischmann of 1,490 Fifth Avenue, owner; C. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $65,000.

Lexington Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner, for a one-story stone church and school, 79.9 by 79.4; Dr. E. F. Moldehuke of 134 East Forty-sixth Street, owner; J. G. Michel of 49 Liberty Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Nos. 70 and 72 West Fifty-fifth Street, for an eleven-story brick hotel, 58.4 by 94.1; Oxford Realty Company of 82 William Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $305,000.

Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, southwest corner, for a six-story brick flat, 81.3 by 91; J. Mil and B. Mayer of 35 Nassau Street, owners; G. A. O'Rourke of 35 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Fort George Avenue, east side, at One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, for a 67.4-feet Ferris wheel; Jennings estate of 15 Broad Street, owner; Schenk & Johnes of 321 Pleasant Avenue, architects; cost, $2,000.

Broadway, east side, 553 feet north of One Hundred and Fifth Street, for a three-story brick dwelling, with stores, 50 by 29 by 24; E. McCrunning of 227 West Seventy-first Street, owner; McIlvaine & Tucker of 19 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $8,000.

No. 683 Fifth Avenue, for a five-story brick and stone clubhouse, 30 by 117; Criterion Club of 516 Fifth Avenue, owner; O. Lowenson of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, architect; cost, $80,000.

Beaver and Pearl Streets, for a fifteen-story brick office building, 20.6 by 187.7; Century Realty Company of 137 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Liberty Street, architects; cost, $600,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 13 feet west of Watson Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 47; Catherine Wegener of 478 Filmore Street, owner; C. F. Loilse of 627 Eagle Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, south side, 38 feet west of Watson Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 46; same owner and architect; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 25 feet west of Webster Avenue, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 55; John Hutzler of 352 East Forty-second Street, owner; E. G. Schellenger of 27 East Twenty-first Street, architect; cost, $4,000.

Grand Concourse and High Bridge Road, for a one-story frame stable, 45 by 28; Mary A. Thomson, King's Bridge Road, owner; F. E. Albrecht, Fordham, architect; cost, $2,500.

Grant Avenue, north side, 225 feet east of Garfield Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; John Puppo of 411 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

No. 504 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; H. H. Geise, premises, owner; G. Schwarz of 554 East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $200.

No. 302 East Twenty-second Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with stores; C. Preschel of 330 East Twenty-first Street, owner; O. Reissman of 30 First Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 55 and 57 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; A. Jewell, Goshen, N. Y., owner; M. Muller of 3 Chambers Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 233 East Thirty-fifth Street, to a three-story brick tenement, with store; J. A. Toscani of 215 East Thirty-sixth Street, owner; M. Muller, architect; cost, $500.

No. 52 Pitt Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; A. Eisen of 5 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; H. Rockmore of 182 Delancey Street, architect; cost, $600.

No. 15 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; C. F. Bishop, Paris, owner; E. Flagg of 35 Wall Street, architect; cost, $70,000.

Nos. 156 to 160 East Eighty-sixth Street, to two three-story brick buildings; H. Bachrach of 45 East Eightieth Street, owner; W. Sommerfield of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 1 and 3 Charles Street, to a four-story brick tenement, with stores; Greenwood Cemetery Company of 65 Edgecombe Avenue, owner; J. H. Ainslee of 875 Washington Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

No. 106 Rivington Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; Dr. C. Ortman, premises, owner; A. Nierton of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $600.

Nos. 1,061 and 1,063 Ogden Avenue, to two two-and-a-half-story frame buildings, 20 by 30; John Dougherty, premises, owner; Emil Ginsberger of 726 Sixth Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Ogden Avenue, west side, 433 feet north of Birch Avenue, to a three and four story brick schoolhouse, 95 by 118; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, to a four-story brick schoolhouse; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $3,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, May 15, 1903.

AMSTERDAM AV, 749, e s, 32.1x100; Stella Bijem to Christian H. Bunger, (mtg $20,000)......Nom.
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 132d St, 24.11x100; Charles Lessenfeld to George Peper, (mtg $27,500)......Nom.
AVENUE B, n w s, and n e s of 3d St, 24x80; Hyman Adelstein and another to Samuel Barkin, (mtg $31,500)......1
BALCOM AV, e s, Lots 376, 377, and 378; Balcom Av, w s, Lots 434 and 435, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead; Richard H. Smith to John H. Eden......3,200
BALCOM AV, e s, Lots 376, 377, and 378; Balcom Av, w s, Lots 434 and 435, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead; William H. Siegman to John H. Eden, quitclaim......1
BALCOM AV, e s, Lots 376, 377, and 378; Balcom Av, w s, Lots 434 and 435, map of 368 lots, part of Seton Homestead; Fanny Gottlieb and others, executors, to John H. Eden......3,600
BEEKMAN ST, 57; Ann St, 87, s s, 47.7 ft w of Gold St, runs s 110.9 x w 23.1 x n 118.5 x e 23.9 to beginning; Eddy Palmer to Eddy Palmer, executor, B. and S......Nom.
BROADWAY, s e corner of 56th St, 131.9x90.2x120.2x122.7; William F. Donnelly to the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, (mtgs $87,000)......Exch.
BROADWAY, e s, 55 ft s of 99th St, 45.11x125; New York Investment and Improvement Company to James P. Duffy, other consideration and......100
BROADWAY, s w corner of 86th St, 100.8x100; Edward Thompson to Deborah Herrmann, (mtg $290,000) other consideration and......100
CAULDWELL AV, s w s, 300 ft n of old line of Cedar St, 25x130; Margaret Mulhall to Michael J. Garvin, quitclaim......1
DEAN PLACE, w s, 75 ft n of Hilton Av, 50x100; Claude Gignoux, referee, to Thomas Cashman......455
DIGNEY AV, e s, 300 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; Elizabeth F. Parker to Edward Hart, all liens......Nom.
DIVISION ST, 22 and 23½, s s; East Broadway, 36, n s, 25 ft to n s of East Broadway x 25; Clarence R. Conger to Nathan Roggen......43,000
EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 90.11 ft s of 141st St, 25x85; Elizabeth D. Chaloner to John Harper, (mtg $18,000)......Nom.
ESSEX ST, 112 and 117, w s, runs n 47.4x w 67.7x n 2.11x w 39.6x s 50.9x e 87.6; Sarah Federgreen to Nathan Federgreen, all liens......Nom.
FORSYTH ST, s w corner of Rivington St, 75x100; Frances L. Glover and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, other consideration and......100
FREEMAN ST, 1,057, n s, 25x95; Nellie A. La Velle to William Promitz, (mtg $5,000)......Nom.
FULTON ST, 140, s s, 25.2x105.2x25.4x107.9; John S. Lyle to P. M. Ohmeis & Co......100
GOUVERNEUR ST, 26, e s, 24x104.10x24x105; Julius Shweitzer to Max Blesnikoff and another, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and......100
GRAND ST, 206; Mott St, 152, n e corner, 28.7x100.2x22.8x100; 3d St, s w s, between Avenues C and D, 28.2x87.3; 9th St, n s, 148.4 ft w Broadway, 26x92.3; John Liebmann and others to S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company, all liens......Nom.
GRAND ST, 581 to 585, s s, runs s 70x w 41.8x n 21x w 20.10x n 50.6x e 70 ft to beginning; Henry Klingenstein and others, executors, to Joseph Cohen and another, (mtg $30,000)......Nom.
HOME ST, s s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, runs s 82x s 30x w 50x n 27.1x n 79.2x e 50; Andrew Gray to Michael J. Dowd......3,350
LENOX AV, n e corner of 114th St, 45.11x100; New York Building Loan Banking Company to Paul Worms, (mtgs $55,000,) other consideration and......1,600
LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 81st St, 104.2x70; Gustav J. Fleischmann and another to the Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $100,000,) other consideration and......100
LISBORN PLACE, s w corner of Cadiz Place, 50x100; J. C. Julius Langbein, referee, to Mary Brenneman......1,600
LOT 514, map of Van Nest Park; Mary A. McElerney to Dora L. Voigt......[illegible]
LOT 467, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to John Schwaezer and another......Nom.
MADISON AV, 144 and 146, w s, 49.4x94.2; Gustavus A. Rayen to Laura Bayles, (mtg $125,000)......1
MADISON AV, 1,540, w s, 25x100; 1,583 Madison Av, w s, 25x100; Ross, Cohen and another to Simon Hoffman, (mtg $40,000)......100
MADISON AV, 1,570 to 1,576, w s, 76x100; William Hyams to Aleck Kahn, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and......100
MADISON AV, s w corner of 117th St, 25x80; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Maier Berliner, (mtg $33,000)......1
MADISON AV, 1,570 to 1,576, w s, 76x100; Aleck Kahn to Donald Robertson, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and......100
MAITLAND AV, s s, 300 ft w of Mapes Av, 25x147.4x27x137 to beginning; John H. Miller to Anna M. Fackner, other consideration and......100
MONROE ST, 157, n s, 22.4x100; 159 Monroe St, n s, 22.4x100; Reuben L. Lester and others to Simon Lefkowitz and others, (mtg $49,000)......Omitted
NORWOOD AV, e s, 330.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x190; Eugene A. Bofinger to Bertha Meyer......4,000
PARK AV, 949, e s, 20x80; Martin L. Strauss to Samuel Weinberg, (mtg $12,000)......100
PARK AV, n w corner of 85th St, 32.2x70; William H. Corbitt to Charter Realty Company, (mtg $50,000)......100
PARK AV, 1,072, e s, 25x82.2; Henry C. Glaser to Richard Vallender, (mtg $20,000)......Nom.
PARK AV, n e corner of 83d St, runs n 75.11x e 39.10x n 0.4x e 48.6x n 24.10x e 21.11x s 102.2x w 110.4 ft to beginning; William M. Benjamin to Walter J. Cohn, (mtg $75,000,) other consideration and......100
PLEASANT AV, e s, 60 ft n of 2d St, 40x100, Olinville; William R. Crump to Ann M. Ganong, (mtg $1,500)......1
PYNE ST, w s, 175 ft s of Bayard St, 25x100; James E. Leach to the Madison Avenue Real Estate Company, all liens..Exch.
RIDGE ST, 134, e s, 24x60; Sigmund Mildberg to Emil Neufeld, (mtg $16,000,) other consideration and......100
RIVINGTON ST, s s, 61.7 ft e of Goerck St, 18.9x75; Adolph Rauch to William W. Collier, (mtg $5,500)......1
RIVINGTON ST, 338, s s, 25x75; Rachel Seiden to Albert Hohenstein, (mtg $21,700,) other consideration and......100
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Forsyth St, 26.3x100x25x100; J. Henry Koennecke to Barbara Porges, (mtg $29,000)......63,000
RIVINGTON ST, n e corner of Forsyth St, 26.3x100x25.5x100; Barbara Porges to Jastrow Alexander, ½ part, all title, (mtg $53,000)......5,000
SCAMMEL ST, 36 and 36½, e s, 27x95.2; Rachel Shapiro to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $26,000,) other consideration and......100
STANTON ST, 278 and 280, n s, 39.9x75; William Bachrach and another to Joseph Bruder, (mtgs $23,000)......Nom.
ST. MARK'S PLACE, 58, s w s, 26x97.6; Louis Haims to Harry Maurer, (mtg $30,000)......100
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 117th St, 29.7x32.5x25.2x107.11; Philip M. Lydig to Lina C. Prescott......Nom.
SUFFOLK ST, 25, w s, 25.2x100; Joseph Wiener to Morris Plahinger......Nom.
TEASDALE PLACE, 7, n s, 25x100; Mary A. Reardon to John Muth, (mtg $6,000)......Nom.
VALENTINE AV, w s, 55.7 ft s of 192d St, 31.3x100; Wilbur T. Wright to Kate E. Goodenough, (mtg $5,000)......Nom.
WALES AV, w s, 112.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x94.7x29.11x78; Dennis J. Harrington to Gussie Kleinbaum, (mtg $10,500)......100
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 168 ft n of 168th St, 24x150; Curtis P. Byron and another to Joseph J. Abramson, (mtg $4,000)......100
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 378.2 ft s of Fletcher St, 17.10x116.8x18.1x119.10; Walter Whewell to Amelia B. Steers and others, (mtg $1,500)......1
1ST AV, 311, s w corner of 18th St, 23x80; Masielana F. Haviland to Louis Maier and another......100
2D AV, n w corner of 105th St, 24.5x94; William Hubert to Louis Lese, other consideration and......100
2D AV, 1,646, e s, 30x100; George Hinck and another to Joseph H. Selg, (mtg $17,000,) other consideration and......100
2D AV, s e corner of 15th St, 123.3x30.7; Julia C. Hoffman, heir, &c., to Wesley Thorn, other consideration and......100
2D AV, s e corner of 15th St, 123.3x30.7; Wesley Thorn to Hebrew Technical School for Girls, B. & S., (mtg $50,000,) other consideration and......100
2D ST, n s, 160.7 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100; Maria A. Dotzauer to Pincus Lowenfeld and another......Nom.
2D ST, 136, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenue A, 20.2x100; Christian Fausel to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and......100
3D AV, n e corner of 70th St, 75.5x80; Caroline M. Malcolm, widow, to Janet T. Malcolm, quitclaim......Nom.
3D AV, 710, s e corner of 45th St, 25.1x80; Louis Stern to Albert J. Adams......Nom.
3D AV, w s, 40.4 ft n of 29th St, 24.8x95; Alfred Wagstaff to Caroline R. Brown, (mtg $17,500)......22,500
5TH AV, 1,401, n e corner of 115th St, 25.4x100; Annie Maguire to Adolph Rauch, (mtg $45,000)......1
5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 25.3x100; Charles M. Rosenthal to Kessel Lavenburg, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and......100
6TH AV, s e corner of 51st St, 100.5x25; Bayard Tuckerman and another, executors, to Herman King and another......100,000
6TH AV, 104, e s, 20x77.7; George W. Cornell to Charles Perceval, (mtg $15,000, R S $6.25)......Nom.
6TH ST, 600 East, 25x70.10; Isidor Lind to Ignatz Gluck, (mtg $26,700)......1
7TH AV, s e corner of 115th St, 151.4x108.8x n 177.7 to 115th St x15.9 to beginning; Walter B. Isaac to William Hyams, (mtg $185,000,) other consideration and......100
7TH AV, s w corner of 143d St, 25x90; George Schuck to Diedrich Blenderman, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and......100
7TH ST, 237 East, 18x48.7x irregular; Samuel Koch and others to Samuel S. Koenig, quitclaim......1
7TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x74.10; Georgine W. E. Bopp, individually and as executrix, to Ernest Plath......100
8TH AV, e s, 49.4 ft s of 25th St, 24.8x100; Fannie Crawford to Morris Weinstein, other consideration and......100
9TH AV, n w s, at s w s of 205th St, 199.10 to 204th St, x100; Cera E. Booth, widow, to Max Marx......15,000
11TH AV, 408, e s, 24.8x100; Emil Goldmark, referee, to John T. Brook......6,000
11TH AV, n w corner of 35th St, runs w 24.9x n w 100x n e 74x n w 25x n e 125 x n w 98x s to 35th St x s e 138 to beginning; Fanny A. Haven and another to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company......60,000
11TH ST, n e s, 252.6 ft n w of 2d Av, 25.6x100; Sigmund Schnee to Louis Daum, (mtgs $38,500,) other consideration and......100
11TH ST, 58, s s, 230.8 ft e of University Place, 21.4x94.9x21.5x94.9; William E. Hebberd to George B. Woodward and others, trustees, B & S, (mtg $70,000)......Nom.
22D ST, 407 to 411 West, 50x89.9; Madison Avenue Real Estate Company to Joseph Dunn, all liens......Exch.
25TH ST, 310 and 312 East, 37.6x98.9; Sarah Federgreen to Nathan Federgreen, all liens......Nom.
33D ST, 320 West, 20x98.9; Louis Klein to Amelia Klein, B. & S., Ca. G......1
35TH ST, 53 and 55 West, 42.10x98.7; Margaretta Todd to Adam Engel......100
25TH ST, 204 West, 15.6x98.9; Martha T. Kelly and another to William Birrell, B. & S., Ca. G., (mtg $10,000)......100
37TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Arthur M. Thorn to Casper Husslein, (mtg $15,000)......Nom.
37TH ST, 329 West, 25x98.9; Joseph M. Deuel to E. Mann Vynne, quitclaim......Nom.
38TH ST, s s, 135.6 ft e of Park Av, 14x98.9; Cedar B. Wilken to Frederick K. Trowbridge, (mtg $25,000,) other consideration and......100
40TH ST, 434 West, 25x98.9; John T. Finnerty, heirs, &c., to Samuel Lustbader, Jr., and another, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and......100
48TH ST, 554 West, n s, 25x100.5; Ann Dick to Maurice Black......1
53D ST, 121 West, 25x100.5; Caroline L. Foley to Harvey E. Fisk, (mtg $13,500,) other consideration and......100
57TH ST, 410 and 412 West, 50x94.7x50.4x101.1; James G. Beemer to Minnie A. Blanchard......Nom.
57TH ST, 303 West, 25x50.5; Edward D. W. Langley, administrator, to the Westchester Trust Company, trustee......1
57TH ST, 412 West, 50x94.7x50.4x101.1; Minnie A. Blanchard to William Walker, (mtg $36,000)......Nom.
62D ST, s s, 173.9 ft e of Park Av, 18.9x100.5; Lawrence B. Elliman and another to the Murray Lenox Land Company, (mtg $16,000)......100
65TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 75x100.5; Ann E. Crumbie, widow, to Bernard McQuillan......100
69TH ST, 418 East, n s, 25x100.5; Philip W. Schaefer to Joseph J. Cormack, (mtg $10,000)......17,671
71ST ST, 115 East, 25x100.5; Sterling Realty Company to the Murray Lenox Land Company, (mtg $35,000)......Nom.
71ST ST, 414 East, 25x100.4; Dominick Kratochvil to John Dvorsky, (mtg $15,000)......Nom.
71ST ST, s s, 248 ft e of Avenue A, 75x100.4; Godfrey Knoche to Isaac White, (mtg $3,000)......Nom.
74TH ST, 169 East, 18.9x102.2; Marianne Rothkopf, widow, to Nannie J. Faulkner, other consideration and......100
78TH ST, 206 East, 13.4x102.2; Michael Gorman to Bella Inkelas, (mtg $5,250)......Nom.
81ST ST, n s, 456.6 ft e of 1st Av, 50x102.2; Morris Weiss to Morres Kite and another, (mtgs $20,000)......Nom.
87TH ST, 138 West, 20x100.8; Nathan L. Ottinger and another to Francis E. Laimbeer, (mtg $20,000)......Nom.
88TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Avenue, 20x100.8; Emily L. Landon to John Mulholland, (mtg $21,000)......Nom.
89TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 50x100.8; Earl G. Pier to Moritz Rosett and another, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and......100
89TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 50x100.8; Moritz Bauer to Paula M. Arnold, (mtg $30,000,) correction deed......Nom.
89TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 50x100.8; Paula M. Arnold to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $30,000,) other consideration and......100
87TH ST, 323 East, 24.6x100.11; Albert Hohenstein to Rochal Selden, (mtg $12,000,) other consideration and......100
98TH ST, s s, 182.11 ft w of 8th Av, 16x100.11; 98th St, s s, 98.11 ft w of 8th Av, 16x100.11; 98th St, s s, 316.11 ft w of 8th Av, 16x100.11; 98th St, s s, 222.11 ft w of 8th Av, 17x100.11; Mary E. Eichhorn to Frances F. H. Delabarre, (mtgs $87,500,) other consideration and......100
99TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x100.11; Charlotte E. Hosmer to Otto Doepfner, (mtgs $41,300)......Nom.
99TH ST, 155 East, 25x100.11; Gustaf Forssgren to Milyus Rosenthal, (mtg $14,500)......Nom.
102D ST, 211 East, 25x100.11; Henry D. Greenwald and another to Jacob Wenk, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and......100
109TH ST, s s, 200.11 ft w of 3d Av, 19.1x100.11x19.2x100.11; Wilhelmine Mundt, widow, to Henry Messenger......1
109TH ST, n s, 187.6 ft w of Park Av, 43.2½ block; Charles Garfiel to Morris Freundlick, (mtg $25,000)......Nom.
114TH ST, 56 East, 20x100.11; Ray W. Sundelson to Samuel Giants, (mtg $14,000)......Nom.
115TH ST, n s, 244.3 ft w of 5th Av, 38.2x100.11; Deborah Herrman to Edward Thompson, (mtg $18,000)......Nom.
116TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x100.11; John Shields to Mabel G. Maynard, (mtg $65,000)......1,000
116TH ST, s s, 369 ft w of Avenue A, 18.7x100.11; Cornelius J. Sullivan, referee, to Charles K. Billings, trustee......8,000
117TH ST, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Lucas George to Harris Gottlieb and another, (mtg $18,000)......Nom.
118TH ST, 18 and 20 East, 50x—; Mary Cains to Luder Hanken, (mtgs $44,000,) other consideration and......100
118TH ST, 320 East, 25x100.11; Lina C. Prescott to Samuel Jackson, (mtg $13,000)......Nom.
120TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Bertha L. Hookey to Simon Baer, (mtg $21,000,) other consideration and......100
121ST ST, 312 West, 33.6x100.11; the Bradley & Currier Company to Emil Bachmann, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and......100
122D ST, s s, 160 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Estella Hirschbein to Myers Johnson, (mtg $6,000)......Nom.
122D ST, 103 East, 25x100.11; Hugo Maul to Amalie Cohn, (mtgs $12,000,) other consideration and......100
122D ST, s s, 169 ft w of Pleasant Av, 18.6x100.10; Samuel Levy to Estella Hirschbein, (mtg $6,000,) quitclaim......1
127TH ST, 65 to 69 West, 50x99.11; Lorenz F. J. Weiher to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtgs $71,250)......Nom.
129TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of 3d Av, 25x99.11; Abraham Miller to Michael Miller, (mtg $15,000)......100
130TH ST, 255 West, 15x99.11; Jean K. Townsend to Mary P. Kirkpatrick......Nom.
134TH ST, n s, 193.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Kate F. St. John to Harry M. Austin, (mtg $8,000)......Nom.
134TH ST, n s, 193.6 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Harry M. Austin to George W. McAdam, Jr., B. & S., other consideration and......100
136TH ST, 677, n s, 246.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Louisa J. Birch to Jennie E. Kopp, (mtg $8,000)......Nom.
137TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Charles Adams to Mayer Slotkin and another, (mtg $40,000)......100
162D ST, 684, s s, 284.5 ft w of Elton Av, 25x100; John Allen, executor, to Charles Kronenthal, (mtg $10,000)......15,000
236TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of Katonah Av, 100x100; Louis A. Schneider to Edward Regenhard, all liens......1

Recorded Leases.

BEDFORD ST, 60; Annie I. Knapp and another to Albert Herdtfelder, 5 years. $1,320......1,500
LEXINGTON AV, 1,675; Theresa Reinach to Antonio Russo, 3 years......420
MADISON AV, 1,594; Lizzie F. Brady to Louis Berdy, 4 years......$900......1,000
1ST AV, 1,065; John Burckhardt and others to Christopher A. Schuber, 5 years......1,410
2D AV, 181; David Bloom to Frederick Torkler, 5 years......4,000
3D AV, 394; Edward B. Corey to Jacob Bishop, 5 years......1,050
4TH AV, n w corner of 110th St; Frederic H. Crary to Thomas J. Healy, 5 years......500
6TH AV, 600; Rudolph A. Witthaus to James E. Bristol and another, 4 11-12 years......7,000
9TH ST, 745; Leopold Zelinka and another to Sam Weinstein, 3 years......3,450
10TH AV, 764; Thomas McEntegart to Edward McArdle......1,500
24TH ST, 402 East; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Louis Firstenberg and another, 3 years......1,700
69TH ST, 310 and 312 West; Frank D. Budd to Patrick Sassano, 3 years......2,400
136TH ST, 530 East; Henry Richers to Domenico Crescenzo, 1 year......444

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., to Abraham Stern, executor; 3d Av, s e corner of 45th St, 3 years, 4 per cent......25,000
ARFMANN, John, and another to Frank Herwig; 90th St, n s, 107 ft w of Avenue A; also, 90th St, n s, 182.4 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years......7,000
BARKIN, Samuel, to Hyman Adelstein and another; Avenue B, n w s, at n e s of 3d St, (as in year 1807,) 1 year, 6 per cent......6,750
BENDHEIM, Adolph M., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Place, e s, 249.1 ft s of 153d St, if extended, due June 1, 1904......30,000
BERLINER, Maier, to Simon E. Bernheimer and another; Madison Av, s w corner of 117th St, 2 years, 6 per cent......3,000
BERNHARDT, William, and wife to Gustav Grossman; Main St, n e corner of Evadna St, 3 years......2,000
BLACK, Maurice, to Ann Dick; 48th St, 554 West, 1 year......4,000
BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 410 West 57th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent......18,000
BLANCHARD, Minnie A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 412 West 57th St, 3 years......18,000
BLESNIKOFF, Max, and another to Julius Shweitzer; 26 Gouverneur St, 1 year, 6 per cent......1,250
BRENNEMAN, Mary, to Lillie Neuhaus; 1st Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 63d St, 1 year......15,000
BRUDER, Joseph, to William Bachrach and another; 278 and 280 Stanton St, 1 year, 6 per cent......2,000
BUNGER, Christian H., to Stella Blum; Amsterdam Av, 749, 1 year, 4½ per cent......8,000
CASHMAN, Thomas, to Miles Hughes; Dean Place, w s, 75 ft n of Hilton Av, 2 years, 6 per cent......200
CERMAK, Joseph J., to Vaclan Dlouhy; 69th St, 417 East, 1 year......2,000
CHANLER, William A., to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company; Westchester Av, s s, at s e s of 3d Av, runs s 122 x s e 111.11 to 149th St x e 80 to Bergen Av x n 90.10 x n w 181.5 to w s of avenue x w 4.1, due Sept. 1, 1903......75,000
CHARTER REALTY COMPANY to William H. Corbett; Park Avenue, 1,020 to 1,026, net and time due as per bond......15,000
COHN, Walter J., and wife to Jefferson Bank; 86th St, 103 to 109 East; Park Av, n e corner of 83d St, due Oct. 1, 1903, 6 per cent......18,000
COHEN, Joseph, and another to Henry Klingenstein and another; Grand St, 581 to 585, 1 year, 6 per cent......10,000
COHEN, Samuel, to Rachel Shapiro; 36 and 36½ Scammel St, 1 year, 6 per cent......1,000
CORBETT, James C., and another to William Rissick; 143d St, n s, 240 ft w of Brook Av, 3 years......2,500
CUDDY, Patrick J., to Dollar Savings Bank; Prospect Av, w s, 30 ft n of 152d St, 1 year......6,000
DIEFFENBACK, Bertha, widow, to Minnie F. Grabedenkel; 114th St, 211 East, 1 year......2,000
DOCTOR, Emanuel, and wife to Louis Lese; 1st Av, s e corner of 60th St, demand, 6 per cent......3,000
DOWD, Michael J., to Daniel Beach, trustee; Home St, s s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years......2,500
DUFFY, James P., to the New York Investment and Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 55 ft s of 99th St, due April 20, 1905, 4 per cent......42,000
EDEN, John H., to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Balcom Av, e s, Lots 376 to 378, map of Seton Homestead, installments, 6 per cent......2,300
EDEN, John H., to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; Balcom Av, w s, Lots 434 and 435, map of Seton Homestead, installments, 6 per cent......200
EGAN, Stephen J., and wife to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 141st St, s s, 325 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year, 6 per cent......30,000
ENGEL, Adam, to the Washington Trust Company; 35th St, 53 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent......35,000
ENGEL, Adam, to the Washington Trust Company; 35th St, 55 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent......35,000
FAULKNER, Nannie J., to the Bronx Investment Company; 74th St, 169 East, 3 years......12,000
FOWLER, Anna P., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 58th St, s s, 240 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent......35,000
FOWLER, Anna P., to Charles C. Worthington; 58th St, 18 East, 1 year, 6 per cent......12,000
FRANK, Samuel, to William H. Palmer; Norfolk St, 175, due July 31, 1905, 6 per cent......4,750
GESSLER, Peter, and wife to Mary J. Syme; Clinton Av, e s, 125 ft n of Tremont Av, 3 years......3,000
GIBSON, Preston J., to Edward D. White; Road from McComb's Dam to Fordham Corners, at intersection of s building line, Lewis G. Morris's farm, containing 22 acres and 579-1000 of an acre, and also all land and land under waters of Harlem River in front and adjoining, 1 year, all title, 6 per cent......10,000
GIBSON, Tobias R., to Edward D. White; Road from McComb's Dam to Fordham Corners at intersection of s building line; Lewis G. Morris's farm, containing 22 acres and 579-1000 of an acre, also all land and land under waters of Harlem River in front and adjoining, all title, 1 year, 6 per cent......10,000
GOTTLIEB, Harris, to Lucas George; 117th St, n s, 85 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years......1,000
GREENBERG, Abraham, and wife to Minnie F. Glock and another, executors; 3d Av, 466, 3 years, 4½ per cent......13,000
GRIMES, James, and wife to Sarah A. Hardy; Lot 341, map of 370 choice lots of McGraw estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent......2,000
HANKEN, Luder, to Mary Canis; 118th St, s s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, due April 4, 1906, 6 per cent......3,000
HART, Catharine, and others to Chelsea Realty Company; 29 Bank St, 3 years, 6 per cent......1,000
HEISSLEIN, Casper, and another to Arthur M. Thorn; 87th St, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year......6,000
HERRMAN, Deborah, to Alfred A. Herrman; 115th St, n s, 244.3 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent......1,000
HIRSCHBEIN, Estella, to Frances W. Foote, widow; 122d St, s s, 160 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year......6,000
HLAWATSCH, Josefa, to Charles Hlawatsch; 165th St, s s, 25 ft e of Tinton Av, 5 years......3,700
INKELAS, Bella, to Michael Gorman; 78th St, 206 East, 10 years, 4½ per cent......5,250
KEARY, Charles, and others, individually and as executors and trustees, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Webster Av, n w corner of 189th St; also Marion Av, s e corner of King's Bridge Road; also Marion Av, n w corner of 189th St, 1 year, 4 per cent......40,000
KEYS, Edward C., to Mary Campbell; 132d St, n s, 368.3 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4 per cent......5,000
KING, Herman, and another to Jeremiah E. Tracy; 6th Av, s e corner of 51st St, 1 year......80,000
KITE, Morris, and another to Morris Weiss; 81st St, n s, 456.6 ft e of 1st Av, 2 mtgs, prior mtgs $20,000, 6 years, 6 per cent each......3,000
LA VELLE, Nellie A., to Helene Fuld; Freeman St, n s, 50 ft w of Chisholm St, 5 years......5,000
LAVENBURG, Kessel, to Charles M. Rosenthal; 5th Av, e s, 50.5 ft n of 115th St, 1 year, 6 per cent......4,500
LEFKOWITZ, Simon, and others to Reuben L. Lester; 157 Monroe St, 5 years, 6 per cent......6,000
LEFKOWITZ, Simon, and others to Ruben L. Lester and others; Monroe St, 159, installments, 6 per cent......6,000
LESE, Louis, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 2d Av, n w corner of 105th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent......18,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d St, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 5 per cent......28,000
LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 2d St, n s, 140.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent......3,500
LUDORFF, Albert, to Louis Schmidt; 57th St, n s, 150 ft w of 10th Av, (prior mortgage $15,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent......5,000
LUSTBADER, Samuel, and another to Charles Strauss; 40th St, 434 West, 5 years......10,000
MACDONALD, Annie, to Lena Lurch; Forest Av, w s, 86.4 ft n of 163d St, 3 years, 6 per cent......500
MAIER, Louis, and others to Bertha Bechhold; 1st Av, 311, s w corner of 18th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent......30,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Frances L. Glover; Rivington St, s w corner of Forsyth St, 5 years, 4½ per cent......60,000
MARX, Max, to the Title Insurance Company of New York; 9th Av, s w corner of 205th St, 3 years......8,000
MAYNARD, Mabel G., to Charles Brownold; 116th St, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent......15,000
MAURER, Harry, to Louis Haims; St. Mark's Place, 58, (8th St,) prior mtg $30,000, installments, 6 per cent......12,500
McADAM, George W., Jr., to Harry M. Austin; 134th St, n s, 193.6 ft e of 8th Av, prior mtg $5,000, due Jan. 1, 1904, 4½ per cent......1,000
McADAM, George W., Jr., to Harry M. Austin; 134th St, n s, 193.6 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 4½ per cent......5,000
McKAY, Mary, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 7th Av, 45, 1 year, 4 per cent......1,000
McQUILLAN, Bernard, to Ann E. Crumbie; 65th St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, installments......3,500
McQUILLAN, Bernard, to Ann E. Crumbie; 65th St, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 3 years......15,000
MESSINGER, Henry, to Wilhelmine Mundt; 109th St, 174 East, 5 years, 4 per cent......6,000
MEYER, Bertha, to Eugene A. Bofinger; Decatur Av, e s, 330.9 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 3 years......3,200
MOORE, Kate G., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,901, 1 year, 4 per cent......10,000
MULHOLLAND, John, to Emily L. Landon; 88th St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, installments, 6 per cent......11,500
MUTH, John, to Mary A. Reardon; Teasdale Place, n s, 574.9 ft w of Trinity Av, due July 31, 1905......2,750
NEUFELD, Emil, to Sigmund Muldberg; Ridge St, 134, installments, 6 per cent......3,400
PELL, Josephine, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 50th St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent......5,000
PLAPINGER, Morris, to Joseph Wiener; Suffolk St, 25, due Nov. 15, 1909, 6 per cent......5,000
PLAPINGER, Morris, to Joseph Wiener; Suffolk St, 25, due Nov. 15, 1908......25,000
PLATH, Ernst, to Georgenie W. E. Bopp, individually and as executrix; 7th St, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent......12,000
P. M. OHMEIS & CO., to John S. Lyle; Fulton St, 140, 3 years, 4½ per cent......120,000
PORGES, Barbara, to J. Henry Koennecke; Rivington St, n e corner of Forsyth St, prior mtg $35,000, due April 6, 1906......12,000
PORGES, Barbara, to Union Dime Savings Institution; Rivington St, n e corner of Forsyth St, 3 years, 4½ per cent......35,000
PRESCOTT, Lina C., to Alice C. Guernsey and another, executors; 117th St, n w corner of St. Nicholas Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent......30,000
RATKOWSKY, Hannah, and another to Henry Klingenstein; Bayard St, s e corner of Forsyth St, installments, 6 per cent......2,500
RAUCH, Adolph, to Annie Maguire; 5th Av, 1,401, n e corner of 115th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent......45,000
ROBERTSON, Donald, to Aleck Kahn; Madison Av, w s, 24.11 ft s of 106th St, 1 year, 6 per cent......34,000
ROGGEN, Nathan, to Clara J. Chase; Division St, 22 and 23½; also East Broadway, 36, due May 1, 1905......35,000
RUSSELL, Archibald D., to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 5th Av, 436 and 438, 1 year, 4 per cent......400,000
SCANDURA, Mariano, and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 3 and 4, map of 107 lots, Hudson Park, due June 1, 1908......1,450
SCANLAN, Michael J., and wife to Felicia Livor; 18th St, n s, 60 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent......1,500
SELG, Joseph H., to George Hinck and another; 2d Av, 1,646, e s, 1 year, 6 per cent......2,000
S. LIEBMANN'S SONS BREWING COMPANY to David Liebmann and others, as trustees; Grand St, n e corner of Mott St; also 3d St, s w s, at s e s of lands demised to Edward E. Vitt by Hamilton Fish, leasehold; also 9th St, n s, 148.4 ft w of Broadway, leasehold; also land in Kings and Queens Counties, 50 years, 4½ per cent, gold bond......1,112,000
STREIFLER, John, and others to Irving Savings Institution; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 160th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent......90,000
STREIFLER, John, and others to Jacob Herb; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 160th St, prior mtg $90,000, demand, 6 per cent......20,000
THE MURRAY LENOX LAND COMPANY to Sterling Realty Company; 71st St, 112 East, prior mtg $35,000, 1 year......13,000
THORN, Wesley, to Julia C. Hoffmann; 2d Av, s e corner of 15th St, 2 years, 4 per cent......50,000
VOIGHT, Dora L., to Mary A. McElerney; Lot 514, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years......435
WALKER, William, to Henry Talmadge and another; 57th St, 410 and 412 West, 1 year, 6 per cent......34,000
WEINSTEIN, Morris, to Fannie Crawford; 8th Av, e s, 49.4 ft s of 25th St, 2 years......20,000
WEISS, Daniel, and wife to the German Savings Bank; 84th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent......6,000
WENK, Jacob, to Henry D. Greenwald and another; 102d St, 211 East, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6 per cent......2,750
WINTER, Julius, and wife to Johnson Kahn Company; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of 137th St, prior mtgs $49,500......Secures indebtedness
WOODWARD, Ford C., to the City Mortgage Company; 129th St, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent......47,500
WOODWARD, Ford C., and wife to Henry Nobel; 129th St, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, prior mtg $60,500, 1 year, 6 per cent......4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, as trustee, to Metropolitan Trust Company......12,000
BEUG, Louisa, to Anna M. E. Watkins......8,000
BIJUR, Nathan, executor and trustee, to Joseph Bijur......1
BRONX INVESTMENT COMPANY to Addie H. Challoner......10,500
BUSSING, Amanda, to Mary D. Knox......2,600
CARPENTER, Josephine E., to the Park Mortgage Company......Omitted
EINSTEIN, Emanuel, to Lehman Bernheimer......37,000
ERNST, Carl, to Moritz L. Eckstein, executor......5,000
FURMAN, James W., to Laurence A. Curry......1,500
GORDON, Louis, and others to Charles B. Meyers
HARRIS, Edith L., to Abner T. Bowen......2,000
HOFFMANN, Simon, to Amanda Siesel......6,471
HUGHES, Miles, to Henry C. Mapes and another......900
JACOBS, Max, to Hyman Goldrich......1
LEWIS, Mary R., to Poughkeepsie Trust Company......15,000
MADISON BUILDING COMPANY to Marie E. Jacobsohn......38,000
MANHATTAN ISLAND CORPORATION to Elizabeth Aymar......1
MARX, Max, to the State Bank......1
METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY to Townsend Jones, executor......12,072
MEYERS, Charles B., to Louis Gordon and others......1
MEYERS, Charles B., to Louis Gordon and others......1
MULLANE, Margaret, and another, administrators, to Margaret Mullane......1
NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND Trust Company to Augusta F. Bowen......1
OSHMSKY, Louis, to David Kedansky and another......6,250
OSHMSKY, Louis, to David Kedansky and another......12,000
ROBERTSON, Donald, to Abraham M. Baumann and another......1
RIKER, Samuel, to Charles Strauss......5,000
ROSS, Mary D., to Frances H. Ross......100
SCHWARZ, Frederick A. O., to Broadway Savings Institution......5,000
SEAVER, David W., to William Seaver, ½ part......1
THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Continental Trust Company, two assignments......1
THE TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum......10,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Leonidas P. Williams, trustee......15,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Savings Bank of Utica......90,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Brooklyn Savings Bank......500,000

Real Estate at Auction.

Real Estate at Auction.

AUCTION SALE.
30 Lots on Park, Summit and Madison Avenues, White Plains, N. Y.,
Within Easy Walking Distance of Station.
SIGHTLY LOCATION.
All Lots Fifty Feet or More Frontage.
SALE MAY 16TH, ON PREMISES.
MAPS AND INFORMATION.
W. B. TIBBITS & CO., 114 Railroad Avenue, White Plains, N. Y.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, May 21, 1903,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, New York City,
TRUSTEES' SALE,
BY ORDER OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY AND WILLIAM F. DUNNING, TRUSTEES OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM C. LANGLEY, DECEASED,
480 BUILDING LOTS,
ON
3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Aves., 62d, 63d and 64th Sts.,
30TH WARD,
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN
70 PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON MORTGAGE AT 4 PER CENT. FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE OF PAYING OFF.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO. FREE OF CHARGE TO EACH PURCHASER.
For book maps, terms, and particulars apply to J. F. ABRAMS & SON, Esqs., corner 3d Av. and 49th St., Brooklyn, or to BOARDMAN, PLATT & SOLEY, Esqs., Attorneys, 35 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's office, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City.

WEIL, Jonas, and another to Rosa Heim......1
WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to Charlotte Hastorf......10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

COLUMBUS AV, 25; August R. Ackert against Francis E. Johnson and another, owners; H. W. Presdee, contractor......32
JACKSON AV, e s, 98.3 ft — from 166th St, 20.6x87.6; Joseph Balabon against Martin J. Grossman, owner; John La Velle, contractor......55
JACKSON AV, e s, 138.3 ft — from 166th St, 20x87.6; Joseph Balabon against Barnett Epstein, owner; John La Velle, contractor......45
JACKSON AV, e s, 118.9 ft — from 166th St, 19.6x87; Joseph Balabon against Mary J. Trainor, owner; John La Velle, contractor......35
JACKSON AV, e s, 158.3 ft — from 166th St, 20x87.6; Joseph Balabon against Portia Horwitz, owner; John La Velle, contractor......103
JACKSON AV, e s, 178.3 ft — from 166th St, 20x87.6½; Joseph Balabon against Harry B. Buffington and another, owners; John La Velle, contractor......25
OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 100 ft — of Crotona Av, 25x100; Isidor Weil against Elizabeth Murphy, owner and contractor......45
18TH ST, 317 and 319 East; Patrick Galligan, Jr., against Louis Cohn, owner and contractor......175
60TH ST, 124 East; Richard N. Spears against Matthias Nicoll, Jr., owner; Mathesius Brothers, contractors......50

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 78, UNDER LAWS OF 1900.

105TH ST, s s, and 104th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 50x—; City Mortgage Company loans to Leon A. Liebeskind......$110,000
129TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; City Mortgage Company loans to Ford C. Woodward......47,500

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BAINBRIDGE AV, e s, 92 ft s of 201st St, 50x100; J. Caro & Son against Christian Biersack and another, April 8, 1903......$419
5TH AV, 1,414; Solamon Braverman and another against Leopold Tesky and another, April 14, 1903......2,725
111TH ST, 112 to 120 East; Herman Seider against Jacob Cohen and another, March 2, 1903......108
120TH ST, 236 West; Isidor Hirschberg against Mary Shea, Feb. 10, 1903......29

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 29; City of New York against Jonas Weil and another, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
BROOME ST, 247; City of New York against Bauned Friend, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
HENRY ST, 172; City of New York against Henry Pasinsky, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
LOTS 211, 212, and 233, map of Arden property, Westchester; Annie V. Taylor against Thomas Gilleran, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. de La Mare.
RIVINGTON ST, 230; City of New York against Louis J. Freeman, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
RUTGERS SLIP, 78; City of New York against James F. McGuire, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
1ST AV, 2,347; City of New York against Frederick Hotse, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
3D ST, 223 and 225 East; City of New York against Edward A. Prentice, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
22D ST, 223 East; City of New York against Thomas W. Folsom, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
38TH ST, 217 East; City of New York against Jacob Bernadik, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
39TH ST, 332 East; City of New York against Katie Moeschen, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
45TH ST, 554 West; Andrew J. Finck and another against Catherine Riley and another, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, A. M. & G. Card.
53D ST, 151 East; City of New York against Maria Earley and another, (violation of building laws;) attorney, G. L. Rives.
59TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100; Marie L. Holmes against George G. Benjamin, (action to declare lien;) attorney, H. M. Johnston.
89TH ST, n w corner of Park Av, 82.2x100; Berry B. Simon and another against Herman Strauss, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, J. C. Weschler.
95TH ST, 330 West; City of New York against Lorenz Weiher, (violation of tenement house acts;) attorney, G. L. Rives.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, May 15.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday: Nos. 412, 251, 53, 129, 206, 245, 256, 257.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

The Appellate Division yesterday announced the following decisions:

Chadeayne vs. Gwyer et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Johnson vs. Roach.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by O'Brien, J.

Branower vs. Independent Match Company.—Judgment reversed, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as entered to $3,629.12. If so stipulated, judgment as so reduced, and order affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Jenks vs. Thompson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Patterson, Ingraham, and McLaughlin, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Levine vs. Goldsmith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Schultze vs. Schultze.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ. (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Matter of Meyer.—Order reversed and proceeding remitted to Surrogate, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinions by Ingraham and Laughlin, JJ., (Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Master Horseshoers' Protective Association vs. Quinlivan.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to continue injunction during pendency of action granted, with $10 costs. Opinions by McLaughlin and Ingraham, JJ. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

Payne vs. Williams.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Continental National Bank vs. Moore.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Gans vs. Weinstein.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Patterson and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.)

Fremont vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Farrell vs. Manhattan Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Jacobs vs. Edelson.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinions by Ingraham and Patterson, JJ. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Gmehle vs. Rosenberg.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

Hagan vs. Ward.—Motion granted.

Steuerwald vs. Gill.—Motion denied.

Child vs. New York Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion denied.

Johnson vs. Hilton.—Motion granted on payment of costs previously awarded in the orders of this court and of the Court of Appeals.

Adams vs. Wallace.—Motion denied.

Constable vs. Rosener.—Motion granted.

Simmons vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—Appeal dismissed.

Miller vs. Herbst; same vs. same.—Motions denied.

Ogden vs. Clark.—Motion denied.

People vs. Donohue; same vs. Leavitt; same vs. Goldberg; same vs. Carstede; same vs. Simberg.—Motions granted.

People ex rel. Kelly vs. Sturgis.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Matter of Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company.—Motion granted.

New York Calendars—Saturday, May 16.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Fitzsimmons, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Isaac Cohen vs. Louis Reiner—Louis Reiner.

Referees Appointed—New York.

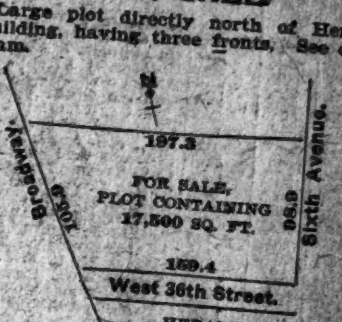
SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Heintz vs. Bergman—Joseph P. McDonough. Ferry vs. Dusenbury—William T. Emmet. Cullin vs. Cullin—John P. O'Brien.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—New York Life Insurance Company vs. Corn—William P. Quinn. Zobel vs. Noble—Alfred B. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Marshall vs. Marshall—Edward Mendel. Hoyt vs. [illegible]—William A. Keener.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE
Large plot directly north of Herald Building, having three fronts. See diagram.



Horace S. Ely & Co.,
21 LIBERTY STREET. 27 WEST 30TH ST.

HORACE S. ELY. ALFRED E. MARLING.
Horace S. Ely & Co.
REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

INVESTORS, ATTENTION!

19th St., West.—Handsome new 6-story and basement apartment house for sale, cheap. Rents for $3,500; only those meaning business need answer. I. Simons, 54 East 116th St.

Foreclosure Sale.—7-room detached house; all improvements; 5 cents to Park Row; good condition; price, $2,100; easy terms. James H. Graham, 320 Broadway, Manhattan.

Foreclosure Bargain.—Five detached houses, nearly new; no two alike; one will suit you; must be sold; easy terms; take your choice. T. F. Hayes, 320 Broadway, New York, Room 703.

Attention.—Extra bargain; 3-story and basement private dwelling; West 57th St.; $12,500; easy terms. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av., (46th St.)

16th St., between 6th & 7th Avs. — 4-story and basement private house, 20x103. Price, $18,000. E. M. Michaelis, 206 Broadway.

Two 5-story flats, 4th St., near Washington Square; $62,500; rents $6,816. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bargain.—19th St., near 8th Av., three-story house, 20.10x92; $15,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern four-story high stoop house, 66 West 96th St.; rent, $1,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable residence, Washington Square to 12th St., inclusive, near 5th; $22,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Actual Bargain.—Modern double tenement, West 46th; asking $16,500; rents, $1,945. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap, quick purchaser; modern double tenement, West 51st, $20,500; rents, $2,568. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Five-story tenement, Orchard St., near Stanton, 25x87.6; $32,000; rents, $3,606. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double tenement, 10th St., near Avenue A, 25x103; $16,000; rents $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable plots; east side, below 23d St., and Ninth Ward; tempting prices. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double tenement, 16th St., near Ave. A, 25x103; $16,000; rents, $1,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Desirable four-story house, St. Mark's Place, 25x95; asking $25,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Attention.—14th St., near Avenue A; plot 125x103.3; asking $85,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Snap.—Double tenement, 14th St., near Avenue A, 25x103; price, $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

53d Street, near Ave. A. — 6-story tenement, 4 families on floor; 2 stores; price $34,000. E. M. Michaelis, 206 Broadway.

65th St., near 3d Av. — 3-story and basement private house, 20x100, fine condition. Price, $9,250. E. M. Michaelis, 206 Broadway.

Corner Lexington, near 90th St. — 5-story flats and stores; 100 ft. on avenue. Price, $52,500. E. M. Michaelis, 206 Broadway.

Stockdale & Julian, 2,752 Broadway. Property wanted for sale, for rent, and to manage.

Snap!—$6,800, 10-room brick dwelling, 17th St., 7th Av.; 17 feet front. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

East 101st St., near Madison Av.; fine 10-family flat; $24,000. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Bronx.

ATTENTION!—ARDEN PARK, BRONX, adjoining Pelham Bay Park and Astor property; speculators and buyers, now is your chance to make some money by buying these lots before the boom starts and Port Chester Railroad lays its tracks for line of the Rapid Transit; we have 300 choice lots; will be sold to quick buyers at auction prices for cash or terms to suit. Write, telephone, or call, O'Hara Brothers, Southern Boulevard and Webster Av., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays and evenings.

If you are looking for a home in The Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for one, two and three families, of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to the Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses. Write for descriptive booklet. George F. Johnson & Sons, Owners and Builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

AT $300.—ARDEN ESTATE LOTS. (24th Ward;) near line rapid transit; new Portchester Railroad to run through property; buy now, before the boom; 5 per cent. cash; balance small monthly payments. Send for full particulars, main office, 149 East 125th St., adjoining 12th Ward Bank.

A beautiful two-story and attic cottage, 605 East 164th St.; 13 rooms and two bathrooms, steam heat, &c.; plot 92.8x200; large stable in rear; fruit trees, &c.; would entertain an exchange for smaller property. Hagan & Slevin, 240 West 116th St.

FOR SALE—THE MOST ELEGANT TWO-family detached brick and stone houses ever built in New York City; neighborhood restricted; Clay Av., near 166th St., three blocks west of 3d Av.; terms moderate.

BENJ. H. IRVING,
494 BERGEN AVE., COR. 147TH ST.,
BRONX PROPERTIES, EXCHANGING,
APPRAISING, MORTGAGES SECURED.

Bargain.—University Heights, Queen Anne cottage, detached; barn, &c.; near trolley; may rent. Heaney, 770 Tremont Av.

Choice building lots, $425 up; sewer, water, gas; $5 monthly; house, $2,500 up. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

4-story double brick flat, 25x100; $14,500; rents $1,500; mtge., $10,000, 4½%. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

$5 Monthly; $425 up; Bronx lots, near 3d Av. L station. Shatzkin, 748 East 171st St.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Miscellaneous.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Building, N. Y.

Real Estate Office Contents for Sale.—Complete; worth $10,000; price, $1,000; cash. Room 15, 60 Liberty.

Real Estate.

Appraisements of Real Estate

furnished promptly to investors at reasonable charges.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$8,000,000**

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.

37 Liberty St., Manhattan,
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

FLATBUSH.—GENTLEMAN gone South MUST SELL WILL SACRIFICE $1,000. A Princely New detached Residence on exceptionally Fine, Large Grounds. Cost $8,000. Price $7,000. Terms $700 Cash. Rest Very Easy. 10 Rooms, Tiled Bath, Billiard Room, Back Stairs, Beam Ceilings, Oak and Ash Trim. Exquisite decorations. Parquet floors. MOST EXCLUSIVE, BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. 110 feet to Ocean Av. Close to L. I. Station and 3 Trolley Lines. Call Sunday or any day. W. H. GOLDEY, "Brick Office," 962 Flatbush Av., Cor. Albermarle Road.

Flatbush Av., opposite Avenue G.—Four lots, $4,800; easy terms; honest bargain. Jones, 189 Montague St.

Brooklyn property sold for cash or exchanged; immediate results. W. J. Lynch, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

$300 cash for new detached house, balance rent. John Perry & Co., 378 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Manaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $100
On Line of New Portchester Railway.
$1.00 WEEKLY—NO ASSESSMENTS.

Near Station; on trolley; water, gas, electric light; fishing, bathing, sailing. WARRANTY REALTY CO., 115 Broadway (Room 208).

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.—Plot 100x105; 12th Av., near 3d; graded, sewered; $2,250. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

White Plains.

17 acres on Tarrytown trolley line, $4,800; high ground; near station. Box 471, White Plains.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

FOR RENT, FURNISHED,
ON MANHASSET BAY.

large stone house, comfortably furnished; running spring water; bath, laundry; about 10 acres shaded lawn; valuable garden; fruit trees; ice-house; filled; ample stabling and carriage house; boating, bathing and fishing; 10 minutes' walk from depot. Apply on premises. Mrs. A. Travers Manhasset, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty Street.

CEDARHURST, L. I.

Thirty acres choice property on Broadway, house, stable for sale or exchange for improved property in Manhattan. JOHN KENSETT KELLOGG, 30 William St.

AT BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I.

Most accessible place on South Shore; 27 miles east; 50 trains daily; express to city. Furnished cottages to rent. Desirable property for sale. Illustrated list. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

Hempstead, L. I.—16-room house, furnished; hydrants, bath, gas, flowers, fruits, vegetables; large barn and other outhouses; season, $800; possession after June 1. R. Rochester, 65 Wall, or premises, 54 Greenwich St.

Rockaway Park.—Part well-furnished cottage, near ocean and depot; rent, $300. Mrs. Fisk, Second Av.

For Sale—30 acres, South Bay water front; fine location; near Bellport. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—New York State.

For Sale—In the heart of the Adirondacks, a new hotel, with all modern improvements, containing sleeping rooms, a large dining room, billiard room, parlor and library; also a factory for manufacturing staves, situated on one of the largest lakes in the Adirondacks; also a new barn; will sell cheap if purchased immediately for $3,000. Address G. J. Benson, 133 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.—Furnished cottage near Alexandria Bay for rent; family abroad; nine bedrooms; open fires; seven verandas; best plumbing; aeolian, dock, skiffs, launch, firewood, vegetables, ice; tennis, bathing beach; 50 acres woods; restful place; good fishing.

S. W. Reveal, 82 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.—Delightful Summer residence for sale; 2,800 feet elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large barn; garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good driver; photo. Apply M. Wanders, 342 East 9th St.

Irving House at Catskill.—One of the best all-year hotels on Hudson River; will be rented to responsible party at reasonable rent. T. W. Shotwell, 203 Broadway, Room 206.

For Sale, Saugatuck, Conn.—Seven-room house, two acres; depot 10 minutes; trolley to fine beach; fruit and shade trees; also seven-room house with barn, garden. $1,000. Box 115.

Adirondacks.—Lake Placid, Camp Welcome; fine location; completely furnished; very desirable; particulars furnished. Fitch, 47 Broad St.

Large hennery to rent; good home market, between White Lake and Monticello. Address Box 84, Monsaup Valley, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Cottages to rent and boarding houses recommended in all parts Sullivan County. T. W. Weston, Liberty, N. Y.

Lake George, N. Y.—For sale or to let, two beautiful cottages. Address Geo. W. Clowe, Hudson, N. Y.

Farm for Sale.—Cheap; 101 acres; house, barns; Sullivan County. John Kensett Kellogg, 30 William St.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Queens Borough.

For sale handsome cottage; improvements; good location; only $2,100, $300 cash; bargain; full particulars. Hamilton, Corona.

Broadway, Ozone Park, 50x100, $1,100; Hollis Park, 50x187½, $550. Advertiser, 1,202 Putnam Av., Brooklyn.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Wychmere, (Cape Cod,) Harwich, Mass.—Beautiful seashore cottages, rented fully furnished; appliances, bathrooms, pleasant families; ocean, salted water, cold, hot; delightful climate; long season; forests; fine bathing; circular. CAPE, 507 West 124th St.

RIVERSIDE, CONN.

Attractive residence, sale or rent, furnished; conveniences; large shady lawn; garden, fruit; near depot, harbor, yacht club. J. Atwater, owner, 35 Liberty St.

To Let at Norfolk, Conn.—The beautifully furnished residence of Miss Thompson, on Laurel Way, near the Hillhurst. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 238 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

For sale or to let for the season, at Norfolk, Conn., Dunedin, situated on Maple Av.; well furnished and in perfect order. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 238 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

To Rent—6-room cottage, usual furniture; woods, lake, electrics or rail to Boston and Providence; daily grocer; attractive conditions. Mrs. F. M. S. King, North Attleboro, Mass.

For Sale—Farm, pleasantly located Southern Berkshire; plenty fruit, fine water, buildings good; terms reasonable; sold to close estate. Address E. A. Bronson, Sheffield, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.

Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, Jr., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St. Phone, 1619 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau St., room 67. Cort.

Wanted.—Tenements, east side, below 23d; showing good investment; cash customers. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Will lease house of 8 or 10 rooms and bath near 3d Av. station or trolley. Address Realty, 1,008 Times, Harlem.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Three east side dwelling, Fifties, Sixties, seven-nine, $25,000 equity mercantile building offered for payment; brokers invited.

Bert C. Faulhaber & Co., 7 East 42d St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Residence, Southwest Corner 176th St. and Monte. Av.—Beautiful, large, fine Mount Hope cottage residence to rent cheap, containing 14 large, light, airy rooms and bath; also fine, large, light, airy studio on premises, 8 stalls; large lawn, with fruit trees and grape vines; also large carriage house. Simons & Moorefielder, 149 Nassau St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale.

Grantwood-on-Hudson

Opposite Grant's Tomb.

Homeseekers and investors should visit this beautiful suburb before buying elsewhere. Macadam streets, sidewalks, gas, electric light, pure water, sewers. seventy modern homes occupied by owners. Everything in full bloom. Magnificent panoramic view of the Hudson, Manhattan Island, and Long Island Sound. Climate of the Catskills, 270 ft. above the Hudson.

LOTS $700 TO $1,600.
HOUSES BUILT TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

Write or call for descriptive booklet; also free tickets via Franklin or 42d Street Ferry and North Hudson Company's Trolley or 130th Street Ferry and Hudson River Trolley.

Columbia Inv. & Real Estate Co.,
St. James Bldg., Broadway and 26th St.
'Phone 1547 Madison.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

For Sale—Two of the finest apartment houses in Hudson County; a corner, three-story brick and stone, located opposite park; six flats, each eight rooms and bath; all modern improvements; restricted neighborhood; a 10% investment; rent, $2,712 per annum.

APPLY, J. W. SCHELLHORN, REAL ESTATE, 470 PALISADE AV., COR. SHIPPEN ST., WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS, N. J.

For Sale—A furnished cottage, 30 rooms, together with one acre of land at Islesboro, Maine; grand view of ocean, near steamboat wharf; there are several cottages within one to three miles of this property costing from five thousand to twenty-five thousand dollars each. The price of this entire property, $3,500; it is worth more than double. For full particulars address C. W. Morrison, 76 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

For Sale—New Jersey, 103 acres, 60 acres is lake of pure spring water, stocked with pickerel, perch, and catfish; 30 acres tillable; large peach orchard and vineyard; seven-room house; large new barn and boathouse and four boats; about ten minutes to railroad station; price $10,000. G. H. Drew, 115 16th Av., Paterson, N. J.

"WHERE TO LIVE AND DO BUSINESS IN New York." Booklet free at 1,159 and 390 Broadway, or mailed for 4 cents postage by Suburban Pass. Agt., Erie Rd., 1,159 Broadway, N. Y.

Ocean Grove, N. J.—Furnished cottages and boarding houses to rent for the coming season; send for booklet. The paper, N. Woolston's Real Estate Agency, Ocean Grove, N. J.

At the top of the hill on the lake, to rent for the Summer months, one large and one small house. Both fully furnished. All conveniences. Address Post Office Box 48, Pompton, N. J.

Dutch Colonial cottage on Palisades; unobstructed view of Hudson for miles; 14 rooms; beautiful decorations; bargain. Eastwood, 223 West 42d.

Long Branch, West End, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, furnished cottages to let. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

To Let for Business Purposes.

BUILDING, STORES, LOFTS, AND OFFICES TO LET IN NEARLY ALL DOWNTOWN STREETS. RULAND & WELTING, Co., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

BULKHEAD, WITH 12 LOTS.
Also, corner lots East 20th St.; also, large lofts on South St. Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO.
FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS.
TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

Entire 6-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal; 25x100; store and basement separate. WM. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or your broker.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list. Call at other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 13th; elevator; rent, $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices and skylight studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Three very light, attractive, connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; rent, $30. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

68 East 113th St.—Good corner store, suitable any business; rent moderate. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET.
$12-$19 WEST 43D ST. APPLY ON PREMISES; BROKERS PROTECTED.

92 West St.—5-story loft building, rent, $100 monthly. John Armstrong, 1,964 3d Av.

Apartment Hotels.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
108 East 29th St.
First-class fireproof apartment hotel. Suites of 1 to 5 rooms, with bath.
Furnished and unfurnished.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

THE ANTOINETTES,
42 TO 52 EAST 58TH ST.
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT HOUSES.
One block from Savoy and Netherland Hotels.
Suites, 6 to 8 rooms; 2 baths.
Modern and up to date in all their appointments.
RENTS $1,200 TO $1,800.
Owner on premises.
HERTER REALTY CO.

Apartment, Unfurnished, to Let.—No. 130 East 82d St. 9 large, light, airy rooms and bath, with detached dining room and kitchen; private entrance to this apartment, with all the latest improvements and decorations; low rent. Inquire of Simons & Moorsfielder, Owners, No. 145 Avenue D.

Union and University Club Members.—Why pay high rents when high-class, attractive apartments at low rates are so near your club headquarters? Call and examine 101-107 West 54th St.; two rooms and bath; electric light; all improvements. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Magnificent Neighborhood.—Superior five-room breezy apartments, overlooking picturesque Morningside Park; property appealing to refined people; incomparable at $30 to $32. 342 Manhattan Av.

149th St., 302 West, Corner 6th Av.—Elegant flat, 5 large, light rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, all improvements; new house; rent only $22. Janitor.

Furnished and unfurnished flats and apartments in good locations; rents, $50 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Brooklyn.

Reduced rents, $28 to $36; cannot be duplicated for $45; corner apartments; steam heat and hot water supply; fireproof halls; 4 all light rooms and tile bath; Decatur St. and Howard Av.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Sevilla, 117 West 58th St.—Small apartment, three rooms and bath, comfortably furnished; will sublet to responsible party from present time to Oct. 1st, $50 per month. F., P. O. Box 372, city.

Beautifully furnished apartments to sublet; eight large, light rooms and bath; all night elevator; southern exposure; delightfully cool; front windows overlooking Park and Hudson River. Apply fourth floor, east, 310 West 80th St.

Large, handsomely appointed suite, delightful for Summer; tiled bath; smaller room; reasonable. Hart, 111 West 84th St.

To rent, fully furnished, large and airy seven-room apartment. 203 West 86th St.

94th St., 128 East.—Charming corner apartment; all cool rooms; fully furnished.

GREATER GAINS

than any other New York morning newspaper. The following statement of Advertising Gains and Losses of New York City morning newspaper, nine days in the week, for the year 1902, as compared with 1901, will be found interesting: THE NEW YORK TIMES gained 454,000 agate lines; second morning newspaper in volume of advertising, lost 16,000; third morning newspaper in volume of advertising, gained 270,827; fourth morning newspaper in volume of advertising, lost 35,257; fifth morning newspaper in volume of advertising, gained 390,702; sixth morning newspaper in volume of advertising, lost 77,806, and seventh morning newspaper in volume of advertising, gained 85,458.

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New York, held in Part II. thereof, at the Court House for the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of May, 1903.—Present: Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., Justice.—In the matter of the petition of CHRISTINA RICHTBERG, as executrix of and devisee in trust under the last will and testament of Hermann Richtberg, deceased, for the discharge of a certain mortgage.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Christina Richtberg, as executrix of and devisee in trust under the last will and testament of Hermann Richtberg, deceased, duly verified the 13th day of May, 1903, which said petition describes a certain mortgage of record in the Register's Office for the County of New York, purporting to have been made by said Hermann Richtberg to one Elizabeth Rosenfeld, wife of Simon Rosenfeld of the City of New York, in the State of New York, dated the 31st day of March, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of March, 1873, at 3:10 o'clock in the afternoon, in Liber 1,117 of Mortgages, Page 197, to secure payment of the sum of seven thousand dollars and interest, in manner following, that is to say: The sum of three thousand five hundred dollars at or before the expiration of two years from the date of said mortgage and the remaining sum of three thousand five hundred dollars at or before the expiration of four years from the date of said mortgage, with interest thereon at seven per cent., payable half-yearly, which said mortgage appears to be undischarged, and a lien upon the lands and premises described in said mortgage, which said lands and premises are situate on the southwesterly side of Forty-first Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and County of New York, in the State of New York; that such mortgage is paid; that the mortgage has been dead for more than five years, and that such mortgage has not been assigned or transferred and has never been foreclosed; that said mortgagee died at the said County of New York on or about the second day of February, 1878, and that letters testamentary upon the estate of said mortgagee were issued out of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York, to her said husband, Simon Rosenfeld, on the 13th day of March, 1875; and that the names and the present or last-known places of residence of all the surviving next of kin and heirs and heiresses at law of said mortgagee and her said husband, Simon Rosenfeld are correctly set forth in said petition so far as the petitioner can ascertain the same; now, it is, on motion of Isaac and Jacob Fromme, attorneys for the petitioner,

Ordered, that all persons interested in the said mortgage be and they are hereby required to show cause at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held in Part I. thereof, at the Court House for the County of New York, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why said mortgage should not be discharged of record. And it is further

Ordered, that this order shall be published once a week for three weeks in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, and that a copy of this order shall be personally served on each of the said next of kin and heirs and heiresses at law who reside within the State of New York, on or before the 25th day of May, 1903, and that copies of such order shall on or before the 15th day of May, 1903, be deposited duly or on the petitioner in the Post Office at the City of New York, in the State of New York, each contained in a securely closed, post-paid wrapper, directed to each of the said next of kin and heirs and heiresses at law within the State of New York at their present or last-known places of residence, as specified and set forth in said petition. Enter.

H. B., Jr., J. S. C.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 6th day of May, 1903.—Present, Hon. James A. O'Gorman, Justice.—In the Matter of the Application of ASPELL CO-OPERATIVE GROCERY COMPANY for authority to change its name to ASPELL WHOLESALE GROCERY COMPANY.

Upon reading and filing the petition of the Aspell Co-Operative Grocery Company, a domestic stock corporation duly organized, Jan Wheeler Aspell, its President, on the 28th day of April, 1903, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the Aspell Wholesale Grocery Company, and upon filing the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying that the name the said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon filing due proof by affidavits showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six weeks in The Albany Evening Journal, the paper in which notices required by State officers are authorized by law to be published, and in New York Daily Tribune, and New York News, two newspapers of the County of New York in which county said corporation has its business office, and the court being satisfied by said petition, and by the affidavits and certificate presented herewith, that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been given, and upon the affidavit of Terry Parker, verified this fifth day of May, 1903, hereto annexed, setting forth the appearances on the part of the applicant, upon the return day of the motion and the adjournment thereof to the fifth day of May, 1903.

Now, on motion of Terry Parker, attorney for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, that said petition be and the same hereby is granted, and that the petitioner herein, the Aspell Co-Operative Grocery Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name Aspell Wholesale Grocery Company, on and after the 10th day of June, 1903, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered, and the papers on which it is granted be filed, within ten days from the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the county in which the certificate of incorporation of said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days after the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and further, that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The New York Times, a newspaper of the County of New York, beginning ten days after the entry hereof.

[Entered] J. A. O'G., J. S. C.

Endorsed, Filed and Recorded, May 7th, 1903, 11h. 45m.

A Copy, THOS. L. HAMILTON, Clerk.

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Surrogate Notices.

DUNLAP, ROBERT.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Robert Dunlap, Laura Morton Baker, George Carlyle Baker, Phoenix Club, John A. Dunlap, William H. Dunlap, Rebecca Dunlap, Martha Reynolds, Annie M. Dunlap, Edith Dunlap, Ethel Dunlap, Florence Clark, Maud Clark, Edith Dunlap, Edith Dunlap, Jennie A. Baker, Grace Dunlap Lamson, William Allen Dunlap, Mary Howard Bradshaw, Fannie Lawson Johnston, John Robert Lawson Johnston, and Henry Sloan, and all persons interested in the estate of ROBERT DUNLAP, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting.

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, the 30th day of June, 1903, at half past ten (10:30) o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Amelia N. Dunlap, Gustave A. Henry, and Arthur C. Lamson, as executrix and executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one (21) years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure so to do, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[Seal.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 12th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

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FLANAGAN, WILLIAM L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. FLANAGAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 99 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the thirteenth day of March, 1903. FLORENCE FLANAGAN, Executrix. DE WITT C. FLANAGAN, RANDOLPH HURRY, Executors. GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attys. for Executrix and Executors, 99 Broad Street, N. Y. City.

MARSTON, ROSETTA B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSETTA B. MARSTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at her residence, Center Street, City Island, Borough of Bronx, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of November, 1902.

ANNIE ANDERSON HORTON,
formerly ANNIE ANDERSON.

DAVID CAHILL, Attorney for Executrix, 40 Wall Street, N. Y. City.

STRATTON, AMOS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS H. STRATTON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Silbert & Silbert, No. 15 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of December, 1902. WILLIAM L. STRATTON, CLARA MacGREGOR, Executors. STRICKMAN & SILBERT, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Auction Sales.

10,000 Pairs all Union-Made
TROUSERS, STAPLE WOOLENS,
Modern Plant and Office Fixtures,
a prominent manufacturer's stock.
CHAS. SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer.
SELLS MONDAY, MAY 18TH, 1903,
at 10:30 A. M., on the premises,
Nos. 762 and 764 Broadway, New York,
the entire well-known manufacturer's stock and fixtures of the late M. Oppenheim, Samuel Brill, Administrator,
consisting in all Union-Made Goods,
10,000 PAIRS FASHIONABLE PANTS,
in select patterns and representing in Medium and Heavy Weights every variety of Fancy Worsteds, Clays, Cassimeres, Cheviots, etc.
4,000 YARDS WOOLENS,
in all Fashionable Materials,
Also at 2:30 P. M., sharp,
the entire Plant and Office Equipment, consisting of 30 Singer Sewing Machines, Power Engines, Cutting Tables, Rock Tables, Partitions, Sample Trunks, Safe, Baskets, Chandeliers, Desks, Letter Presses, Chairs, etc.
SALE ON 60 DAYS' APPROVED NOTES.
☞The reputation of M. Oppenheim is well known and associated with fine-made, tasty, all Union-Made Goods. Each Garment bearing the Union Label.
The most particular trade can attend this sale with a feeling of security and satisfaction.
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES AT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, dated May 12th, 1902, and executed and delivered to the undersigned by Charles Schneider to secure the payment of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars and interest, and default having been made in the payment thereof, the undersigned will sell at public auction on Saturday, May 16th, 1903, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises situated on the northwest corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a lot of saloon furniture, saloon fixtures, and household furniture and utensils, together with all right, title, and interest therein and thereto.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1903.
The John Eichler Brewing Company, Mortgagee,
Third Avenue and 136th Street,
Borough of the Bronx, New York City.
Louis Levy, Auctioneer.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—WILLIAM F. SMITH, plaintiff, against ANNIE J. DALY, Helen M. Daly, Frank Abele, Emil Brett, Robert Gibson, John Henry, John C. Roden, John Reiner, Henry Smith and Patrick Vaughan, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-third day of April, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line of Brook Avenue distant fifty (50) feet one and one half (1½) inches southerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; thence running southerly along the westerly line of Brook Avenue twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly at right angles to said last mentioned westerly line of Brook Avenue and part of the way through a party wall sixty (60) feet three and three quarter inches to the easterly line of land of the Port Morris Branch Railroad; thence northerly along the same twenty-five (25) feet two (2) inches, and thence easterly in a straight line fifty-eight (58) feet four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning, be the other dimensions severally more or less. Said premises being known as Number 923 Brook Avenue.

Dated, New York, April 25th, 1903.
HUBERT THEEMAN, Referee.

MICHAEL J. SULLIVAN, Attorney for plaintiff, Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Bronx Borough, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its avenue number is 923 Brook Avenue.

163d Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is fifteen thousand and sixty-three 11-100 dollars ($15,063 11-100), with interest thereon from the eighteenth day of April, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to three hundred and seventeen 50-100 dollars, with interest from April 20, 1903, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is one hundred and fifty-five dollars and interest. Premises to be sold subject to a first mortgage of $6,000, with interest thereon from March 1st, 1903, at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, May 4th, 1903.

GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Referee.

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159TH STREET.—NEW YORK SUPREME Court, County of New York.—JOHN M. BOWERS and another, as executors, etc., plaintiffs, against HENRY M. DENTON and another, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 26th day of February, 1901, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell in one parcel at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 161 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 21st day of May, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by John L. Parish, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

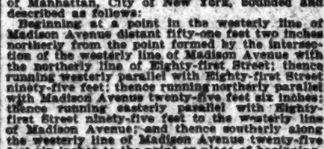
All those certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block fifty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street; and thence easterly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, April 30th, 1903.
RICHARD H. CLARKE, Referee.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiffs' lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $7,608.81, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $368.06.

FREDERIC J. MIDDLEBROOK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

For Sale.

HILLS BALCONY DRYER

THE SAFE AND EASY WAY

to hang out clothes in flats and apartments. Holds 110 feet of line. Fastens to side of block and swings in to fire escape. Reel folds up quickly and can be taken in to keep line clean. Ask the landlord to put one up. Write for Catalogue R to

HILL DRYER CO.,
210 WEST 125TH ST., NEW YORK.
or to factory, Worcester, Mass.

WILLIAMS,
VISIBLE TYPEWRITERS,
SOLD AND RENTED. 310 B'WAY.

GENERAL EXCHANGE. **TYPEWRITER** LATEST MODELS Rented and Sold. Cash or installments 239 B'WAY Tel. 1573 Cort.

WALLPAPER 1,000,000 rolls blanks, 1¼c.; gilts, 2c.; embossed, 3½c.; ingrains, 4½c.; tiles, tapestries, &c.; silks, 12½c. upward. BECKER, 106, 172, 180 24 St.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes; second-hand at A One Exchange. 243 B'way, N.Y., 1 flight up; 453 Fulton St., B'k'n.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2240 Frank.

Desks, roll-tops; partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter-presses, counters, shelving, &c. 500 tailpins at 25c.; cheap stores, offices fitted. Finn 28-32 Centre St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 833 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; supplies, repairing. Tel. 6056 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriters: Why rent? 17c. daily buys any make. Telephone 2230 Broad. Cohen Typewriter Agency, 15 Broadway.

Typewriters.—When renting or buying, get a good one. Typewriter Exchange, 68 Park Place. Telephone.

Trunks and bags, slightly soiled, different kinds; greatly reduced prices. Schwartz's, 59 4th Av., opp. Wanamaker's.

Pianos and Organs.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Prices 1-3 to ½ off. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
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THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

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Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of the BAILEY RESTAURANT COMPANY, bankrupt.—The sale of the restaurant known as Bailey's Lunch Room, situated at No. 1,320 Broadway, New York, is adjourned to Tuesday, May 19th, 1903, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Edward G. Benedict, Trustee, 68 Wall Street, New York, at which time and place said restaurant, with its appurtenances, goodwill, and will be sold in bulk in accordance with the order of this Court, dated May 12, 1903. Premises now open for inspection. May 14th, 1903.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Trustee.

CONTINUATION SALE.

Pursuant to adjournment heretofore had.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM MARQUIS and JACOB MARQUIS, and HARRY A. NEWMAN, Bankrupts.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, the 20th, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 and 115 Leonard Street, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of furs of every description, addressing plates, &c. Order of

MYERS, ALEXANDER & ALEXANDER, Trustees.
MYERS GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway.

NO. 5,902.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS FLOCKS, Bankrupt.—Notice of Sale.

To the creditors of Morris Flocks of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1903, the said Morris Flocks was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee, No. 96 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1903, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at

SUBWAY STRIKE IS FAILING

More Than 2,000 Men Take Up the Strikers' Work.

Teamsters Have Grievances, but Redress Is Pledged—Minor Strike Ends—Union Men Fight.

Save for minor grievances of the teamsters employed on the sections under construction by the Farrell-Hopper Company, William Bradley & Co., and the Degnon-McLean Construction Company, the labor troubles along the subway seemed to be almost at an end. Italian rockmen and excavators, from whose strike the entire tie-up started, made no trouble of consequence at any point. Increasingly large numbers of non-union men went to work yesterday in squads, and in not a few instances Italians broke away from their comrades and returned to their places.

The teamsters' trouble grew out of an alleged violation of the agreement signed Wednesday night last by representatives of the Teamsters' Union and the association of sub-contractors. It was asserted that the Farrell-Hopper Company asked their teamsters to sign a monthly agreement which violated the terms of the general agreement; that the Bradley Company attempted to keep its men at work over hours about the stables without extra pay; and that sub-bosses in the Degnon-McLean Company had made a similar attempt.

Dennis Quinlan, President of the Team Drivers' Union, talked over the matter with John B. McDonald and representatives of the three sub-companies yesterday afternoon. Mr. Quinlan said later that he had received assurances that the agreement between the teamsters and the contractors would be strictly enforced and expressed himself as being in every way satisfied with the treatment he had received. The teamsters affected held a meeting at their headquarters, 220 East Forty-seventh Street, last night and were instructed by Mr. Quinlan to go to work as usual.

The striking rockmen and excavators held morning, afternoon, and night sessions in the hall at 2,229 First Avenue and listened once more to speeches urging them to remain away from work. The meetings were devoid of excitement. It was declared there had been no defections in the union.

There were about 2,200 men at work, all told, on the subway, including the recruits from the strikers' own forces, out of a full complement of about 6,000. Sub-Contractor John Shields, who is at work on Broadway on the section from One Hundred and Fourth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, telephoned to the headquarters of the Sub-Contractors' Association yesterday that about forty Italian strikers returned on his section in one squad about noon.

A small complementary strike of Italian waterproofers employed on the down town sections of the subway, of which little was heard during its two weeks' duration, was settled yesterday through the disintegration of the waterproofers' organization. The men who struck were employes of the Sicilian Asphalt Paving Company, which has the contract for the entire tunnel.

The company, having completed some work in Harlem on Thursday, put men not members of the union to work in the down town sections. Thursday morning there was trouble about the excavation at Elm and Walker Streets, and several of the strikers were arrested. One, said to have been the leader of the union, was later in the day held for trial on a charge of assault, and this disheartened his associates. On Thursday evening they met at 24 Baxter Street and decided to return to work.

John B. McDonald said yesterday afternoon that the stage had been passed where the public need concern itself about the subway strike.

Because of some trouble at a meeting of Local No. 2 of the Excavators and Rockmen's Union at 280 Mott Street yesterday afternoon three of the members started to settle their differences with knives in the yard in the rear of the place. Policeman Claire of the Mulberry Street Station stopped the fight, and then with the aid of Policeman Farrelly of the same station arrested the three men.

One of them, Carmon Leonie, twenty-nine years old, of 30 Charlton Street, had a bad cut on his left cheek, and the arteries of his left wrist were severed. It is probable that he would have bled to death had not Policeman Claire made a tourniquet with a piece of rope and twisted it around his arm. He was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital and held as a prisoner.

The other men, Micaelo Copple of 19 Cherry Street and Antonio Gross of 37 Crosby Street, were cut about the hands. They were locked up on charges of felonious assault.

DECISION AGAINST STRIKERS.

Must Not Resort to Violence, Appellate Division Says, in Reversing Order Refusing Injunction.

The Appellate Division yesterday reversed Justice Truax's order refusing an injunction to the Master Horseshoers' Protective Association of this borough, restraining James Quinlivan and the other members of the Journeymen Horseshoers from interfering with the members of the plaintiff in the conduct of their business and resorting to any species of personal violence upon them or their workmen.

The fight between the Master Horseshoers and the journeymen grew out of the refusal of the former to place the stamp of the latter's association on horseshoes. The injunction was denied by Justice Truax on the authority of the case of National Protective Association vs. Cumming, (170 N. Y., 315,) where the issue involved was whether one labor organization had the right to refuse to permit its members to work with fellow-workmen who were members of a rival organization.

The question in the case now before the court was, said Justice McLaughlin for the appellate tribunal, whether the defendant has the right to resort to physical force for the purpose of destroying the plaintiff and injuring its property rights. He called attention to the fact that the allegation in the complaint that the defendants are engaged in committing acts of violence was not denied. The defendant Quinlivan admitted that the strike had been ordered, but claimed that the master horseshoers could not show that his association had ordered or directed the doing of any of the acts of violence. Quinlivan, however, did not deny that the acts of violence had, in fact, been ordered by his association.

"The defendant," said Justice McLaughlin, in conclusion, "has no right, either directly or indirectly, acting in its corporate capacity or through its individual members, to resort to physical force for the purpose of enforcing its alleged rights. This, as I read the complaint, is precisely what it is doing, and it should be enjoined until the action has been tried, especially in view of an allegation in the complaint, which is not denied, to the effect that the defendant has no property and cannot answer in damages to the plaintiff or its members."

Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham dissented.

ARRESTS FOR STRIKE TROUBLES

Man Who Frightened Strikers Taken to Court—Strikers Under Bonds.

Arrests of several Italians were made yesterday in the Borough of the Bronx on account of violence due to strikes.

Frank Battalio of 24 Arthur Avenue, was working on One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, near the King's Bridge Road, early in the morning, and strikers tried to get him to stop. He refused, and when the strikers made a demonstration he drew a revolver and made them retreat.

Roundsman Fennel, who saw Battalio draw the revolver, arrested him. Magistrate Pool, in the Morrisania Police Court, however, said it was a sin that a workman should not be allowed to support his family and dismissed the case. He also said that he would write to the Police Department for a permit for Battalio to carry a pistol.

At One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and La Fontaine Avenue, where the Devlin Construction Company is cutting through One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, about 300 Italian strikers ordered seventy-five men to quit work about 8 o'clock in the morning. A few obeyed, but the majority remained at work, and the strikers threatened them with death.

Policeman Raymond rushed in and arrested four men, in the Morrisania Court, John J. Farley, foreman on the work, made complaint against them. Three were put under bonds for two months, and the fourth, who proved that he had nothing to do with the disturbance, was discharged. The three men who were held were Frank Calitate, 174 Jerome Avenue; John Ottley, 89 Arthur Avenue, and Phillipi Confitelli of 235 Potter Place.

WARRING UNIONS CONFER.

Carpenters' Organizations Represented at Civic Commission's Offices.

Under the auspices of the Conciliation Committee of the New York Civic Federation a conference took place yesterday afternoon at the Mission Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, in the office of the Federation, between committees of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society, in an attempt to settle the differences between the two unions.

The meeting was called at the request of the Rev. Father Curran of Scranton, Penn., who took an active interest in the strike of the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania. William M. Wilmer, a lawyer of Scranton, was also present, and the National Civic Federation was represented by Ralph M. Easley, National Secretary, and John R. Commons, statistician for the Federation.

When the conference adjourned it was reported that progress toward a settlement had been made, but a definite decision was not reached. The conferrees will meet again next week.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was spokesman at yesterday's meeting for the Brotherhood. James Merrison presented the case on behalf of the Amalgamated Carpenters' Society.

GREENWICH STRIKE ENDING.

Non-Union Men at Work, More Coming, and Some of the Union Men Giving In.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., May 15.—The strike, it is believed, is coming rapidly to an end in Greenwich owing to the new action of the Contractors' Association. Over a hundred non-union mechanics of the building trades have been imported here and are working, while many of a company of 240 men who will complete a job at Coney Island Saturday have been engaged to come here.

On houses for Edwin J. Lucas, Mrs. Dale, and H. L. Thompson union men have been employed, but the Contractors' Association has arranged matters with the out-of-town contractors on those jobs so that union men are being discharged nightly, and next week there will not be a union job of any size in town. Two local carpenters have violated their union rules and others have signified their intention of going to work regardless of fines on Monday. It is believed by the public that the backbone of the strike here is broken.

GEN. MILES ON CRUELTIES.

He Declares That Offenses in the Philippines Were Committed by Orders of Certain Officers.

The Army and Navy Journal will print today a letter from Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, in which the writer says that he went to the Philippine Islands not as a tourist but in an official character; that the instructions addressed to him as Lieutenant General, "commanding the army," came from the President, and that he was directed to give especial attention to the "instruction, discipline, and supplies of the army."

In referring to his official report on the Philippines, Gen. Miles declares that "no one can have a more sacred regard for the honor of the army than myself." As to cruelties in the Philippines, he says:

"It is idle to assume that campaigning in the Philippines has conditions that warrant resort to mediaeval cruelty and a departure from the honorable method of conducting warfare, and that such departures as have existed should be overlooked and condoned.

"It is most gratifying that the serious offenses have not been committed by the soldiers unless they were under the direct orders of certain officers who were responsible. Soldiers have withheld fire when ordered to shoot prisoners, protested against acts of cruelty, and written to relatives at home urging them to take action to put a stop to those crimes. It will ever be one of the glories of the army that such deeds committed by whatever authority are abhorrent to the American soldier.

"The officers who are responsible, using chiefly the cruel Macabebes, do not by any means constitute the American Army, and there must be a very unmistakable line drawn between the great body of honorable and faithful officers and brave soldiers whose records have been commendable and those, of whatever station, whose acts have received and should receive the earnest condemnation of all honorable men."

PACKER INSTITUTE JUBILEE.

Alumnae Present Property and Money for an Addition—Dr. Abbott on Woman's Advancement.

The golden jubilee of Packer Collegiate Institute in Brooklyn, founded in 1853, was celebrated yesterday afternoon by a reception, followed by addresses in the chapel, and concluding with the presentation of the jubilee gift. Mrs. W. H. Ziegler, President of the Alumnae Association, on behalf of the Alumnae, handed to Bryan H. Smith, President of the Board of Trustees, a deed of gift for the property adjoining the present Packer building fronting upon Joralemon and Clinton Streets, announcing at the same time the gift of $65,000 for the purpose of erecting upon that site a building to be called Alumnae Hall.

The chapel was crowded with graduates representing all the years of the institute's life, with the graduates of the year in front in caps and gowns. All entered marching in column, and when Mrs. Ziegler arose to speak the women at the back in their eagerness to see all stood up on tiptoe.

The opening invocation was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, and then Dr. Truman J. Backus, the head of the institution, made a brief address. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Albert J. Lyman, who spoke of the past of the institution and the founder, Harriet L. Packer, declaring that "an institute must grow as a plant, matching the times," and that the fifty years of life of Packer Institute had been the "ideal normal development of a school." He spoke also of the manner in which the institution was interwoven with Brooklyn life—placed as it was "near enough to feel the great pulse of the metropolis, yet far enough away to escape immersion in its commercialism."

Dr. Lyman Abbott spoke on the "Outlook for the Education of Woman," and declaring that it was rash to say what woman might not do, said that what she had been doing and was doing was the "direct ministry to the individual life." The educated woman is making homes more sanitary, understanding children better, becoming more and more a companion for her sons and daughters as they grew older, becoming also a fit counselor to her husband, enlarging her influence in government and municipal affairs and changing for the better the aspect of society.

The graduates of Packer Institute before him had, Dr. Abbott said, in their own lives demonstrated what the educated woman could do—what he hoped, she would do. As to the church, he declared he did not know "whether the educated woman would leave it because being educated she had no longer a taste for ecclesiastical millinery"—but if she chose to stay in she could make the church what she would. He thought she would make the church better and stronger like the other things.

MILK DEALERS TO BE TRIED.

President Lederle of the Board of Health has again set a watch on the milk dealers, because of the hot weather. As a result of Inspectors' activities many warrants have been issued for the arrest of milk dealers.

Six men were arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Yorkville Court yesterday morning. Their names were recorded as Edward Tobias of 1,898 Second Avenue, J. Schwartz of 1,492 First Avenue, William Michaelson of 815 East Eighty-third Street, L. Mallet of 1,400 Second Avenue, Samuel Blum of 249 East Seventy-seventh Street, and Hugh Campbell of 820 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Magistrate Breen held each of them in $100 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

SPIRITS FORETOLD DEATH

Mrs. Townsend's Belief Testified To in Will Contest.

Friends Tell of Difficulty in Gaining Access to Lawyer's Widow—Did Not Like Mr. Mahan.

Women appeared in crowds yesterday at the continuation of the hearing before Surrogate Thomas in the contest over the will of Mrs. Adelaide Darrow Townsend, to hear the questioning as to the belief of Mrs. Townsend in spiritualism and concerning the allegation that Mrs. Townsend was under the influence of Spiritualists at the time her last will was made.

The first witness of the day was Margaret McTeigh, who was Mrs. Townsend's cook. The Rev. Robert Collyer was the next witness, and testified that he had officiated at Mr. Townsend's funeral. He said he had called the following day to see Mrs. Townsend, but was informed she could not be seen.

Mrs. Uses, one of the frequent visitors and companions of Mrs. Townsend, and to whose husband was left $2,500 in the will, testified that the day after Mr. Townsend's death she called at the house to see Mrs. Townsend and was told by a servant that Mr. Mahan had ordered that Mrs. Townsend was to see no one. Mrs. Uses said that she went up stairs, however, and met a young man on the stairs who attempted to stop her, but that she brushed by him and went to Mrs. Townsend's room.

Following Mr. Mahan's orders the witness said she attempted to keep Dr. Davis and his wife out of Mrs. Townsend's room, but the doctor pushed her one side. She reported to Mr. Mahan that she was unable to keep her friends away from her.

"The same night Mr. Mahan and I got Mrs. Townsend out of bed and carried her to the front room, propped her up in a chair before the table, and I saw Mr. Mahan put a paper before her and tell her to sign it. Mrs. Townsend did sign it. There were three men and two women in the room, and they also signed the paper. After this paper was signed we carried Mrs. Townsend back to bed."

"Did Mrs. Townsend ever tell you that she was a firm believer in spiritualism?"

"Yes, she did, a long time ago."

"Did she ever tell you she had communications with her son?"

"Yes; she told me one night she was in bed, and a rap came on the front of the bed. She said, 'Who's there?' She said that a voice answered, 'It's me, mamma. Harry.' She said to the voice, 'Well, if it's you, Harry, go and get the ball you played with.' She said he went and got it and put it in her hand.

"At another, sitting by the window, she said she heard voices laugh, 'Ha, ha, ha; we will soon have our old friend with us.' The next day a Mr. Tuttle, a friend of the Townsends, died.

"Mrs. Townsend told me that the day before Mr. Townsend died, Jane Potter and a lot of other women got into a wrangle over Christian Science, and Mr. Townsend put them out. As she was going out Mrs. Potter said, 'You put me out to-day, but there will something happen to-morrow.'

"The next day Mr. Townsend died," added the witness, in a voice that was hardly audible.

"Did Mrs. Townsend tell you she was a prisoner?"

"Mrs. Townsend told me to bring in some of my work to her, 'for you know,' she said, 'I never see anybody. I am like a prisoner here.' She also asked me to bring my little boy over to play the piano for her."

On cross-examination, Mr. Clarke brought out that the paper the witness saw signed the night of Mr. Townsend's funeral was a waiver of citation to Mr. Townsend's will by his niece, Mrs. Lydia Dickson, who was obliged to start for her home, in Scranton, early the following morning.

Mrs. Caroline J. Ohl, who said she had known the Townsends for thirty years and often visited them, and that she never heard the name of Joseph H. Mahan, the chief legatee, mentioned but once. That was at the breakfast table one morning, when Mr. Townsend said he was going to ask Mr. Mahan up to dinner. Mrs. Townsend objected, and said she did not like the man.

LEGAL NOTES.

BOARDING MOVING STREET CARS.—Francis M. Fremont, while attempting to board one of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's combination cars at Cortlandt Street during what are called the afternoon rush hours, slipped and fell under the car and received injuries from which he died. It appeared on the trial of an action for damages brought by the deceased's widow that there had been a blockade of the northbound cars and that the car which Mr. Fremont had attempted to board was, under the rules of the company, hurrying up town so as to bring about an equalization of traffic. The motorman said that he did not come to a stop at Cortlandt Street for passengers because of this fact. The conductor was inside the closed part of the car collecting fares. It did not appear that either the motorman or the conductor saw Mr. Fremont attempting to board the car. A judgment on a verdict for $30,000 in Mrs. Fremont's favor has been reversed by the Appellate Division, the court holding that the evidence showed that the deceased attempted to board the car while it was going at a speed of about four to six miles an hour without being invited to do so by sign or otherwise from the motorman or conductor, and that he therefore assumed the risks of the situation. Justice Laughlin, for the court, said that it would not do to hold that where, in obedience to the duty it owes to the public, a street car company has its car in control at a street crossing, this fact is notice to people in sight that the car is going to stop, or an invitation to people to run and attempt to board the car before it stops. "Perhaps," continued Justice Laughlin, "under all the circumstances, and in view of the fact that others were boarding the car at this time, it may not be said that the decedent was guilty of contributory negligence as matter of law; but we fail to discover any evidence of neglect on the part of the defendant."

DEFAULTING TELLER'S INSURANCE.—The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision regarding the life insurance left by J. Prevost Mason, who was for many years a note teller in the employ of the Continental National Bank. On Jan. 12, 1901, he admitted to officers of the bank that he had misappropriated $12,000 of the bank's funds. Some days later he had two policies of life insurance, for $8,000 and $2,000 respectively, changed so as to make them payable to his wife or daughter instead of to his executor, administrator, or assignee. On Feb. 1 following he committed suicide. The Surety Company, which paid $7,000 on a bond given by Mason, along with the bank and other creditors, appealed to the courts to set aside their assignment of the insurance upon the ground that the decedent was insolvent, and that the assignment was made in fraud of the rights of his creditors. A judgment was rendered at Special Term setting aside the assignment. That judgment the Appellate Division now unanimously affirms.

RELICS AT NOON MEETINGS.

American Tract Society to Take the Old Fulton Street Week.

The Old Fulton Street Noon Meeting for next week is to be given over each day to speakers representing the American Tract Society, whose officers and Directors will present the different phases of their work.

One of the unique features of the week will be the opportunity for all who attend to see the pulpit used over a century ago by George Whitfield in his preaching on the streets and in fields in England and America, and the chair in which the Dairyman's Daughter sat when visited by Leigh Richmond and which gave opportunity for the production of a book that has done untold good.

The speakers will be: Monday, Dr. George L. Spaeth; Tuesday, Edwin J. Gillies; Wednesday, Dr. Henry Lewis; Thursday, Dr. John M. Kerr; Friday, Dr. Robert S. MacArthur; Saturday, Dr. F. O. Zeech.

"Al" Adams Still Buying Real Estate.

"Al" Adams, the convicted Policy King, took title yesterday to 719 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-fifth Street. The grantor was Louis Stern and the consideration nominal. The property is a four-story building on lot 25.1 by 80.

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MERRILL GOES TO COURT

Fugitive from Boston Gets Time to Answer Charges.

His Lawyer Declares He Has Sent Money to Pay Debts—Transactions in New York.

Moody Merrill of Boston, who at Silver City, N. M., and in the financial district of this city is "Col. Charles F. Grayson," President of the Silver City National Bank and the Silver City Savings Bank, was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon as "John Brown of 55 William Street," the name he gave on Wednesday, when he was arrested by Detective Sergeant Wooldridge on a warrant charging the embezzlement of $19,000 from Sarah Cohen of Boston.

The prisoner, a tall man of military bearing, rosy complexion, and a closely trimmed sandy beard, appeared to be as little perturbed as any one in court. On application of a member of the firm of Wentworth, Lowenstein & Stern, Magistrate Deuel postponed the hearing until May 20, and Merrill left the court under the cash bail of $1,000 deposited on Thursday. Detective Wooldridge had in his possession a large sealed package of papers forwarded to Inspector McClusky by the Boston police. This was not opened. The documents relate to Merrill's embarrassments when he fled to Montreal ten years ago.

Merrill went from the police court to the offices of his counsel and was with ex-Judge Thomas F. Wentworth for two hours. After leaving court he said:

"This simply interrupts for the time being the efforts I have made to settle any obligations I owed—"

Here he was checked by Mr. Wentworth, and he said no more about his affairs, but asked of a man from Boston, who knows him as both Merrill and Grayson, questions about people in Boston that both knew. He then went to Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue, where he is stopping with relatives of his second wife, who was Cathie Smith, housekeeper of the Hotel Bellevue in Beacon Street, Boston, in which Merrill once held a controlling interest, and whom he married in Texas in 1895.

All that Merrill's lawyers would say of their client's case was:

"Mr. Merrill was wrecked by the panic of 1893. He was before this a prosperous circumstanced man. He was President of the Highland Street Railroad, which was sold to the Whitney syndicate. When everything went against him he fled. Since then he has settled all his obligations. He has checks and vouchers to show that he does not owe Mrs. Cohen anything. The money for her was sent to John Fottler, Jr. We have nothing to say about Mr. Merrill as Charles F. Grayson."

Several persons who knew Merrill as Grayson expressed surprise that action had not been taken against him in the Cohen and other matters long ago. He has been openly traveling between New York and New Mexico for nine or ten years and many know that Grayson of Silver City was Merrill of Boston.

"It is rather curious how he came to take up the name of Grayson," said a Boston man yesterday. "When he was at the zenith of his career in Boston there came from New Mexico one real Charles F. Grayson, who was on close terms of friendship with Merrill's sister. This Grayson died before Merrill's flight and it must be assumed that Merrill found it convenient to continue Grayson 'in the quick.'"

As "Grayson," Merrill was as well known in the financial district of this city as he was as Merrill in Boston in the early nineties, but it is asserted by those with whom he had dealings here as "Grayson" that they had not a suspicion that he was masquerading under a false name. His dealings were chiefly as President of the Silver City National Bank, which has a capital of $50,000, surplus and undivided profits of $51,400, and deposits of $620,000. Its New York correspondent is the Hanover National Bank.

He had also large dealings with W. N. Coler & Co. and other financial firms and institutions. The Silver City Savings Bank has a capital of $25,000 and deposits of about $90,000. As "Grayson" Merrill paid periodical visits to all these New York institutions and firms. Officers of the Hanover Bank declined to discuss the matter in any way, but W. N. Coler, Jr., said:

"Of course, we did not know that 'Col. Grayson' was Merrill, but with 'Grayson' we have had dealings for eight or ten years. The transactions ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars, and we know that they were of the same volume elsewhere. Our business with him was without clash or evidence of other than perfect good faith and absolute honesty."

J. S. Lehmaier admitted last evening that he was the legal adviser of Sarah Cohen, who is complainant against Merrill, but he refused to discuss the matter.

ASPHALT TRUST ASSETS SOLD.

Only One Bidder, and He, Presumably Representing the Trust, Secures Them for $6,006,000.

The assets of the Asphalt Company of America and the National Asphalt Company were sold at the Hudson County Court House, Jersey City, yesterday under direction of Receiver Henry Tatnall, William J. O'Connor acting as auctioneer. The sale was made by order of the United States Court, the upset price fixed being $6,000,000.

Among those who attended the sale were Henry C. Biddle, Gen. John Mack, and William T. Harrity, but the only bidder was Henry C. Everdell. After the notice of sale had been read Adolph Busch, William C. Ballett and Henry W. Potts made formal announcement that they held claims against the defendant companies, but the amount of the claims was not stated.

The assets were first offered in four lots. Mr. Everdell bid on each lot, but the aggregate not reaching the amount named by the court the bids were rejected. Then the assets were offered in one lot. Mr. Everdell at once offered $6,006,000, or $6,000 in excess of the upset price, and as no other offer was made this bid was accepted. His security was gold bonds of the Asphalt Company of America, and it is supposed that he represented the Asphalt Trust.

WORK ON LAFAYETTE MONUMENT.

The pedestal for the monument to be raised in Paris by American school children in memory of Gen. Lafayette has been completed and will be shipped to France this month. Mr. Hastings, the architect, of this city, who had charge of the work, believes he has secured the finest possible specimen of marble for the pedestal. It is of the pink Tennessee variety.

Mr. Bartlett in July will place upon the pedestal his model of the equestrian figure. After further study he will begin work on the figure, and final dedication of the monument probably will take place in July, 1904.

It's the week-end.

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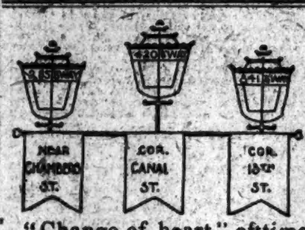

"Change of heart" oftimes leads a man here to buy a costlier worsted or tweed Suit, be it $22, $24, $25, or more. Or may-be a finest blue serge at $22—but our price-list starts at $12, with every best kind on the list.

Our New Summer Shoes are the "fit close to the foot" class—but solid comfort from heel to toe. $3.50 & $5.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three BROADWAY Stores. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SUMMER CURTAINS.

Artistic and economical women seek Summer curtains that are dainty and will launder well.

RUFFLED MUSLIN .	$1.15, $1.25, $1.40
Hemstitched edge and insertion.	
RUFFLED MUSLIN	$1.20
Striped and floral effects.	
SNOWFLAKE	2.75
RENAISSANCE	3.50
IRISH POINT	4.50
ENGLISH CRETONNE . . .	.25
Chintz colors—per yd.	
INDIA PRINTS	1.25
2x3 yds. each.	

Summer Furniture in reed, rattan, etc.—all the fashionable materials at factory prices, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 and 47 WEST 23RD ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.

Carriage Entrance, 28 West 24th St.

FACTORIES: 505 TO 515 WEST 23D ST.

New Store
New Stock
Ola Firm

25 West 34th St.

Although the reduction sale we had last month was successful in moving most of our stock, it was no small task to prepare our new home.

Hard work has done it, and with a fully replenished stock of men's and women's shoes we are now at your service.

Whatever the price, we sell you the best the money can buy.

Wm. McClenahan & Co.

25 West 34th Street.

Formerly 4th Ave. and 22d St.

THE BEST EVER

REPPO CRAVATS

"For that ATTIRED Feeling wear REPPO CRAVATS."
Your Dealer has them.
Look for the Label.
OPPER & LEVINSON,
Wholesale Cravaters, New York.

WHEN YOU BUY

a glass-lined refrigerator buy one glass-lined throughout. If glass is the proper lining for the provision compartment, it is eminently the correct thing for the ice-compartment lining, for in that compartment is the source of all moisture. A bottle half glass and half zinc would be a half bottle.

Wilke Refrigerators

are lined throughout with glass ¼ inch thick. Examine them at

N. Y. Salesroom 24 E. 22d St.

New Criterion Clubhouse.

Plans for the new Criterion Club house, at 683 Fifth Avenue, were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect C. Lowenson. The structure, which will cost $80,000, will be five stories in height, with an exterior of limestone and marble.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

As We Buy, We Sell

THEREFORE

Boys' Five Dollar Sailor Suits..... 2.98
Others worth $7.00..... 3.98
Others worth $10.00..... 4.98
Others worth $12.00..... 5.98

AGES 3 TO 10 YEARS.

A magnificent assortment of Serges, Poplin Cords, Cravins, Cassimeres and Cheviots of superior qualities with trimmings of rich braids and emb'd emblems....Cloths, colors and styles irreproachable....Suits made for finest trade.

The reason way we can sell as above is because we bought at same ratio.

For boys of 3 to 10 years there is nothing more becoming or suitable for Summer at seaside or mountains and for cool days in city....The values cannot be duplicated when this stock is sold.

This being the time when Boys need

EXTRA WAISTS AND KNEE PANTS,

we offer to-day these welcome opportunities to buy below value:

BOYS' KNEE PANTS
All Wool Striped, Mixed and Navy Blue Cheviots—patent waist band—hip pockets—riveted buttons—4 to 15 years—such as most houses sell at 49 cents..... .25

BOYS' SERGE KNEE PANTS
Navy Blue hard-twisted Serge—fast dye—silk stitched—belt loops—4 to 16 years—value .79..... .50
In this lot we will include also Knee Pants made of mill ends of fine Corduroys—usual prices $1.00 and $1.50.

CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
Natty Sailors for the little fellows of 2½ to 8 yrs.—rough and smooth straws—all the new bands and shapes including English "Middy"—value $1.50—here..... .98

BOYS WASHABLE BLOUSE SUITS
"Dandies"—Stripe Ginghams and Heavy Reversible Twills in Tan, Rose, Blue, with single or cluster stripes—Sailor and Russian Blouses—cut full and roomy—2½ to 10 yrs.—value $1.50..... .98
Washable Knee Pants—Splendid values—.35 and .49.

BOYS' NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Laundered Percale—stripes and figures—two detached collars—cuffs attached—12 to 14 neck—usually .49..... .25

BOYS' PERCALE SHIRT WAISTS
Full laundered—"Cadet," "Star" and "Mother's Friend"—best styles—with and without collars—4 to 12 yrs.—value 75 cents to $1.00..... .49

Another Great Offering of Girls' Wash Dresses and Guimpes

To-day will be another day of jubilation for Mothers and Misses, our recent underprice offerings having caused such great interest that many requests were made for

"ANOTHER SALE."

These dresses being made specially for this occasion, you will find all as crisp and fresh as an unpicked flower.

GIRLS' RUSSIAN DRESSES
Ginghams and Chambrays—Plain and Striped—Blue, Pink, Old Rose, and Oxford—tailor finish—pique piped bands and straps with solid pearl buttons—remarkably well made—4 to 14 yrs.—value $2.60..... .98
You can't imagine how good these dresses really are—you must see them.

GIRLS' LAWN GUIMPES
Clusters of plain or hemstitch tucks, with emb'y inserting—4 to 14 yrs—real value .85..... .49

GIRLS' LOW NECK DRESSES
Chambrays, Ginghams and Percales—plain and stripe—round or square collars of pique or trim'd with emb'y—4 to 14 yrs.—value $1.90..... .79

GIRLS' WHITE LAWN DRESSES
Yoke back and front composed entirely of Val. lace insertings and ribbon run beadings—skirts with Val. lace insertings and edge—4 to 14 yrs.—value $3.50..... 1.98

LADIES' DOLLAR HATS—DRESS SHAPES—
Best styles—Black and Burnt Straw—To-day.. .69

SPECIALTIES IN GIRLS' HATS for Saturday will be:—
Tuscan Flats—value 1.00..... .69
Tuscan Flats—value 1.29..... .98
Tuscan Flats—value 2.50..... 1.98
Leghorn Flats—value 1.50..... .98
Milan Flats—value 2.25..... 1.69

CHILDREN'S ROLLING BRIM SAILORS..... .79
Splendid school hats—large brim—White, Cardinal and Navy—ribbon bands and double streamers—cambric lined or leather sweatband, ready to wear.

LADIES' TAILORED HATS
Best shapes, colors and effects—were 3.98 and 4.98—now..... 2.98

LADIES' SAILORS
The new broad brim in latest fancy rough straws—special..... .98
Split Sennet braid—same as ladies' hatters ask $3.50 for..... 1.69

LADIES' CHIFFON HATS
With straw or horsehair braids—beautifully made—value $3.00..... 1.69
Handsome Novelties—value $4.50.. 2.98

CHILDREN'S FLOWER WREATHS
Poppies, Bluets, Daisies, full length—value .50..... .49
Full wreaths of all sorts of Field and Garden Flowers—value .95..... .69
Large Wreaths of all kinds—with extra full front—value 1.50..... .98

No old stock or early season left-overs—
Everything fresh, new, up-to-date.

Our Stock of Ladies' Washable Shirt Waists

is by far the best assorted and the largest shown anywhere

While others are giving little or no attention to Colored Shirt Waists, we offer large assortments at prices that delight customers.....There are many occasions for wearing a dressy Colored Shirt Waist, while for morning use their practicability is without question.

A Manufacturer's Surplus of Colored Cotton Waists
Fancy Corded and lace Stripe Madras and Zephyrs; also silk figured and imported Novelty Chambrays—a make famous for good fit and workmanship.
Waists worth $1.25..... .74
Worth 1.00..... .98 Worth 2.00..... 1.69
Worth 2.49..... 1.49 Worth 3.00..... 1.98

Clearance Prices on About 500 White Waists
Cheviots, Figured and Striped Madras and plain and Corded Linens—tailor finish, with tucks, pleats or elaborately embroidered—heavy and light weight—all high class styles.
1.49..... were 2.00 1.98..... were 2.98
2.98..... were 4.98 3.98..... were 6.98

Special Saturday Bargains, as usual, In Corsets

About 1,500 pair to go at clearance prices to-day—not heavy Winter fabrics, but light weight warm weather Corsets—best models having the most correct lines and finish.

At 98 cents
Light weight Coutille and Batiste Corsets—straight fronts—handsomely finished with wide lace—front garter attachment—regular prices $1.69 and $1.98.

At 1.49
Light weight Coutille and Batiste, some emb'd all over with white silk figures, straight fronts, with and without habit hip—two highly reputable makes—extra fine finish—were $2.98 to $4.50.

Gloves for Warm Weather

Everything new for street or evening wear.....Silk, Suede Lisle, Berlin and Milanese Lisle—correct lengths and colors.

Ladies' Pure Silk elbow length Gloves Black, White and Colored..... .79
Ladies' Berlin Lisle—2 clasp—all shades—also Black and White..... .25
Ladies' Milanese Suede Lisle—Black, White, Tan and Gray—2 pearl clasps—dressy and economical, as they wash perfectly... .69
Ladies' Silk Gloves—Kayser and Amsterdam patent finger tips—guaranteed—.49 .75 .98 1.19
Children's Berlin Lisle—all shades—single clasp..... .25
Girls' White Lace Lisle—elbow length—value 50 cents..... .39

Sale of Toilet Articles
Reputable Goods at Unusual Prices.

Mennen's Talcum Powder..... .19
Rubifoam..... .19
Berine Tooth Powder..... .9
Murray's Florida Water—2 oz..... .35
Bay Rum—6 oz..... .10
Witch Hazel—pints..... .19
Hair Brushes—value .70..... .35
Fountain Syringes—2 qt.—3 tubes.... .39
Hot Water Bottles—1 to 4 qts..... .39
Coudray's Poudre de Riz..... .15
Lundborg's Toilet Water..... .55
Oakley's Toilet Water..... .37
Highly Scented Toilet Soap—3 cakes in box—usually .24..... .15
Limit—Two of a kind to a buyer. No Mail Orders.

100 Wedding Invitations
Finest Plate Engraving
Script Type
Special - - - 3.98
This remarkably low price for the 100 Wedding Invitations or announcements—not exceeding two lines—with inside and outside envelopes. Same quality for which you have been accustomed to pay $7.00 to $10.00.
Money must accompany Mail Orders.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books.

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

SOME passages from the "traveling diary" of King Oscar of Sweden, which, in an authorized translation by Carl Siewers, appear in the current number of The National Review of London, are said by the editor "to close forever the charming literary productions of the venerable, gifted, and noble 'Royal Bard of the North.'" King Oscar, who is now seventy-five years old, has had, to be sure, a long and varied literary career for a monarch. He is the author of a highly esteemed monograph on Charles XII. and the editor of the memoirs of that most illustrious of his predecessors on the Swedish throne. He has translated some of Obethe's works into Swedish, and written poems and essays, as well as a drama called "The Castle of Kronburg." These leaves from his "traveling diary" relate chiefly to his study of the water supply and sewers of Paris, written in the Haussmann epoch, and to a journey in 1863 across the Alps, from Lucerne to Lake Maggiore. They are not particularly important, but as thousands of Americans annually make precisely the same journey from Switzerland to the Italian lakes it is worth while, for their sakes, to direct attention to the impressions derived from that journey by a real King.

Many readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW will be saddened by the news of the sudden death this week of Dr. Rufus Osgood Mason, who has been one of our most esteemed contributors. On subjects related to telepathy, hypnotism, and subliminal consciousness, so-called, Dr. Mason was an authority. Some of his earlier experiments with hypnotism undertaken even those of the famous French alienist, Dr. Charcot. He was, in short, an original investigator in a field which is still largely unexplored, and two of his books, namely, "Telepathy and the Subliminal Self" and "Hypnotism and Suggestion in Therapeutics," are works of appreciable scientific value. Dr. Mason was a busy general practitioner to the day of his death, and was keenly interested in all matters relating to literature and music. Lately he wrote for this REVIEW two articles on the late F. W. H. Myers's posthumous work, "Human Personality and Its Survival of Bodily Death," which were widely read and excited much favorable comment.

The week beginning May 25 will be one of notable anniversaries, of which the Emerson centenary will have the largest literary interest, of course, though the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the institution of municipal government on this Island of Manhattan will not be unimportant from a literary point of view either. A week from Monday, May 25, the date of the Emerson centenary, is also the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Bulwer Lytton, whose fame as a novelist may be somewhat dim in this era, though a "Bulwer revival" is by no means unlikely. Doubtless much that Bulwer wrote is now out of date, but every novel reader of mature years must cherish fond memories of some of his books.

Undoubtedly the forthcoming new book by James Lane Allen has been awaited more eagerly than any other novel of the season. We must still wait another month before it is published. Mr. Allen has the sensitive artist's strong prejudice against "advance notices," and his publishers have nothing to "give out" about the book before the day of its publication. Indeed, all the manuscript is not yet in the printer's hands. But we are in a position to know that "Crypts of the Heart," as the new novel will be called, is pure romance, and that its author has not attempted again to invade the field of polemics. The heroine of "Crypts of the Heart," we are told, is a personage of exceptional strength and charm.

News comes from Japan of the publication in Tokio of a translation by Koyo Ozaki of Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame." A translation of "Les Miserables" by Ruiko Kurolwa is now appearing serially in the newspaper called Yorozu. The Japanese like Hugo. His vivid imagination and rich sense of color appeal to them. He was introduced to their notice fifteen years ago by the serial publication of the "Choses Vue," translated by Shiken Morita, now deceased. Nine years later a queer attempt was made to adapt the scenes and incidents of the story of Jean Valjean, Cosette, and Marius to a Japanese historical environment in a drama, which failed of its purpose.

Mr. W. Laidlaw Purves, in an article in The London Athenæum, revives the old literary yarn that the real author of the immortal "Robinson Crusoe" was not Daniel Defoe, but Robert Harley, Lord Oxford. The story is that Harley wrote the narrative for occupation's sake, during his confinement under a charge of treason in Newgate, and intrusted it to Defoe, who was his friend and hired pamphleteer. Mr. Purves goes so far as to express the extraordinary opinion that, having "amused himself" by writing this wonderful work of the imagination while in prison, he would naturally, as a peer of the realm, have refused to sign so "trifling a narrative." What rubbish! Harley's career is all on record. He never wrote a line fit to compare with the work in "Robinson Crusoe," while other writings of Daniel Defoe, the authorship of which has never been disputed, are almost on the same level of literary achievement. As a political pamphleteer Defoe laid himself open to harsh criticism. But as an author he was an original genius, and his claim to the authorship of "Robinson Crusoe" is not likely to be impaired by such reasoning as Mr. Purves puts forward.

MEN OF THE XIXTH CENTURY.

Prof. James Bryce's New Volume of "Studies in Contemporary Biography."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

THE REV. JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

IT WAS hardly to be expected that Mr. Bryce, whose main concern has been with generalized conceptions, would show remarkable ability as a writer of biographical sketches. But others before him—notably John Richard Green—have had the double gift, so why not he? He certainly impresses us in this volume, associating it in our minds with his "Holy Roman Empire" and "American Commonwealth," as possessing it to a remarkable degree. What is more, he appears to write of those statesmen and other persons of importance whom he distrusted in their lifetime as impartially as of those to whom he was bound by ties of sympathy and affection, though we hardly expect this point to be conceded so cordially by Disraeli's admirers as by Gladstone's. These great antagonists, as if for the greater comfort and safety of both, Mr. Bryce has set at the beginning and the end of his book, interposing between them a score of other subjects of his admirable discrimination, but we confidently expect that nine readers out of ten will pass directly from the first study to the last, to the end that they may have a livelier sense of the contrasting qualities of the two men who attracted to themselves to a pre-eminent degree the interest and admiration of the politically minded in Great Britain and the civilized world.

The attempt of the Disraeli study is to explain Disraeli's wonderful career, not less wonderful to English observers than to those regarding it from other countries and from other continents. Here was "a man with few external advantages, not even that of education at a university, where useful friendships are formed, with grave positive disadvantages in his Jewish extraction and the vagaries of his first years of public life, pressing forward, step by step, through slights and disappointments which retard but never dishearten him, assuming as of right the leadership of a party—an aristocratic party, a party in those days peculiarly suspicious of new men and poor men—winning a reputation for sagacity which makes his early errors forgotten, becoming in old age the favorite of a Court, the master of a great country, one of the three or four arbiters of Europe." It is not a simple problem, the rise and dominance of this least English of Englishmen, hardly an Englishman at all, in a party and a country where "He is so English" sums up all that can be said of highest praise for any individual.

But from the difficulty of the problem a few things emerge with great clearness. First, the man's resolute ambition, entertained so early that it furnishes the motive of his "Vivian Grey," written when he was only twenty-two. In the second place, his Jewish extraction was not wholly injurious. These eminently Jewish characteristics he had in full, and they served him well—"detachment, intensity, and the passion for material success." The first meant that English politics was something he might play with as with his best piece in a game. The intensity meant resolute concentration of purpose and a courage which no failure could abash. His ambition was unscrupulous. As there was no sense of right and wrong in his novels, there could be none in his life, for the whole man was of one piece. The novels present the pursuit of power and fame as the only alternative to a life of pleasure, and on this hint he acted his life long. He was not heartless except as he did not permit men of principles to stand in his way. It was an advantage that he did not complicate political opposition with private hatred. He was a good hater when he had nothing to lose by letting himself go, and he could keep a rod in pickle many

*STUDIES IN CONTEMPORARY BIOGRAPHY. By James Bryce, author of "The Holy Roman Empire," "The American Commonwealth," &c. Pp. ix.-407. Large 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

...ment. Gen such he knew was the Radical ...ership. "Lothair."

...The quality of his mind was favorable to his purpose; so was the quality of talent for leadership in the Tory Party. Most widely read he could bring his little rapier to the front with great agility. He would have made a brilliant journalist or pamphleteer. He was not a great orator, but a superb debater, and he was accordingly adroit in his tactics, master of skirmishes as the occasion required. If he could not drive Europe or even England, he knew the House of Commons to a charm. The character of the Tory Party was a great asset. "Through its hearty atmosphere Mr. Disraeli rose. Was a believer. Then, too, it had the habit of slavish adherence to its leaders, upon these had established their authority. This habit made possible his stroke of policy in 1867, when under his direction the Tories "stole the Liberals' clothes when they were in bathing." That brave surrender to the enemy is described as the chief exploit in his parliamentary skill. Mr. Bryce does justice to Disraeli's fidelity to the party as well as to his "attempted a private execution under the Spanish Caliphs. But it is not his head that Beaconsfield loses by the operation. It is heart, he said. "Every way uplifting in its career to set the example of a lofty mind or a noble purpose. He did not take. He may even have lowered, the tone of English public life."

Mr. Bryce's study of Gladstone is more elaborate than his study of Disraeli. It is immensely interesting, though Gladstone was not rich in that dramatic quality which fascinates us in Disraeli even while his character repels. In the case of Gladstone we are dealing with a character singularly complex, so complex as to seem a bundle of opposite qualities capriciously united in a single person. "He might with equal truth have been called conservative and revolutionary." He was at once impulsive and an emotional and acute as to be not unnaturally charged with dissimulation, but, thinks Mr. Bryce, with no solid justification. There is a right emphasis on three influential conditions—his Scottish blood, his Oxford education, his political apprenticeship under Sir Robert Peel. To the Oxford training was due that ecclesiastical orthodoxy which made this darling of the Dissenters a Roman Catholic in almost every particular short of an acknowledgment of the Pope's supremacy. His performing force and his views of Government were interesting elements to meet in the composition of an individual mind. "Public in expedients, he was still more facile in re-interpreting by which to recommend the expedients." Mr. Bryce sharply resents the charge that he sought to carry his measures by flattering the people. There was no popular demand for either of his three most startling new departures, his moves against the Irish Church and the Tories and in favor of home rule. It is not expected that his speeches will be much read hereafter. Even as delivered they had obvious faults—they wanted concentration and definition; he was too subtle and superabundant. He was not a great Foreign Minister. His moral was equal to his physical courage, and for it there could be no higher praise. His fierce irritability did not extend to his private life. His was a hot temper, but he had it in such tight control that it "became a good temper, worthy of a fine nature." After the death of Carlyle he was probably the best talker in London. He held his function as a statesman to be much humbler than that of the philosopher or poet. These particulars are a skeleton of Mr. Bryce's study which gives little notion of what that study is, invested with the glowing tissue of his apt and beautiful elaboration. The best anecdote is that of a gentleman who told a story tinged with impropriety and was asked: "How many thousands of pounds would you take to tell that to Gladstone?"

When Mr. Morley's great biography appears next Fall it will be interesting to see to what extent it is unavoidably an amplification of this careful and convincing piece of work.

The studies intervening between those of Disraeli and Gladstone are of as many degrees of interest as their number, which is eighteen. The highest degree for American readers will attach to the studies of Dean Stanley, Parnell, Trollope, and Godkin; the lowest to those of Earl Cairns, Bishop Fraser, and Mr George Jessel. It is high praise for The Nation, as conducted by Godkin, that it was "the best weekly, not only in America, but in the world." Trollope's admirers will be grieved to read Mr. Bryce's opinion that his political novels exhibited much ignorance of political matters. It is greatly to be feared that the study of Robert Lowe will be best remembered for its account of his near-sighted-ness—so great that his nose rubbed out his writing as he went along. The study of Freeman is a more genial appreciation of that redoubtable scholar than we have had till now. That of Cardinal Manning is more favorable than Purcell's biography, of which Gladstone said that it "left nothing for the Day of Judgment." Other suggestive names are Sidgwick, Robertson Smith, John Richard Green, Thomas Hill Green, Archbishop Tait, the last attracting striking praise, especially considering the detachment of Mr. Bryce's religious point of view. The whole gallery is one of portraits that both required and have enjoyed the honor of a master's hand.

JOHN WHITE CHADWICK.

Foreign Missions.

A two-volume work which should be of great interest and value to practical workers in the foreign missionary field as well as to sociologists comes from the press this week under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. It is "A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions," by Harlan P. Beach, M. A., F. R. G. S.

CIVIC VERACITY WON

Jerome's Campaign the Theme of Alfred Hodder's New Book.*

In "A Fight for the City" Alfred Hodder tells vividly how the control of municipal affairs in New York was wrenched from Tammany Hall and vested in the present reform administration. Mr. Jerome, candidate for District Attorney, is the central figure of the book, as he was indeed of the campaign, and the dominant forces of the contest are set forth mainly as they were presented by Mr. Jerome in public speeches. The volume contains much material in which the administrative phases against which that campaign was a protest are logically traced to their origin.

Mr. Hodder is Mr. Jerome's private secretary and trusted friend, and throughout his at close range during the month with which the volume deals. During the campaign Mr. Hodder was almost constantly at the elbow of Mr. Jerome. Naturally Mr. Hodder begins by outlining the conditions which led up to the campaign. The most striking figure of the situation was William S. Devery. Ostensibly the Deputy Commissioner of Police, with a Commissioner as his superior, he was really supreme at Police Headquarters, dictator of the department, with the full approval of the Tammany administration. In the spring of 1901 the evil nature of his rule, under which blackmail and corruption flourished, and its arrogance were brought home in a rather forcible manner to a powerful minority in the metropolis which generally keeps aloof from politics, and by to that time had little other knowledge of or concern with the Devery way of doing things.

Mr. Hodder recalls the insult offered to the Rev. Mr. Paddock, Bishop Potter's rector at the Pro-Cathedral, when he went to Capt. Meehby and petitioned him to clean up the "Red Light District," and of the worst plague spots in the city, the Bishop's temperate letter to Mayor Van Wyck setting redress and the Mayor's refusal to take cognizance of the complaint. Van Wyck had already declared that Devery was the best Chief of Police New York ever had.

"In their refusal to listen to Bishop Potter the administration made a fatal mistake," the author declares. "They dreamed an obscure in the Commonwealth to all practical intents and purposes both unaware of their existence and at a point more powerful than they."

The Committee of Fifteen was organized to inquire into the conditions of Devery's rule. Mr. Hodder gives his first chapter the suggestive title, "The Hunting for John Doe," and he goes on to recall to memory the stirring days when the committee, with Mr. Jerome for the chief huntsman, started on the trail of the dark and mysterious Mephisto behind the system of vice and police corruption in the metropolis. Devery, the author asserts, was the "John Doe" of the quest. In view of the current belief that gambling in this city was in the hands of a small syndicate composed of Mr. Devery's most intimate friends, it was decided to raid a number of gambling houses in hope that some proprietor, when he found that money paid to the police did not afford protection, would rise against the blackmailers and turn State's evidence against "John Doe."

How Jerome headed these raids, battering down the doors of gambling dens, serving personally warrants he himself had issued because he would not trust the police, and how afterward, in phenomenally informal manner, he opened court at some hurriedly vacated faro table; how the newspapers caricatured him for his pains as "Carrie Nation" Jerome, how his friends reviled him for "lowering the dignity of the bench," is all entertainingly told in this chapter. In some of these raids Mr. Jerome risked his life among the most unscrupulous classes of the city. Others ended in farce comedy, as was the case in this instance given by the author:

One evening Mr. Jerome and his party took by storm an absolutely empty house. The appurtenances of gambling were in evidence, but the "John Doe" warrants remained in the pockets of the Justice; he found nobody to serve them on. He sat on a roulette table, and said: "Sporting life is checkered, but never dull; some days you can't lay up a cent," when there blew in from the street a young exquisite who, at sight of his host, looked as if he were taking the count. In order to get his bearings, I fear, perplexed, he said vacantly, "Not at all," said the Judge; "we were just waiting for you. I am Judge Jerome and this is a court in session. Hold up your hand and be sworn. Tell the truth and no harm will come to you. Try on any nonsense and you will pass the night in the House of Detention. You can take your choice." As a bystander said, the young exquisite "sweated tacks," and was sworn. Before he could be asked a question he turned to one of Mr. Jerome's party and said hurriedly: "I say, old man, can you give me a cigarette? Thanks. By Jove, I need one." Then he told all he knew.

The hunting of "John Doe" did not achieve its ostensible purpose. But it opened the eyes of the community to the abuses in the Police Department and furnished the crusaders with much of the material which in the campaign that followed they used to such good advantage for the undoing of Devery and his "system."

With the campaign proper Mr. Hodder deals in six succeeding chapters, the headlines of which, if read together, indicate the keynote of the story of Jerome's campaign. The titles of these chapters are "The Drag on the Ticket," "An Experiment in Veracity," "The Administrative Life," "The Alliance Between Parties and Gambling," "The Secret That Rule," and "The People's Choice."

When the contest against the corrupt politicians who managed campaigns had got as far as that time to realize the initial effect on the community of the hunting for "John Doe." As a result the nomination of Mr. Jerome had to be forced on the Republican Party, which made up 60 per cent. of the silent opposite of Tammany Hall. The Republicans, Mr. Hodder says, had never intended that Mr. Jerome should take the platform, he supported in his campaign by party funds, or, indeed, to contest, because in the opinion of the Republican managers he was "unsafe" and a candidate that would not "run well." Then Mr. Jerome from the outset was thrown on his own resources. Much to his mortification and disappointment Hodder remembers and men from his own social world who should have been publicly by his side held aloof, scared off by the unconventional part he had played in the "John Doe" hunt. A few were much younger than he, some of whom he had known for more than a year, and all of these amateurs in campaigning, got together, took hold of his campaign, and established headquarters for him in two here rooms over an east side saloon.

The first meeting at which Mr. Jerome spoke corrected the erroneous impression in the mind of the politicians. Throwing party questions to the wind, Mr. Jerome went before his audience with a plain statement of their conditions and the bold declaration that the only issue in the campaign was one on which decent men could not differ—that of honesty versus dishonesty. He captured the audience. It stormed, and from that very moment "the drag on the ticket" became the whole show. Everywhere he was greeted with unbounded enthusiasm and, to talk the Hunter's own language, "if was not the enthusiasm of an audience for a clever actor by whom they had been amused, but the roar of a mob for a leader."

If Mr. Hodder be correct in his conclusions, it was this plain statement of fact and his equally simple pledges that won for Mr. Jerome his remarkable victory. As the author explains in his preface, it was the "experiment in veracity" which from the outset enlisted his interest in Mr. Jerome's campaign. For some time he had been busy preparing a work which was to be an attack on the hightalutin oratory and decorous phrases of the reformer and an appeal in favor of a system whereby facts looked squarely in the face, loyalty to those facts and to the truth should be the guiding principles in all legislation. In Mr. Jerome he found such a living illustration of what he intended to say regarding politics that the illustration soon took precedence of the text.

This idea is further elaborated in the campaign opinions of Mr. Jerome as well as the comments by Mr. Hodder which occur in his chapter on "The Administrative Life," which is aptly defined in the following passage:

Mr. Jerome did not believe putting honest men in office the one thing needful. He believed the conditions of the laws and the temper of the community such as to make honest men dishonest when once they are in office. . . . He believed that the one thing needful for any reformation that was to be more than a mere epileptic fit of virtue was to change the laws in question, and to educate the community itself in a more responsible temper.

He found the source of the disorder in the disposition to demand an outward show of stricter virtue than is desired or even admired in fact. There are laws on the statute book which were never intended by the men who passed them to be enforced; the law prohibiting the opening of saloons on Sunday, the law prohibiting gambling, the law prohibiting prostitution. Public opinion demands the passage of these laws, and the laws once passed public opinion demands their violation, and it enforces both demands at the polls. The results are evident. The Mayor, the Chief of Police, and every patrolman, from the day they are sworn in, must choose between a violation of their oath of office on the one side and on the other an enforcement of these laws. The one is perjury and the other political suicide. If they choose political suicide there need be nothing further said of them; they cease to count. If they choose perjury they find themselves in a position of singular power.

These laws which Mr. Jerome believed to be the permanent support of dishonesty in politics are traced directly to the temper of a public which at once demands a puritanical idealism in speech and sheer worldly common sense in conduct. These Mr. Hodder says are the essentials of what foreigners call the Anglo-Saxon hypocrisy, and he gives an instance:

In the making of laws he [the Anglo-Saxon] is an idealist; in the conduct of life he is a realist. . . . The vote in Maine for prohibition did not mean that the clear majority of men in Maine had gravely decided to stop drinking whisky and to suppress the sale of whisky in the State; it meant simply that they were not unwilling to have a pretty statement, made by the public at large, to the effect that the habit of using whisky is an evil.

One day early in Mr. Jerome's campaign he received word that women from the brownstone district, moved by civic duty, had decided to make a house to house canvass in his behalf on the lower east side. Mr. Hodder writes about the effect of this news:

Few men will fail to guess that when this genre reached headquarters every one there in a position of responsibility swore softly, according to his nature and breeding, and looked at his fellows with eyes that said more plainly than profanity that the man at the table whose hand they were backing we bound to draw his trouble. Few men will fail to guess that every man in a position of responsibility at headquarters swore less softly when Mr. Jerome announced his intention of going to meet those women and telling them from the platforms, with newspaper reporters present, the plain truth.

Mr. Jerome went and began by telling them that he had never met a good woman to whom he could not say what he meant. Then he called them to abandon their prejudice against politics because they knew less of the issues involved in his campaign than the people whom they meant to instruct. Mr. Hodder's book gives a number of addresses delivered by Mr. Jerome before audiences composed of women, and in which he dealt very frankly with questions of a delicate nature. And his experiment in veracity when women were concerned ended as it had with the men—the women soon became his most earnest supporters.

During the early stages of his campaign Mr. Jerome had been content to wrangle only against Tammany, though nobody realized better than he that the guilt of Tammany did not necessarily mean the ushering in of true and lasting reform. Toward the close of the campaign he made a sensational attack on Senator Platt, leader of the party which was the mainstay of Devery. He was greeted with tumultuous applause by a Republican audience. This Mr. Hodder declares marked the turning point of the campaign and a turning point for Mr. Jerome himself. In the attack on Senator Platt he had thrown off the last vestige of hindrance, and from here on he stood forth an unencumbered man, making his appeal to the plain people of Abraham Lincoln. Assured, as was he, that the plain people can always be trusted.

Reissued in 1864.

BEFORE THE DAWN: A Story of the End of Richmond. By Joseph A. Altsheler. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

Beaumont, in the hour when Grant and his legions were thundering at the gates, when food was scarce and men and women of high social station cheerfully wore their shabby old clothes; when famine threatened and only the buoyant spirits and abundant faith in himself of the typical Southron enabled him to keep up the unequal struggle, is pictured vividly in Mr. Altsheler's new novel. The social gatherings at which hope was encouraged and faith in the future of the "new republic" was strengthened, though the sparkling wine did not flow freely, by any means, and the imagination was stimulated chiefly by a flow of eloquent words; the public functions when the besieged people seemed to forget their danger and wreathed in flowers the face of Want; the state conferences, in which the leaders ignored the inevitable and dallied with the expedient; the home life in which some compensation for hardship was found in the confidence that of the Southerners had in the righteousness of their cause, are all described with a facile touch.

Mr. Altsheler, though he scarcely can remember the civil war, and is not a Virginian but a Kentuckian, depicts the Richmond of 1863 and 1864 so as to give the reader a perfect sense of illusion. In the last half of the story he goes beyond the capital to the wilderness, and his account of the Seven Days from the point of view of persons within the Confederate lines is full of dramatic power. The great battle of the Wilderness, the first of those encounters of armed men, bloody beyond precedent, which immediately preceded the siege of Petersburg and the end of the Rebellion, is seen and heard from afar. Two women and a man, sheltered in a log house which is, at first, a long distance from the centre of the battle, but which at nightfall is fairly encircled by the opposing armies, hear the rumbling and the crashing, see the clouds of smoke and the dim figures of maddened men and horses, and feel horror and pity, hope and despair and terror vicariously for the reader.

The "impressionist" picture of the battlefield at night with the hunt by torchlight for the wounded is more conventional stuff, perhaps, but it is well done, and helps to make Mr. Altsheler's story noteworthy among the novels of the spring. The story itself, too, is good enough, though it is like a hundred other stories, while many of the principal personages one does not get to know very well. The gaunt dignity of the President of the Confederate States, however, looms in the background impressively, while the extravagant Southern journalists, the coquettish married woman, and the rough mountaineer, "poor white trash," ennobled by heroism, are effective figures. The hero's Northern mother, concealing her sentiments in the environment of which her rebel son is a part, reminds one of the mother of Garda Thorne in Miss Woolson's "East Angels," while Sefton, the purely imaginary "power behind the throne," the shrewd, selfish, all-seeing under secretary, who counsels the Government and is feared by the people, reminds one of Hardee's Scarpia, the Fouché of romance and countless other theatrical personages. He is the most vividly drawn of all the characters, however, and he holds the story together, and probably the most sophisticated novel reader will feel something of his power.

Mr. Altsheler's novel, as we have said, has much and unusual merit, and its descriptive passages have a large measure of force and vanity.

"Wesley and His Preachers."

A volume in which "Wesley and His Preachers" are discussed by G. Holden Pike, author of "Oliver Cromwell and His Times" will be published immediately by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It has a timely significance on account of the anniversary of the bi-centennial of the birth of the founder of Methodism. The new volume will be fully illustrated with reproductions from paintings and old prints, and will include numerous portraits. It deals specifically with the conquest of Britain by Wesley and his immediate followers.

Foreign Missions.

A two-volume work which should be of great interest and value to practical workers in the foreign missionary field as well as to sociologists comes from the press this week under the auspices of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. It is "A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions," by Harlan P. Beach, M. A., F. R. G. S.

*A FIGHT FOR THE CITY. By Alfred Hodder. In one volume. 7½ by 5 inches. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

IRISH SOLDIERS.

Adventures of an Officer with the Connaught Rangers During the Peninsular War.*

Of the many books written by those who saw service under Wellington in the Peninsular war, William Grattan's is one of the most interesting, for his reminiscences are particularly connected with the famous Connaught Rangers. As the editor describes the Connaught Rangers,' they "were the most Irish of all Irish regiments." Says Grattan "the boys took the world aisy" and he adds "I cannot bring myself to think them, as many did, a parcel of devils, neither will I by any manner of means try to pass them off for saints." Sir Thomas Picton, a soldier of the old school and a rigid disciplinarian, though he admired the fighting qualities of the Rangers found much fault with their want of discipline and for this censure Grattan had no liking for Picton. The editor believes that Charles Lever drew "the greater part of the good stories which made the fortune of 'Charles O'Malley'" from Grattan. Where Grattan shows real power is in his description, for as he tells of the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo and of Badajos, his literary force is indeed remarkable. In the editing of the volume Mr. Charles Oman has shown good judgment, for he has eliminated portions of the original edition, where Grattan described certain strategic movements in which he took no part. You may at a glance understand the fighting quality of the Connaught Rangers, for of the 103 officers engaged in the Peninsular war there were forty-nine killed or wounded, and among them Grattan, who, with a bullet in his shoulder, was carried off the field.

Grattan begins with his departure from Portsmouth, in 1809, bound for Portugal. The discomforts of the transport are told, for the rats on board tried to nibble the officers. Finally Lisbon was reached. It was at Monforte, not far from Badajos, that he joined his regiment, and saw for the first time the Connaught Rangers. He writes that the Eighty-eighth Regiment, though one of the largest regiments in the army, did not number then more than 500 men. Sickness had ended the lives of many. After Talavera and its losses, Wellington, with a weakened force, moved northward, and distributed his forces in the neighborhood of Trancoso. Discipline had been relaxed, but under Col. Wallace the Rangers were brought into better order. Gen. Picton about this time reviewed the regiment, and it was not complimentary on his part to have said to Wallace's command: "You are not known in the army by the name of 'Connaught Rangers,' but by the name of Connaught footpads." Naturally men and officers resented this language.

In Portugal the French under Massena outnumbered the English two to one, but Wellington was the better strategist. The battle of Busaco, fought Sept. 27, 1810, may be cited as one of the first checks the French had received. Grattan was present and he describes the gallantry of Col. Wallace and the Rangers. Commenting on the differences between the Irish and the English soldier Grattan writes:

> An Irishman can live on as little nourishment as a Frenchman; give him a pipe of tobacco, and he will march for two days without food and without grumbling; give him in addition a little spirits and a biscuit, and he will work for a week. This will not be a task so easy of accomplishment to an English soldier—early habits have given him a regular allowance of solid food; it is certain he will not do his work well for any great length of time. * * * The cheerful song or pleasant story is to be met only in an Irish regiment. We had a few Englishmen in my corps, and I do not remember ever to have heard one of them attempt a joke.

Grattan's own servant was one of those merry Irishmen. When the victorious English soldiers were in Madrid, they lived, so to speak, in clover. After leaving Madrid the Rangers had a very hard time of it. One day Grattan and his man were in a morass and there was a pelting rainstorm:

> My man Dan Carsons came up to me, and with a broad grin said: "By gor, Sir, this same place" (at the time we were and had been for hours before standing in a wet plowed field) "puts me greatly in mind iv Madrid." "Of Madrid! Why, no two places can be more unlike." "By Jasus, Sir, they're as like as two paise, only that we want the houses, and the fires, and the mate, and the dhrink, and the women! But, excepting that, don't the rain iv the boys with the sogue, when they rattle on, put your Honor greatly in mind iv castanets?"

It was one of Grattan's early experiences to see vultures on the field of battle. It was after the action of Busaco.

> We went into cantonments, our division occupying Aldea-da Pointe; and until our arrival there, I had no idea the loss of men and horses on the 27th had been so great. The ground was thickly covered with both, and an immense number of vultures had already established themselves in the neighborhood. These birds, the sure harbinger of a disputed field, crowded around us in vast flocks; whether this was owing to the lateness of the season, or to the scantiness in the supply of their accustomed food, I know not; but the voracity of these birds, and consequently their boldness, was beyond anything I had ever before witnessed. In many instances they would throw off their ordinary wariness and strut before the carcass they were devouring, as if they intended to assert their pretensions to it; but it is astonishing what birds of this description will do when pressed by hunger.

The attack on Ciudad Rodrigo was one of the most notable actions of the campaign, but the bravery of the English soldiers was marred by the pillage carried out by the victors. Perhaps the "Christian War-

> rior" is, after all, but a mere figure of speech. The most pious of artillery officers sees that his men serve the guns properly and points his cannon where it will prove the most effective in wiping the enemy off the face of the earth. Most unfortunately in a recent war, it is true with a treacherous foe, the old ways of looting were indulged in. As a part of the sacking of Ciudad Rodrigo, the method of breaking into houses is explained:

> The doors of the houses in a large Spanish town are remarkable for their strength and resemble those of a prison more than anything else; their locks are of huge dimensions, and it is a most difficult task to force them. The mode adopted by the men of my regiment (Eighty-eighth) in this dilemma was as effective as it was novel; the muzzles of a couple of muskets were applied to each side of the keyhole, while a third soldier, fulfilling the functions of an officer, deliberately gave the word, "Make ready," "Present," "Fire!" and in an instant the ponderous lock gave way before the combined operations of the three individuals, and doors that rarely opened to the knock of a stranger in Rodrigo now flew off their hinges to receive the Rangers of Connaught.

> At Badajos matters were very much worse. The English, inflamed by drink, behaved like fiends. The Connaught Rangers are not said to have been more brutal than the other regiments. Grattan gives two pages to the dreadful story. The extract is but a portion of the account.

> Night was fast drawing near, and then a scene took place that has seldom fallen to the lot of a writer to describe. Every insult, every infamy that human invention could torture into practice was committed. The following day, after the 8th of April, was also a fearful one for the inhabitants; the soldiers became reckless and drank to such an excess that no person's life, no matter of what rank or station or sex, was safe. If they entered a house that had not been emptied of all its furniture or wine, they proceeded to destroy it; or, if it happened to be empty, which was generally the case, they commenced firing at the doors and windows, and not unfrequently at the inmates, or at each other! They would sally forth into the streets and fire at the distant church bells in the steeple, or the pigeons that inhabited the old Moorish turrets of the castle—even the owls were frightened from this place of refuge, and by the discordant screams announced to their hearers a great revolution that had taken place near their once peaceful abodes. The soldiers then fired on their own comrades, and many men were killed in endeavoring to carry away some species of plunder by the hands of those who but a few hours before would have risked their own lives to protect those they now so wantonly sported with; then would they turn upon the already too deeply injured females and tear from them the trinkets that adorned their necks, fingers, or ears, and finally would strip them of their wearing apparel.

When the victors entered Madrid they were received with open arms. The English troops behaved with the greatest circumspection. The Spaniards, high and low, were wild with joy. There was much kissing, as Grattan explains.

There were bullfights and other festas given in honor of the English. "So far all went on gayly in Madrid; but Lord Wellington was deeply occupied with matters of a different nature." Burgos must be captured. Then there was a change of front. The forces were moved from Madrid, and in 1812 there was a new sphere of action. It was no longer Massena who was commander of the Napoleonic forces, but the more acute Soult. Portugal was to be the scene of conflict. Now began much that looked like disaster for the English. The ways and means were wanting. In England the Home Office seemed to be wanting in common sense. Soult had turned and was after Wellington. Absolutely at that precise time it looked as if there might come ruin for the English. Rain fell in torrents and movement was well-nigh impossible. All hands, men and officers, were suffering.

To describe the state of the officers would be impossible; for myself, I can truly say I was in rags. I wore a frock coat made out of a dress belonging to a priest that was captured by my man, Dan Carsons, at Badajos. I wore it during our sojourn at Madrid. It was lined with silk, and might be termed a good turnout there, but, as it turned out on the retreat, it was the worst description of clothing I, or, rather, my man Dan could have pitched on. Every corpse I passed, and they were many, took a slice off my Madrid frock, and by the time I had undergone three marches it was reduced to a spencer! My feet never quitted the shoes in which they were placed from the moment of the retreat until its close. I knew too well their value, and if I once got my feet out of them (no easy matter) I knew right well it would take some days to get them back again, they were so swollen, and even if I were dead, much less crippled, there were many to be found anxious to stand in my shoes—to boot!

Retrograde movements always affect the morale of the best soldiers. Many men were stricken with disease, and the ambulant hospitals were overcrowded. Finally Grattan arrived at Lisbon, and from there took a transport for England, and at last he went to Dublin.

*ADVENTURES WITH THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS, 1809-14. By William Grattan. Edited by Charles Oman. New edition (illustrated) with 8 portraits and maps. Cloth, 8vo, net. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. [adv.]

New Volume of the Brampton Lectures

This year's Brampton Lectures, which the Rev. W. H. Hutton of St. John's College is now delivering at Oxford, will be published on May 25, the day after the delivery of the last lecture. The book will be entitled "The English Saints," though the full title is "The Influence of Christianity Upon National Character as Illustrated by the Lives and Legends of the English Saints." The author emphasizes the firm witness to Christianity borne by its foremost protagonists. He then treats of the national saints of the Continent—St. Teresa, St. Francis, St. Elizabeth, for example. He passes to England and deals with royal saints, the ideal of monk and hermit, statesman saints, and the saints of the English conversion, closing with a chapter on "The Completion of Faith." The book contains in an appendix a complete text of a hitherto unpublished manuscript—a "Life of Edward, King and Martyr," now in the library of St. John's College, Oxford. Another appendix deals with the question of mediæval miracles. E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish the book in America.

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NOTE: That THOMAS NELSON PAGE'S new novel, "GORDON KEITH," will be published on May 29th.

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THE PARTHENON

Prof. A. S. Murray's Admirable New Book on the Sculptures of the Greek Temple.*

A MONOGRAPH on the sculptured decorations of the Parthenon was needed in order to bring together the information which has for back in the reports of those who saw it before the explosion of the powder magazine which wrecked the central part during the occupation by the Turks, and has been augmented by study of the sculptures carried off to Europe and by the discovery of parts of the sculpture buried under débris near the ruin. Moreover, excavations in other parts of Greece have thrown side lights on the sculpture of the Parthenon, permitting a man who has kept himself in touch with the various reports of archæological societies to reason from analogy by comparing it with earlier and later structures and their decoration.

No one is better fitted by training and the habit of studying classical antiquities than Dr. Murray of the British Museum to place before the reader the facts concerning the Parthenon so far as they are known. Others might have made a more attractive book as a piece of literature. Prof. Mahaffy, for instance, would have dealt with the topic in finer literary style and given to the background of Greek life during the period when that small, but most important, world of civilization which the Greeks acknowledged as non-barbarous was astonished by the swift creation of Pheidias, which rose on the Acropolis of Athens like a white palace of the fairies under the wand of the wizard Perikles. Dr. Murray, as we know from his "History of Greek Sculpture" and other works, is not of the imaginative order of writers. But his books have the permanent value of works of reference, because he hazards no theories which the next archæologist may strive to overset, preferring always to remain on the solid ground of provable facts.

The sculptures of the Parthenon offer many curious problems for the artist in the different degrees of relief given in different parts of the structure—the great East and West pediments, the metopes below, between the triglyphs, the long friese against the wall of the cella beneath the porch that runs entirely round the building—degrees that depended on the height at which they were to be seen from a distance or from the floor of the porch itself.

But there are other problems for the archæologist and student of religion and folklore in the figures of gods and goddesses, minor deities and heroes and the attributes very sparingly given to certain gods, more especially to that one to whom the entire structure was a monument, to Pallas Athene, the tutelary guardian of the Athenians.

And there are still other problems for the student of early Greece, its social fabric, its view of the relations of men and women to each other, which are presented by these marble pictures of the inhabitants of Athens on the long friese.

Of all these the only ones treated at all exhaustively by Dr. Murray are those in the first category. His book, therefore, is primarily addressed to those who would like to know how Pheidias treated the problems of technique in sculpture. It is more a professional treatise addressed to those who know the Parthenon sculptures well than a history and appreciation for the public, and as such is rightly dedicated to the Royal Academy of Arts.

The usefulness of this treatise is greatly increased by the large folding sheets which show almost the entire friese of the Pan-Athenaic procession and the East and West pediments with the metopes below them, as the Frenchman, Carrey, copied them in 1674. The friese is given in a sheet that folds into a pocket inside the cover of the book; here are the reliefs in the British Museum, the originals, and the plaster additions, as well as lost sections supplied by the drawings made by Carrey. The slabs are numbered, and each slab is described and more or less elucidated in the text. Other illustrations are certain statuettes that rudely reproduce the famous gold and ivory statue of Pallas Athene, which stood in the temple, the vase at St. Petersburg which gives a view of the combat of Pallas and Neptune in the West pediment, the puteal at Madrid which may give some clue to the position of the figures in the East pediment representing the birth of Pallas, the intaglio seal in the British Museum showing the goddess with shield, spear, and serpent at her left hand and a Victory, presenting a garland to her, who stands on her unsupported right. Then there is the gold medallion at St. Petersburg from the Crimea, with a front face of the goddess, her crests of two winged horses and a sphinx, her owl and the snakes rising up from the aegis, and the ear-pieces of her helmet, with decorations of gryphons. Unfortunately Dr. Murray has omitted to figure an engraved gem in the Museum which shows Athenè clothed in the skin of the Gorgon like Herakles in that of the lion.

"Behind her neck is to be seen the face of the Gorgon; lower down its snakes and wings; behind her feet three drops of blood fall to the ground. * * * The gem is archaic, possibly a century older than the Parthenon [by Pheidias] and is therefore interesting as representing an older and more realistic rendering of the myth, which in time had been superseded by the conventional aegis and Gorgoneion on the breast of the goddess."

That Dr. Murray refuses has a later indeed. A view of the Parthenon as it now stands is included among the illustrations; but we get no conjectural reconstruction of the edifice, or, indeed, of the sculptures, so cautious is Dr. Murray not to move one step beyond what is positively known.

C. de K.

*THE SCULPTURES OF THE PARTHENON. By A. S. Murray, LL. D., F. S. A., Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, British Museum. 8vo. Pp. xii-214. New York: R. F. Dutton & Co.

The Way of Life.

LIFE'S DOMINION WAY. By Annie Elliot Trumbull. Illus. 12 mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

"Life's Dominion Way," as traversed by Annie Elliot Trumbull's men and women, shows some pretty rugged places for tired feet to climb. While praising the author's clear-sighted view of things, her sane handling of conditions that in a less able grasp might easily have slipped into the melodramatic, one, nevertheless, has that injured feeling after reading the book of wanting Her to have married Him in spite of everything. It doesn't matter that it really is not always life's common way to unite the right people, but in our fiction, at least, we do so love to have everything turn out all right with the light-hearted announcement framed to the last page that "they lived happily ever afterward."

Of course, it might not have been good writing, and it would undoubtedly have shown decided moral weakness on the part of Mrs. Trumbull to have killed Roger Morcraft instead of inoffensive little Mr. Blankenship. That would have been such an ordinary thing to do (viewed from the fictional point of view) that one blushes at the suggestion. But the gentle apathy with which Ursula Morcraft, in the last chapter, settles down to view the mess into which she so blithely wove the strands of her life may be life's common way, but it is a hard way, and a cruel way, and, being life's way, couldn't we have a little more clemency shown our paper people?

But the argument is weak, and we know it. It is to Mrs. Trumbull's credit—speaking critically—and the reader's deep regret that all the men and women in this book are not only treading the common way of life but are themselves alive. Such men as Hutchins Ingledew, a financial king, unscrupulous in his methods, yet honest and courageous in his indifference and scorn of things and people; Morcraft, the tool of Ingledew and a man high in public favor, but whose hands are not unsoiled from contact with blood money and bribery; little Blankenship, the busy broker, and all the rest, are true enough to life. Hayward Bagham is probably given to us as a sort of rainbow of promise, for the honest gentleman, the man true and good that we are wont to find in fiction, if not so often in real life, smiles out on us here.

The women in the story are more complex. Ursula Keith, young, beautiful, rich, and self-willed, is a type that must learn the bitter lesson of life for herself—and this she does. Marrying Morcraft instead of Bagham, she learns too late that, although there are other things in life besides love, "it is just as well for a woman not to marry without that particular sentiment." So does Teddy Siddons, whose marriage, instead of making her apathetic, produced the not unusual effect of reckless indifference to public opinion. One sees the divorce courts looming up before poor little Teddy as inevitably as if the author had already placed her there. And Ida Ingledew, cold, placid, narrow in her judgment, and just to the point of making her justice a fault rather than a virtue—they are all the victims of circumstances, environments, and conditions, each carrying her own individual heartache and wondering if she is carrying it unnoticed.

The story is one to hold the reader without effort. From the beginning to the end, the lives of the small circle with which it deals are full and real. The author's sense of humor, the flashes of wit she puts in the mouths of her characters, the happy knack she herself has for description, turning it by the lightness of her touch aside from any tendency toward the banal or sentimental—all these are sources of enjoyment to the reader. It is only with the elusiveness of happiness which will not seem to come to her married couples that one has a desire to quarrel. We will not believe, as we are almost tempted to think Mrs. Trumbull wishes us to, that marital happiness does not lie along life's common way.

Transmigration and Reincarnation.

PERKINS, THE FAKEER. A Travesty on Reincarnations. His Wonderful Workings in the Cases of "When England Was Canaan," "How Chopin Came to Remsen," and "Clarissa's Troublesome Baby." By Edward S. Van Zile. 12mo. Pp. 277. New York: The Smart Set Publishing Company.

It is a profound pity that "one Perkins, a Yankee who lived fifty years in India and became an adept in mysteries rejected by the Occidental mind," while prohibiting Mr. Edward S. Van Zile from divulging any information regarding his own (Perkins's) personality, did not extend the ban and prohibit him from repeating any of the psychical pranks in which he seems to have so playfully engaged.

Of the three stories under the title of "Perkins the Fakeer," "How Chopin Came to Remsen" seems to be the least hopelessly vulgar, dealing as it does with the spirit of the dead musician coming back to dwell for a short time in the unworthy body of Thomas Remsen, a lymphatic lawyer, and creating no slight misunderstandings and complications.

Of the other two stories, the least said the better. They are of the variety that, having been unwittingly read, the reader at once proceeds to exert his best efforts to forget them.

ENGLISH VOYAGES.

Travels and Sea Adventures During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.*

WHEN you study the history of English commerce, which had as much to do with human progress as has anything else, you encounter the names of Hakluyt, Hawkins, Lincolnshire, Monk, Robenham, and many others, who, in the Tudor or Stuart reigns, pushed out to sea. Then began the conflict for the supremacy of the ocean. Now for the first time there arose conflicts between England, Portugal, and Spain. But besides these commercial rivalries there are geographical data which are only obtainable by reference to these old authorities. Now a task of this process kind is surrounded by troubles. It is not easy to find the specific volume you are in need of. The "English Garner" describes the voyages and travels, mainly carried out during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the first volume the beginning tingle of the voyage made by Capt. Roger Bodenham to Sete in 1551. There are many reprints from Hakluyt, carefully edited, and, when necessary, condensed. It may take nearly 500 years before cause and effect have their play, so far as nations are concerned, but these accounts of voyages in pursuit of fortune show what were the very beginnings of the downfall of the once great maritime powers, Spain and Portugal.

Roger Bodenham, Captain of the bark Ancher, left Gravesend in 1550, and in February reached Cadiz. He made for Mentaz, and, landing there after a three months' voyage, "discharged much goods." To reach Sete a safe conduct from the Turks was necessary, but the Turkish authorities would not give one. Thereupon the bold English Captain determined to do without it. Arriving off Sete, the Captain managed to evade the Turkish fleet, and, disposing of his goods, "by warping forth" his craft and "a special gale of wind," he got under way, and finally reached London with a return cargo, for which he writes, "God be praised." Among the minor items recalled by him is the presence on the bark of one Richard Chancellor, "who first discovered Russia."!

Next there comes the narrative of Robert Tomson, who with Blake and Field, were probably the first Englishmen who reached the City of Mexico. The voyages were made between 1555 and 1556. Tomson was a Hampshire man, and in 1554 left England on the bark Young, bound for Lisbon. Arriving there, he went to Spain, and travelled to Seville. Here he stayed with an Englishman who had married a Seville woman. Tomson says he remained in Seville a whole year, for "two causes"—the one to learn the Castilian tongue; the other to see the orders of the country, and the customs of the people." He took particular notice of the fleets of ships coming to Spain, "with such great quantity of gold and silver, pearls, precious stones, sugar, hides, ginger, and divers other rich commodities." Having been so long a resident of Seville, Field was granted permission to leave for the West Indies. A similar favor was asked for Tomson. But these permissions were after a time revoked. Then Tomson and Field determined to give Spain the slip. They took ship and sought the Canaries, as a fleet of Spanish ships was expected to land and provision there, en route for the West Indies and New Spain. Leaving San Lucar, within six days the port of the Grand Canaries was made. Here the caravel with the Englishmen on board was fired at by the guns of the fortress. They were believed to be French rovers. Matters having been satisfactorily arranged, the Englishmen landed and found in the principal town of the Grand Canaries "some fellow-countrymen," merchants of the City of London, "of whom," writes Tomson, "we received great courtesy and good cheer." After a stay of seven months the Spanish ships came. Strange to say, the Captain of one of the ships was an Englishman. In 1555, with eight other ships, the voyage was commenced, the port of destination being Santo Domingo. The voyage took forty-two days. The Englishman reported that there were 500 householders in Santo Domingo, and somewhat more Indians. The natives are called Black Moors. In 1556 the departure was made for the Bay of Mexico and New Spain. The fleet consisted of eight vessels, one of which was lost. All the vessels suffered from the bad weather, and Tomson landed at San Juan de Ulua "very naked and distressed of apparel, and all other things." Getting to Vera Cruz, Tomson met a Spanish acquaintance, who took pity on his forlorn condition and clothed him. It was on horseback that Tomson reached the City of Mexico. Describing Mexico, Tomson writes:

The said City of Mexico hath streets made very broad and right, (straight,) that a man being in the highway at one end of the street may see at least a good mile forward: and in all the one part of the street of the north part of their city, there runneth a pretty lake of very clear water, that every man may put in his house as much as he will, without the cost of anything but of the letting in. Also there is a great ditch of water that cometh through the city, even to the high Place: where comes, every morning, at break of day, twenty or thirty canots or troughs of the Indians: which bring in them all manners of provisions for the city that is made and groweth in the country.

The reader may better understand what was the period when Tomson paid his visit, for he writes: "In my time were dwelling and alive in Mexico many ancient men that were of the Conquerors, or the first Covenant with Hernando Cortez: for then it was about thirty-six years ago, that the said country was conquered." Just here comes in a most remarkable statement. Somebody has insisted that long before Father Hue visited Lhasa a Mexican had been there. Tomson writes that, being in sad trouble for points of nationality, he was aided by one Thomas Blake. "A Scottish man born, who had dwelt, and had been married in the said city about twenty years before I came to the said city." (i. e., before 1556.) Thus Tomson took service under one of the original conquerors, Gonzalo Hervon. For the small trespass of speech the Englishman was arrested by the officers of the Inquisition, and was clapped in prison, flogged, and badly abused. Tomson was one of Cholo who figured in a religious procession, wearing the San Benito uniform. He was sentenced, and forwarded to the Inquisition in Seville. In Spain he was kept for three years, and then was made free. Now there came about good fortune to Tomson. There was a lady, Maria De La Barrera, the only daughter of a rich Spaniard, who had made his money in the Indies. "It was my chance to marry her," naively writes the Englishman, and he adds: "The marriage was worth to me £2,200 in bars of gold and silver, besides jewels of great price." Tomson congratulates himself on his luck, how he got "in one moment more than in all my life before, I could attain unto by my labor."

Natural history in 1555 was rather uncertain. In the log of one of the comrades of Sir John Hawkins a crocodile is described as seen in a San Domingo river.

"We saw many crocodiles of monstrous bigness, but exceeding big as a boat, with four feet, a long, broad mouth, and a long tail, whose skin was so hard, that a sword will not pierce it. His nature is to live out of the water, as a frog doth, but he is a great devourer, and spareth neither fish, (which is his common food,) nor beast, nor man, if he take them as the proof thereof was known by a negro, who, as he was filling water in the river, was by one of them carried clean away, and never seen after. His nature is ever, when he would have his prey, to cry and sob like a Christian body, to provoke them to come unto him, and then he snatcheth at them." And thereupon, came this proverb, that is applied to women, when they weep, "Lachrymæ Crocodili, the meaning whereof is that as the crocodile when he crieth goes about most to deceive, so doth a woman, most commonly, when she weepeth."

William Fowler, a merchant, of 1560, who was interested in the slave trade, gives the prices of negroes at that time. * * * He had carried on his business in Mexico and the West Indies, and is evidently familiar with the matter. Rendered into the values of to-day the price of a sound negro was very high. It was 400, 500, and 600 pesos, equivalent to £80, £1,000, or $1,500 of our money. To fight the Spaniards, there is a memorandum of the cost of English powder. "Munition" was the word then used for ammunition. As to small arms and defensive protection on the four ships of John Hawkins, they are described as crosslets, jacks, calivers, partisans, brown bills, bows, and sheafs of arrows, and the estimate of their value was £964.

Famous in the voyages made by Master Thomas Cavendish around the world, which "was begun in the Year 1586." With three small vessels Cavendish left London in June, 1586, and in January, 1587, entered the Straits of Magellan. Wonderful were the adventures of these hardy men. As they were off the Lizard and near home they met a ship, and the great news was imparted that the Spanish Armada had been defeated. It was in September, 1588, that "through the favour of the Almighty, we got to Plymouth." "In this voyage," writes Cavendish, "we burnt twenty Spanish ships, besides divers of their towns and villages."

An early mention of the ruins of Babylon is found in the narrative of John Eldred, who was the first Englishman who reached India overland. Eldred left London on a Shrove Monday, 1583, and arrived at Tripolis. After numerous adventures he reaches Babylon, which is our Bagdad. Asses were hired. Then the Euphrates was crossed.

In this place which we crossed over stood that mighty city of Babylon, many old ruins whereof are easily seen by daylight, which I, John Eldred, have often beheld at my good leisure, having made three voyages between the new city of Babylon and Aleppo, over this desert. Here are yet standing the ruins of the old Tower of Babel, which being upon the plain ground seemeth afar off very great, but the nearer you come to it the lower and lesser it appeareth. Sundry times I have gone thither to see it, and found the remnants still standing above a quarter of a mile in compass, and almost as high as the stone work of Saint Paul's in London, but it sheweth much bigger. The brick remaining of this most ancient monument be half a yard thick, and three-quarter of a yard long, being dried in the sun only, and between every course of bricks, there lyeth a course of mats, made of canes, which remains sound and not perished as (though they had been laid but one year.

We can present but a tithe of the valuable material to be found in this work. In the second volume there is given the famous "Itinerario," of Linschoten. Linschoten's book was of vast importance, for it served as the chief guide to the Dutch fleets in their early expeditions to the East.

The publisher's note informs the reader that the volumes are reprinted with but slight variations from Prof. Arber's "English Garner," of 1877-1890. But the material has been rearranged and classified. The revised edition of the "English Garner," to which these volumes belong, covers many fields. Mr. C. Raymond Beazley's introduction to "Voyages and Travels" is of the best. Aside from the valuable information given, the reading of the book gives a certain pleasure, for it is full of stirring incidents. It is an episode of courage and human daring. It was a period of reprisals. Who were the aggressors may be readily discovered. Religious persecution of the cruelest kind had most to do in creating bitter enmity.

*VOYAGES AND TRAVELS. Mainly During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Two volumes. With an Introduction by C. Raymond Beazley. Cloth. Vol. I. Pp. 388. Vol. II. Pp. 444. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 per volume.

WILLIAM PENN.

W. Hepworth Dixon's Biography of the Founder of Pennsylvania.*

TWENTY years ago Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon's "William Penn, a Historical Biography," appeared. The author, after a long interval, presented his final work, assuring the reader that, as he had had access to much that was novel, derived from authentic documents, his "William Penn: Founder of Pennsylvania," was substantially "a new book." Mr. Dixon died in 1879. To the Pennsylvanian there is a certain glamour attached to the memory of William Penn. It was a shock to them generally when Macaulay made not one but many attacks on William Penn's political honesty. Hepworth Dixon was among the first to combat Macaulay and to do his best to reinstate Penn. It cannot be said that Macaulay withdrew his charges, but he did introduce in subsequent editions of his work certain modifications, particularly in his index. In his supplementary chapter Mr. Hepworth Dixon takes up this particular subject. He declares that Macaulay was in error in having attributed to William Penn certain acts of a dubious character, whereas it was a John Penne, or Penney, who did the dirty work. As a bitter enemy of the Stuarts, Macaulay may be inclined to find no possible element of good in King James, nor can he see how the King of England could have been friendly to William Penn. Certainly Admiral Penn, the father of the Quaker son, was a worldling of a singularly unstable character. He seems to have had but one object in life, and that was to feather his own nest. As one of his biographers expresses it, "Admiral Penn was just as much a soldier of fortune as was Gen. Monk." It was through his father that William gained so many friends in the Courts of both Charles II. and James. Many of these were the most worthless of mankind, but is it not the duty of the philanthropist to mingle with all sorts and kinds of men? It may be that William Penn was hopeful of their redemption. Anyhow, he undoubtedly kept at times very poor company.

William Penn was born in 1644. In 1660 he was a gentleman commoner at Christ Church. It was while he was a lad that he supposably took to religion, having had a celestial vision. Why William Penn became a Quaker is not made clear. The troubles between the Cavalier and the Puritan were still raging when he was a lad.

The future founder of Pennsylvania had a most peculiar bringing up. His mother, so Pepys testifies, was much given to gayety of a boisterous kind. Some of the scenes he draws of "Peggy" in no ladylike guise. Suddenly William, the Admiral's cherished son, appeared as an ascetic. That make-up did not suit the Admiral. To cure him William was sent to France, and to Paris of all places. There the young man learned how to fence, and there is a legend of how he was attacked in one of the streets of Paris by a swordsman, and how the English lad stood up to the fight, and, disarming his adversary, refused to run his foe through with his rapier. But there was no cure for William Penn. Despite the efforts of his father, he declined to become a roysterer. William Penn remained several years in France, and at nineteen left Saumur and passed through Switzerland and Italy. In 1664 he was in London. Pepys describes him at that time as wearing "French pantaloons . . . an affected manner of gait and speech." He was sent to Lincoln's Inn so that he might acquire some knowledge of the law. The father having an estate in Ireland, his son was sent there with the appointment of Clerk of the Cheque. At Cork, Penn heard Loe, the Quaker, discourse, and the author writes, "That evening Penn became a Friend."

Mr. Hepworth Dixon discusses the Quaker in relation to the wearing of his hat. The Turk does not remove his head covering in the Mosque, nor for that does the Jew in his synagogue. Possibly the turban or the headgear of the Semite was troublesome to remove. That might have been the early reason for wearing it on all occasions. To doff off the slippers in a place of worship gave no bother.

> Our hats are made for lifting, and we raise our hats in cases where our fathers would have kept the head. Hat honour is our social creed. But in the reign of Charles II. it was new and strange.
>
> A hat was made to wear, not to carry in your hand. Men wore their hats in house and church as well as in the street and park. "I got a strange cold in my head," wrote Pepys, "by taking off my hat at dinner." Every one kept covered. Charendon tells that in his younger days he always stood uncovered in the presence of his elders, save at meals, when he and other lads put on their hats. . . . A shoeman stood behind the counter in his hat. A preacher mounted to the pulpit in his hat. The auditory wore their hats, and only doffed them at the name of God. But with the coming of Charles a hundred foreign follies had come in. French words, French habits, and French fashions were the rage. . . . Hat lifting was then the sign of a depraved and foreign fashion, recently brought into England from abroad. All sober men put on their hats, while wits and foplings carried them in their hands. The homely citizen wore his beaver, and the lord in waiting wore his perriwig. To wear the hat was English, and to take it off was French.

Students of Colonial history are well acquainted with the coming of William Penn and the events following the settlement of Pennsylvania, and these incidents we need not follow. Penn's frequent arrests in London are presented in detail. The publication of his pamphlet, "The Sandy Foundation," sent him to Old Bailey. The jury, "stanch men and true," declined considering Penn or his friend guilty. Penn had his wits about him, and the prosecution in the wordy wrangle was invariably worsted. The punishment of the recalcitrant jury who differed with the Judge was at least peculiar. "You shall be locked up, without meat, drink, or tobacco. . . . We will have a verdict by the help of God or you shall starve for it." The introduction of tobacco in the charge of the Judge we do not remember to have seen before.

There is an error often held in regard to the Society of Friends, which is that they were inclined toward asceticism. This is a mistake. Though the Quaker dressed in plain colors, the materials he used were of the best quality, providing, of course, his means would permit. The broad-brimmed hat probably cost more than the ordinary beaver of the period. A Friend made his money honestly and he kept it. At Pennsbury, on the borders of the Delaware, William Penn and his wife lived in fine style, as the inventories will show. The furniture was handsome, and in all the rooms there were "cushions of satin, camlet, damask, and striped linen," and there is a carpet mentioned as being in one apartment, though at that period such an article was hardly ever seen except in the palaces of Kings." Mrs. Penn had, too, a well furnished sideboard, with an ample service of silver. The Pennsbury cellars were lavishly stocked, "Canary, claret, sack, and Madeira, being his favorite wines, were consumed by his family and his guests." Then Penn had his coach and his yacht, and he had a decided taste for fine horses, and there was one colt, Tamerlaine, "by the celebrated Godolphin barb, to which the best horses now in England trace their pedigree." William Penn seems to have lived at times in two spheres, the spiritual and the worldly.

*A HISTORY OF WILLIAM PENN, Founder of Pennsylvania. By W. Hepworth Dixon. Author's 8th Edition. Illustrations. New York: New American Book Company. 6d.

Story of Richard Wayzgoose.

"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW." By Wilfrid S. Jackson. New York: John Lane.

A good short story, long drawn out, of the adventures of Richard Wayzgoose, bank clerk, who most unexpectedly became mixed up in a burglary, is "Nine Points of the Law," by Wilfrid S. Jackson.

The victim of the burglary was Mr. Mavors of the London banking firm of Wayland & Mavors, and Wayzgoose's employer. During his absence abroad his house near Windsor Forest had been entered, and the intruders had despoiled him of a valuable and much-prized collection of coins and gold and silver objects. The burglars, however, fearful of discovery, had buried the "swag" at the foot of a tree in the woods.

Mr. Mavors had another and more cherished treasure in the person of his daughter and only child, whom Wayzgoose adored from the apparently untraversable distance that separated him from her. In the hope that he might see her, and blissfully unconscious of the fact that she was hundreds of miles away—on the Continent, in fact—he decided to spend his three weeks' vacation at Windsor, and while aimlessly ambling in the woods and poking the ground with his walking stick happened upon the hidden proceeds of the burglary.

He had no idea that it was his employer's property, and in his efforts to get away from the burglars who had seen the discovery of their cache, and to dispose of the treasure for money, he found himself in France, fell in with Mr. and Miss Mavors, and became enmeshed in a series of humorous complications—that is, humorous to the reader, not to Mr. Wayzgoose—in the course of which he suffered burned hands and a bullet wound in the arm, but from which in the end with rare good luck he managed to extricate himself with improved fortunes and the love of his heart's idol.

An innovation in the make-up of the volume is the introduction of marginal headlines at the top of each page, the utility of which, unless for the purpose of expanding the book, is not very clear, as they serve principally to distract attention from the story.

Virtue Rewarded.

THAT PRINTER OF UDELL'S. By Harold Bell Wright. Illustrated. Chicago: The Book Supply Company. $1.50.

The Church and its relation to social questions is the theme dealt with at formidable length—39 chapters and 601 pages—in "That Printer of Udell's," a story of the Middle West, by Harold Bell Wright.

Udell's printer, Dick Falkner, makes his début in Rapid City as a tramp in search of work of any kind, and a difficult matter he finds it to procure any. He meets with a particularly discouraging reception from one Goodrich, a wealthy dealer in hardware, whose heart is so hard as his wares, in a church into which he wanders the starving man gets "sympathy," but of the kind that consists of talk and does not nourish the body, and is not calculated in the circumstances to benefit the soul. When on the verge of collapse, however, he secures comfort and work at his own trade with Udell, the printer, who does not believe in the Church, and this gives him the start that in time raises him to the pinnacle of respect and popularity in the community, a community that has nothing to distinguish it from the average commonplace society of the ordinary provincial town in the Middle West or elsewhere.

The story is replete with familiar platitudes, and some of the situations are improbable and some of the characters unnatural, but it is well written and decidedly interesting. It ends by Dick Falkner marrying the cast-off daughter of the hard-hearted hardware dealer, which against the will of Mr. Goodrich, who hates "that printer of Udell's," and after Goodrich's own son, one of the heavy villains of the novel, has met with a horrible death.

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FRENEAU.

The New Edition of the Works of the Poet of the Revolution.*

PHILIP FRENEAU, although known to the present generation chiefly as the editor of The National Gazette, and the villain of the melodramatic rumpus between Hamilton and Jefferson, based upon the violently democratic articles in that journal, has been exalted by critics of no mean importance as an original and talented poet. His poetry has long been buried in libraries, newspapers, and rare and costly first editions. The present edition has been prepared for the Princeton Historical Association, and the editor has rescued much material that had practically become extinct, including the unrevised versions of the poetical pamphlets dealing with the first year of the Revolution, none of which had ever been republished in its original form. One of them, "Gen. Gage's Confession," in which the unfortunate officer is made to own himself "a second Nero; nay, another Cain," survives so far as is now known only in a single copy which is in the possession of the Library Company of Philadelphia. There is much history if not a superabundance of poetic inspiration in these pamphlets, which were poured forth with as great ease and spontaneity as belonged to Lowell's poetry of the civil war, nearly a century later, and, like Lowell, Freneau sang for the common people with the voice of the satirist and the enthusiasm of the patriot. According to the biographical sketch prefacing the poems, he was far from being "that rascal Freneau," by whom Washington's indignation was awakened in the affair of The National Gazette. Belonging to an old Huguenot family and stimulated by the wine of French Republicanism, the editor of The National Gazette was ill-disposed to mince his language in dealing with the Federalists. His biographer prints Hamilton's denunciations and Freneau's and Jefferson's replies, but leaves open to the reader's judgment the question of the extent to which Jefferson went in substituting the paper for his own use, contenting himself with the rather unsatisfactory verdict, "Neither side is free from blame; Freneau is certainly no more culpable than the others who held far higher positions than he." In his newspaper work, independently of The National Gazette episode, Freneau was at all events on the side of reform in opposition to everything degrading to high ideals or threatening to the spirit of liberty. "He wrote boldly against intemperance," says his biographer, "in a day when the use of intoxicating liquors was well-nigh universal and wholly uncriticised; he spoke eloquently on cruelty to animals, and he was one of the earliest to demand equal rights for man and woman." He was a bitter opponent of human slavery, and wrote in fervent if somewhat jingling rhymes of the happy day of emancipation:

O come the time and haste the day
When man shall man no longer crush,
When reason shall enforce her sway,
Nor these fair regions raise the blush
Where still the African complains
And mourns his yet unbroken chains.

Nor was Freneau merely a writer exalted by emotions, but untrained to literary expression. He was widely read in the classics of many countries; his early poems, "The House of Night" and "The Beauties of Santa Cruz," show him sensitive to romantic impressions and to the charm of nature. He was, in fact, the forerunner of the naturalist school that rebelled against the artificialities of Pope; the flowers described by him are plucked from no Elysian Fields, but may be found in the familiar American forests and meadows; his landscapes are composed of the actual scenes upon which he has looked out, and his moral lessons are drawn with Wordsworthian simplicity from the humble natural world about him. Occasionally, also, as in this stanza from "Columbus at Valladolid," he rises to a dignified and poetic phrasing quite without parallel among his contemporaries in America:

The winds blow high: one other world remains;
Once more without a guide I find the way;
In the dark tomb to slumber with my chains—
Praised by no poet on my funeral day,
Nor even allowed one dearly purchased claim—
My new-found world not honored with my name.

As time passed, however, Freneau found his American public unresponsive to any but a warlike or bantering strain. His regret that neither the time was ripe nor the ground prepared for imaginative poetry was frankly spoken in some verses dated a year after the publication of his first volume of poems:

On these bleak climes by fortune thrown,
Where rigid Reason reigns alone,
Where flowery Fancy holds no sway
Nor golden forms around her play,
Nor Nature takes her magic hue,
Alas! what has the muse to do?
An age employed in painting steel
Can no poetic raptures feel;
No fabled Love's enchanting power
No tale of Flora's shady bower,
Nor woodland haunt, nor murmuring grove
Can its prosaic bosom move.

Hereafter his facile pen was briskly enough employed in discussing the affairs of the momentous day, more often in prose than in poetry, and he led the adventurous life of a sailor when he was not adventuring almost equally perilous journalism on land. But he never ceased to be a poet in feeling. The sea yielded him wild inspiration for a few vigorous songs, and the war of 1812 found him at sixty-four entirely equal to fresh satire and denunciation.

Among his other claims to originality may be placed the discovery of the Indian as a subject for poetry, and here, too, he was the literary father of a school. In valiant support of his seldom exhibited capacity for moderation, his biographer notes that he "went to no such absurd lengths as did Eastburn and Whittier.

"'The Indian Death Song,' if it indeed be his, (Pattee adds,) 'is full of the wild, stoical heroism of the brave who is dying beneath the torture of his enemies. In 'The Indian Student' he has covered fully the Indian's love for the pathless forest, and the untamable wildness of his nature. 'The Dying Indian' and 'The Indian Burying Ground' sum up what is essentially poetic in Indian legend and all that is pathetic in the fate of the vanishing race. Poetry, if it is to confine itself to the truth, can do little more for the Indian."

In person Freneau appears to have been distinctly lovable, despite his trenchant gift of sarcasm. He was sensitive and proud, easily elated and easily depressed, honest, and tender hearted. All that one of his granddaughters remembers of him is that once he took her on his knee and chided her for killing a fly. When in his later life he settled on a farm he was so fond of all the dumb animals that he usually managed to have business in New York during slaughtering season. He made warm friends and was an excellent talker. His regard for the technical side of his art led him constantly to revise, cut, and prune his work. In the present volume, which contains his earlier poems, chronologically arranged down to the year 1781, the editor has carefully noted the variants and in some cases has given in full the original, together with the latest, version. The labor has been ardently performed, and no reader historically interested in American poetry can fail to be grateful for it. The poetic merit of the collection should be judged, as Mr. Pattee says, by a comparative standard. Freneau was undoubtedly "the first true poet born upon our continent," and he put more thought, spirit, and originality into his lines than most of the minor poets of the present day, but he "was beating time half a century ahead of the chorus about him," and his finer qualities were smothered before they could fairly be recognised.

*"THE POEMS OF PHILIP FRENEAU, Poet of the American Revolution. Edited for the Princeton Historical Association. By Fred Lewis Pattee, Vol. I. Princeton, N. J.: The University Library.

New England Out of Doors.

WALKS IN NEW ENGLAND. By Charles Goodrich Whiting, author of "The Gauntlet," with illustrations from photographs. Pp. 301. Large 12mo. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

To read this book is a pure pleasure, and a pure pleasure is a benediction. Under a modest title we have in it the oldest of all gospels, and which is ever new and everlasting. It looks through nature at the "obstinate questionings," that assail every thoughtful soul, and its solutions help toward a larger faith in the sum of things, and through a beneficent shade and solace over the fever and fret of life. It is not meant to teach meteorology, or botany, or ornithology, although wherein it touches these—which it does largely—there is much interest. But it is fitted to make one "a lover of the meadows and the woods and mountains"—which is a higher gain—with that love which is the beginning of all knowledge. Nature's "revelation" is also "faithful and true," and we could wish that an interpreter with Mr. Whiting's equipment were in every parish; for the gospel of the supernatural, as generally regarded, is one thing, and what he calls "the gospel of God in Nature" another. At the same time Mr. Whiting shuns controversy. He tells what he sees, helps the reader to see it, too, and to apply the fact to the natural needs of the spirit. He rather, indeed, shuts supernaturalism, as such, out of his vocabulary, aims at reconciling seeming antagonisms and setting them going hand in hand. He finds analogies in Nature for the evolutions of religious thought and observance, and sees everything in its place in infinite time. We read: "Lo! Easter comes! and let us get quickly into sympathy with that symbolic and noble coming, in which God and Nature meet in one being, and man is a part and an heir of both—that is to say, of the self-same begotten kinship, along with the flower of the field, the bird of the air, the hyla of the marsh, and the finest intelligence that sings before the throne of God." This is of the "Nature School of the age that began with Wordsworth," as Mr. Whiting says; and elsewhere he shows the unmistakable influence and appreciation of that school.

The book has that characteristic which all real books have—of being distinctly a means to an end. For it is more than merely interesting, and it is odds but the reader will find himself in the woods before he is well through it, so completely will it serve its purpose of making him a wooer of Nature, by which he may haply gain "that blessed mood in which the burthen of the mystery . . . of all this unintelligible world is lightened."

As may easily be supposed, however, the book is not all on this identical key, for birds and plants have their times and seasons, their habits and manners noted, and the face of the earth its conditions as the months pass over it. The vagaries of the weather are related, and whatsoever goes to make up the outdoor life of the New England year. The spirit of the seasons is caught with fine appreciation—that spirit which Nature lovers feel, but no one can fully express.

The book is not written on any plan that is distinctly discernible. The subjects come at their own will, and, having come, the short papers into which they are cast ramble on like a path through the woods, in a manner that seems inevitable and satisfying. It therefore matters little where one enters upon it, for, like its subject, it has entirely neither beginning nor end. Nor does the heading of the chapter in every instance give the key to its contents; neither are we always sure of particular dates. But we find no fault with these things, for they suggest that aimlessness which is Nature's main characteristic and charm. It effects a union of fact and fancy, of insight and imagination, in a striking and refreshing degree.

Among the sixty-three papers which make up the volume are such headings as "The Splendor of the New Jerusalem," but it is no further away than New England, or New York for that matter. And it is the splendor of Winter, when every tree and bush is ice-clad, and flashes with the radiance of all the gems, shining from the furthest twigs "against the wonderful skies like glories of the New Jerusalem as the Revelator saw it coming down from God out of heaven." In like manner we have the heading, "Paradise Was Never Lost," and very cogent arguments in support of the statement. Though these "walks" are in New England, and the spirit of that country is in them, they are not less stimulating and instructive wherever similar conditions exist and may be enjoyed in any region on which the sun shines.

Travels in South America.

DOWN THE ORINOCO IN A CANOE. By Señor Pérez Triana. With an Introduction by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. Cloth. Illustrated. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Never was there conceived a more jolly preface than the one Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham writes, introducing "Down the Orinoco in a Canoe." He is so absolutely honest. He assures the reader that he has read the book not only in the original Spanish, but in English, for both languages are familiar to him. Mr. Cunninghame Graham must have an attachment for Bolivia, because, as he informs us, "my grandfather was called upon to mediate between Bolivar and Gen. Paez, and I believe acquitted himself to the complete dissatisfaction of them both. Such is the mediator's meed."

There were excellent reasons why Señor Pérez Triana left Bogota, and in a hurry. Being the son of an ex-President, there was one of the usual revs there, and so the author deemed it wiser to "leave his country at full speed." The Orinoco and a canoe furnished the necessary opportunities. There may be the kindest friendly relationship between Mr. Cunninghame Graham and Señor Triana, but the former has not much respect, we fancy, for either Colombia or Venezuela. Here is a yarn current in one of the republics: "A Colombian Mayor of a town sent to the President a hundred volunteers with a request that all the ropes should be returned." The Señor Pérez Triana's volume of travels tells how he went down two rivers before he reached the Orinoco. He had no adventures and does not invent any. Occasionally he came across a snake and perhaps saw what is called a "tiger." He met with natives and describes them. You get some idea of the india rubber or the other wild products found in the two republics, but what there is in the story of the jaunt in an endless amount of humor, and that served up not in the Saxon way, but in true, graceful Spanish manner. The Señor has been a great deal over the world, has seen Paris and London, but for all that he has not lost his individuality. Perhaps some of the same religion as is the Señor might not fancy his having presented himself with his party as traveling Church dignitaries. Maybe that was a necessary disguise and saved arrests. Anyhow, they made some of the Indians more contented with this life by electing them Christians.

Before taking to the canoe the mountains have to be scaled, and there are plenty of them in these parts of the earth. It is the mule the Señor lauds. "If the camel is called the ship of the desert, the mule deserves the title of the balloon of the mountains." Once or twice the party, composed of twenty-two persons, was in want of food, but there was generally plenty of game, and fish was to be caught in the rivers. Then in the Orinoco there was turtle in abundance, though that seems to be an ailment you soon sicken of. It certainly would be worth while to find out what special remedy the Indians use for eye troubles. In the Orinoco the electric eel is common. Here may be the storage battery of the future, useful for automobiles in Bolivia or Venezuela.

With such an acquaintance at home as has the author, he by no means admires conditions in either of the two republics, Colombia or Venezuela. He suggests that everything in these quasi Spanish lands is more or less "topsy turvy at times." The Spaniard himself has a mocking way of treating his own most unfortunate weaknesses. There was the good Saint Santiago. It was granted to him that there should be fertility in the land; that there should be courageous men and beautiful women, but then he asked too much. He wanted that the Spaniard should have the gift of self-government. This was met with a downright refusal, for the reply was in the negative, for "then all the angels would leave Heaven and flock to Spain." In graver mood the Señor intimates that here in Northern South America are magnificent countries teeming with riches, and torn to fragments by the rapacity of the rulers. At the conclusion of what is a really remarkable volume the character of that great section of country drained by the Orinoco and its tributaries is described. This is credited to an article to be found in The Geographical Journal of 1901. The Señor has hopes for a better future. May such aspirations be soon realized. There is nothing really novel in the description of a semi-tropical river, but the work is certainly remarkable for originality of thought, sharpness, brightness, and the Spanish coloring.

In Cromwell's Time.

CORNET STRONG OF IRETON'S HORSE: AN EPISODE OF THE IRONSIDES. By Dora Greenwell McChesney. Illustrated by Maurice Greiffenhagen. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

"Cornet Strong of Ireton's Horse" comes to swell the already long list of novels dealing with the conflict between the Cavaliers and Roundheads, and is at least the third evidence of Dora Greenwell McChesney's untiring interest in that stormy period of English history. It would be almost impossible even for an unsympathetic and unappreciative writer to make anything dull or tiresome out of such events as stirred the length and breadth of England in the days when Cromwell was swiftly rising toward fame. It is surely quite impossible for Miss McChesney, with her gift for the writing of picturesque narrative, her very evident knowledge of the men of that time, and her ability to make her characters, both the real and the fictitious, creatures of flesh and blood, not the lay figures that so often cumber the pages of the popular form of historical fiction. Her other stories centred about Prince Rupert, fearless soul that so often rallied the failing forces of the King and turned defeat into fleeting victory, but in this one she has successfully kept her talents to the depiction of a strikingly different character. It speaks much for her literary skill that she has succeeded in investing the wholly unromantic and almost repulsive personality of Cornet Strong with a moral beauty that makes this woman-soldier's strange career as full of human interest as was that of the fiery and dashing Prince who breathed the very spirit of the romantic cavalier. Whether the author had any foundation in fact for the character of Cornet Strong a cursory glance at the authorities fails to discover, but no one would deny that history has furnished examples of women with spirit intrepid enough to endure, as she did, the perils of war, and not a few examples of women who have concealed their sex for periods of time more or less long.

With artistic cleverness the author has put her group of notable historic figures in the background as it were, and allowed them to carry on the real events by the rebellion, while the story is played by Cornet Strong, a lover and his lass, and some other minor but carefully drawn characters, and the scene is shifted with startling rapidity from the gay revels of the Cavaliers in castle halls to the grim camp of the Puritan Army or the still grimmer battlefields of Marston Moor and Naseby. One has the best of opportunities to contrast the gay and reckless, but very real, bravery of the Cavaliers with the iron courage and indomitable persistence of the Roundheads, and under a very human impulse wishes often that "the wicked had prevailed," an impulse that partly owes its birth, no doubt, to the truly awful countenances which the illustrator, Mr. Maurice Greiffenhagen, has seen fit to bestow on his Puritans. It is unreasonable to suppose that all Puritans were unspeakably ugly and all Royalists handsome and graceful, but that is what Mr. Greiffenhagen's pictures would surely lead one to believe. The author has made no such mistake, but has distributed attractive and repulsive personalities with impartial hand to the two armies. Nathan Standish is as gallant a spirit as was ever Roy O'Neil, and Lieut. Flynt as untamable a soul as Prince Rupert himself.

Decoration in Houses.

Much is written nowadays on the subject of beautifying dwelling places. Many of the volumes treat of the theme from what is intended to be the highest decorative and architectural points of view, and their paradigms in illustrations and text are drawn from history when genuine decorative art was a monopoly of the wealthy individual. The volume before us, "Principles of House Decorations with Practical Examples," by Candace Wheeler, (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.60.) has certain characteristics independent of the general run of these books which are worth noting. To be sure, the author aims high; she has ideals; she also has an acquaintance with the history of decorative art; her illustrations are drawn from highly artistic as well as from intrinsically valuable originals. But all this does not prevent her from placing herself in the home of the everyday man or woman and telling him or her how, with small means and an appreciation of the beautiful, a humble dwelling place may be turned into an artistically attractive abode. This is the chief value of the book.

Another value, scarcely less important, is the emphasis the author lays upon the wealth of material for beautiful things which is to be found in this country, and which only requires an artistic appreciation of its owners to be rendered beautiful. That much has already been done in this direction she freely admits, and, to support her statement, she cites the opinions of foreign artists who have revisited this country after years of absence. But she does not hesitate to say, and to demonstrate the fact, that there is yet much to be done, and, showing how it may be done, she gives us a vast variety of examples drawn not only from history, but also from contemporaneous life in Italy, Switzerland, France, and Germany, and shows that some of these examples may be made to appeal to the American home owner no matter how bare his home or how seemingly inartistic its surroundings. "Principles of Home Decoration" should be in the hands of every one who has any desire at all to improve the aesthetic qualities of one's home surroundings.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

A GENERAL HISTORY OF COMMERCE. By W. C. Webber. 12mo. Pp. 324. Illustrated. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.40.

SIR A. HENRY LAYARD, G. C. B., D. C. L.: Autobiography and Letters from His Childhood Until His Appointment as H. M. Ambassador at Madrid. Edited by the Hon. William N. Bruce, with a Chapter on his Parliamentary Career, by the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Otway. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $7.50 net per vol.

MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI. By Charles Holroyd, Keeper of the National Gallery of British Art, with Translations of the Life of the Master, by his scholar, Ascanio Condivi, and Three Dialogues from the Treatise of Francisco Holanda. 12mo. Pp. 342. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

ARCHBISHOP TEMPLE. Being the Primate's Life of the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Frederick Temple, P. C., D. D., LL. D., Primate of All England and Metropolitan. By Charles H. Dant. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 344. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

SIDELIGHTS ON CHARLES LAMB. By Bertram Dobell. 12mo. Pp. xii.-276. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

THE TRUE ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By William E. Curtis. Illustrated. Crown, 8vo. Pp. xiv.-406. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. $2 net.

A MEMOIR OF ROBERT M. T. HUNTER. By Martha T. Hunter, with an address on his life by Col. L. Quintel, Washington. 12mo. Pp. 109. Washington, D. C.: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

THE CONFISCATION OF JOHN CHANDLER'S ESTATE. By Andrew McFarland Davis. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-303. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3 net.

LOMAI OF LENAKEL. A Hero of the New Hebrides. A French Chapter in the Triumph of the Gospel. By Frank H. L. Paton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 238. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

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GLEANINGS OF VIRGINIA HISTORY. An Historical and Genealogical Collection Largely from Original Sources. Compiled and published by William Fletcher Boogher. 8vo. Pp. viii.-502. Washington, D. C.

THOMAS CARLYLE. By G. K. Chesterton and J. E. Hodder Williams. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 76. New York: James Pott & Co. 75 cents.

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THE WORLD AND THE LOGOS. By Hugh Miller Thompson. 12mo. Pp. 78. New York: Thomas Whittaker Company. 75 cents.

ON THE TRAIL OF MOSES. Series of Revival Sermons. By Lyman Abbott, Henry Ward Beecher, Phillips Brooks, D.D., LL.D. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

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A GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS. Their Environment, Forces, Distribution Methods, Problems, Results, &c. By Harlan P. Beach. 2 vols. Vol. I., Geography. Vol. II., Statistics and Atlas. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions.

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THE POEMS AND VERSES OF CHARLES DICKENS. Collected and Edited with Bibliographical Notes. By F. G. Kitton. 8vo. Pp. xvi.-302. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.50 net.

THE LITTLE FRENCHER. By Dudley Sharpe Hunt. Charles B. Dillingham's production. Small 4to. New York: H. H. Russell, Paper.

THE DRAMA OF THE APOCALYPSE. In Relation to the Literary and Political Circumstances of Its Time. By Frederic Palmer. 12mo. Pp. 12-162. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

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WHERE BIRDS SING AND COMMUNITY NEST. By Samuel Hubbard. 12mo. Pp. 256. New York: Hinds & Noble. $1 net.

THE NEST OF NATURE. As Written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Included in His Second Book of Nature; now reprinted at the Press of Alfred Mudge & Son, Boston, U. S. A. 16mo. 8vo.

WILD BIRDS IN CITY PARKS. Being Hints on Identifying 160 Birds, Prepared Primarily for the Spring Migration in Lincoln Park, Chicago. By Herbert Eugene Walter, and Allen Chapman Weller. Illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 46. Chicago: A. W. Mumford. 25 cents.

AMONG THE GREEK FERNS. A Guide to Pleasant and Profitable Acquaintance with Familiar Ones. By John Allen Rogers. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-260. Chicago: A. W. Mumford. $1.

BASS, FIKE, PERCH, AND OTHERS. By James A. Henshall. 12mo. Pp. xii.-402. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

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THE WORKINGMAN AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. By Charles Gabler. 12mo. Pp. 160. Chicago: F. H. Revell Company. 75 cents net.

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1903—16 PAGES

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Mr. Stoddard had so long been the eldest of the writers familiar in our city; his personal life had been so withdrawn, and, save to his closest intimates, had so taken on the twilight glow of tradition, that his death—expected as it was—seems strangely hard to realize. He had in a way become a memory with those that had at one time known him, but from whose association he had gone, a very pleasant and attaching memory, without the sense of loss, and it had become natural to think of him as living apart, but still living steadily on. It is many years since he has published much verse, and the prose work that he kept up faithfully to very near the last, excellent as it was, and always characteristic, found its way to the public in a daily newspaper, the one channel that bears its burden, however costly and precious, quietly to the all-hiding gulf. Sorrow, too, had smitten him, first in the loss of his beloved boy, and then in that of his faithful and noble wife, and among his friends the consciousness of his affliction deepened the shade by which he was surrounded without quite preparing them—if anything, in truth, ever can—for the final falling of the night.

We write thus of the man, because, as we have said, the writer had in large degree ceased from activity, while the storetime companion, the ever-cherished friend, remained, even in his retirement, a very real being, a strong and lasting element in the lives of those with whom he had mingled. Stoddard had a distinct talent, almost a genius, for friendship. He was not what would usually be accepted as a peculiarly friendly or even amiable man. On the contrary, his antipathies were pronounced, his wit was sharp to the verge of bitterness, his tongue wagged freely, and he put little restraint upon it. But he was very loyal, loyal to himself, to his own high standard and to his friends. Withal he was confiding. Whom he trusted he trusted to the limit with a half-whimsical, half-appealing expression of a very deep need for affection.

This attitude he maintained toward that large body of cherished and beloved friends of his, the writers of all ages with whom he foregathered and held converse during his long life of study and appreciation. There was a curious intimacy in his pursuits as a scholar quite different from the spirit of the critic as usually manifested. One cannot read his writing about writers, ancient or modern, those confirmed in the admiration of a long posterity or the latest whose work passed under his judgment, without feeling this. It was as if he met the author, read his thought in his glance, felt the expression of the face, the tone of the voice, and liked him or disliked, or partly each, as he found the man. Thus he was not "impartial," still less indifferent; but he was singularly sympathetic and penetrating and illuminating. To some extent, perhaps, this spirit was due to the conditions of his early life, his lack of college training or even bookish company, his relative poverty in means, in social opportunity, in systematic literary intercourse. The authors to whom he devoted the days and nights of his youth became to him living personalities with the charm or repulsion but always with the intense interest of actual life. And this interest never flagged.

This is not the place to submit anything like a complete estimate of Stoddard's work as a poet. He wrote much and he was widely read, but it is not clear that he took a strong hold on the popular heart, as Longfellow did, and, in a very different way, Whittier, though he had much of the charm of each. Most of his verse, read now, and especially if read continuously, lacks in form and in sustained power. Certain poems—perhaps the ode on the death of Lincoln is the greatest—are very noble, and there are slighter things of rare grace and purity. No one who knew him nearly all the verse breathes the winning, binding, lasting attraction of the man. He was

> Gentle, never subscribed, yet innocent,
> Full of noble device, of life erect
> Enchantingly believed.

"SIDE LIGHTS ON LAMB."

"Side Lights on Charles Lamb" is the exact title of the volume, a particularly well "got up" volume, which Messrs. Scribner publish on this side and which is written, or compiled, by Mr. Bertram Dobell on the other. Surely no excuse was needed for bringing together and printing whatever heretofore uncollected illicna there may be extant. As little was necessary for collecting and publishing what Lamb's contemporaries said about him. Some of these things turn out to be very amusing. One of them, the editor suggests, may account for the posthumous vindictiveness with which Carlyle pursued "Charles Lamb and his sister, a very shabby pair of phenomena." The suggested explanation is furnished by an article of Tom Hood, setting forth that when Lamb was bored by praise, from a source unnamed by Hood, of German literature, it was his rude custom to reply by cackling:

> Genty, Genty,
> Is a great beauty.

Doubtless that would account for a good deal.

Without doubt the modern editor "forces" his subject. He begins his preface with an amazing dictum, from The London Athenæum, evidently delivered in a moment of abstraction from criticism, that "Among prose writers the very greatest name since Montaigne's is that of Charles Lamb." Now, this is what Matthew Arnold called the "personal estimate" and which he denounced as fatal to criticism, in full force. The worst of it is that the compiler really takes this extravagance for the motto of his work, and expresses himself throughout in that spirit.

It will be observed that the uncritical author of the motto does not even confine his praise of Lamb to a comparison of English literature alone. There have been, since Montaigne, some good writers of prose in French, also in Italian. In spite of the British dictum, which the late Karl Hillebrand failed to understand, and accordingly resented, that "there was not such a thing as a well-written book in the German language," there are works in German prose which German readers regard as classics. And the most prejudiced must at least admit that some Germans write better than others. But, taking the English language alone, what a wide swath this critic makes in disparaging everybody since Montaigne in comparison with Lamb. There were strong men before Agamemnon, there were others contemporary with him, there have been others since him. To efface Sir Thomas Browne, for example, who did Eliana a century and a half before Elia, and Swift, and Bolingbroke, and Burke, as insignificant in comparison requires more courage than knowledge, not to mention Addison and "Goldy." And of Lamb's contemporaries, two such expert judges as Bagehot and Stevenson, from widely different points of view, thought Hazlitt the better writer. At least Bagehot says so explicitly and calls it "a harmless opinion," and Stevenson says so implicitly, in his praise of Hazlitt, without mention of Lamb. Possibly Stevenson's praise of Hazlitt was extravagant. To many students it will so appear. But, and here is the point, it is not invidious praise, as is that which Mr. Dobell has taken as the keynote of his little book of new Eliana.

One may say, casually, and thinking only of the thing of which he is thinking, that Lamb is the best English prose writer, forgetting for the moment the writers we have named, and forgetting also such subsequent British classics as Thackeray, or as Stevenson himself. But he really should not put such an utterance down in print. Still less should a subsequent scholar adopt it as the motto of a new book about the object of it. It does injustice to the book.

Evidently Lamb belongs to the class of "favorites," as Emerson said, not to the class of classics. His verbal art was extremely fine and subtle. He is a writer's writer. We seem to have been disparaging Mr. Dobell's book in deprecating the extravagant praise he has concurred in allotting to his author. The fact is that it is a good book, an excellent book in its kind. Those who relish the old Elians most will most relish these new Elians. For the true lover of Lamb the volume is a treat. But he had better await the comparative consideration of Montaigne.

Notes of the Magazines.

The National Review (London) for May contains "Leaves from My Traveling Diary," by the King of Norway and Sweden; "Free Trade and Its Defenders," by Sir Vincent Caillard, a relation on his mother's side to the Disraeli family, and an Englishman who believes England would do well to modify its free trade policy; the customary monthly article on "American Affairs," by Maurice Low, and other interesting features.

The City of Albany, the old Van Cortlandt mansion, near Yonkers; the South Sea Islands, and Emerson's Concord are subjects of unusually interesting articles in this month's Four Track News. Verses, short stories, sketches of travel, anecdotes, and "editorials," all of a good quality, help to make the magazine interesting. The pictures are admirable.

In the May number of The Architects and Builders' Magazine, Russell Sturgis continues his examination of "Modern Architecture in Europe." Joy Wheeler Dow has his seventh paper on "The American Renaissance," and various new buildings of note are written about and illustrated.

The International Studio, published by John Lane, maintains its high quality in the May number. An article on "Impressionist Painting" by Wynford Dewhurst is profusely and beautifully illustrated, and so is one on "Painted Enamels" by Alexander Fisher.

Articles on "The Decipherment of the Hittite Inscriptions" by Prof. Sayce and "The Babel-Bible Controversy" will interest readers of this month's Biblia.

"The Mysteries of Isis and Osiris," by Henry Ridgely Evans, and an article on Hammurabi of Babylonia are noteworthy contributions to The Open Court for May.

For French Students.

Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," the text greatly abridged, with an introduction and notes by Prof. O. B. Super, is a new volume in Heath's Modern Language Series, (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.) The abridgment has necessarily been done with a free hand, nearly all of the story of Fantine herself disappearing except her tragic death, and much of the episode of Marius being omitted. But there is quite enough, with the short explanatory notes, to make an intelligible and connected story, and there are few works of fiction which better deserve the attention of the young. The notes are not too profuse and are all discreet and useful. The text has been carefully revised.

In the same series is "Easy French: A Reader for Beginners," by W. B. Snow and Charles P. Lebon. Some of the selections in this are from approved nursery tales, while there are entertaining, easily read tales by Paul Sébillot and Laboulaye. We like best of all, however, the story of "Monsieur Mumbleson" of Boston, who learned French by the approved method of M. Smatterall in fifteen days, and then went to Paris to learn that the French do not know their own language. The customary questionnaire, exercises, vocabulary, and verb lists are in this little book.

Changes That Were Unauthorized.

We directed attention some weeks ago to certain changes of the text and suppressions of quotations of letters in late editions of Mr. Sidney Lee's "Life of Queen Victoria." Mr. Lee mentioned those changes in his speech at a dinner given in his honor this week at Toronto. He said they were unauthorized and that he would make inquiries in regard to them when he returned to England. The work had gained the approval of those most nearly related to the subject of it. He spoke of the greatness of the late Queen, and said her biography had been written by the tried historical standards of truth and impartiality.

James Carleton Young's Books.

James Carleton Young, the Minnesota collecter, to whose great library of autograph copies of valuable books we recently alluded, writes to us as follows:

You may be interested to learn that I have just received 840 volumes from the library of Emile Zola, all inscribed, presents to him from authors, many in special bindings and unique examples. My bid obtained them at the auction of his effects held last March in Paris. I obtained also some of his manuscripts and more than 100 autograph letters signed by him concerning his admission to the Academy of France, which you will remember was denied him.

Some day Mr. Young proposes to write the history of his collection. He says: "It has been a work full of delight, but its history will read like romance."

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

So small an estimate was placed on the historical and autobiographical value of a diary kept by John Quincy Adams in the years 1787 and 1788 that no use whatever was made of it by his son in the "Memoirs of J. Q. Adams." The present Charles Francis Adams, however, read a series of extracts from the diary at the celebration of the 175th Anniversary of the First Congregational Church of Newburyport, Mass., in October, 1901, and it is now given to the world in book form. While he kept this diary, Adams was a student in the office of Theophilus Parsons of Newburyport, and his pretty hand indicates by very great. But a glance through the handsome octavo, bearing the imprint of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., in which it now appears, shows that the human interest of the diary is by no means confined to any town or neighborhood. It is full of revelation of character.

When he entered Mr. Parsons' office to take up seriously the drudgery of the law, John Quincy Adams had enjoyed experiences almost unique among New England young men of that era. He had gone to Europe with his father in his eleventh year. He had attended school in Paris as a small boy. When he returned to Massachusetts, fourteen months later, on a French frigate, he astonished the officers on board by his extensive information and his large knowledge of the French and English languages. Soon afterward he went to Europe again, traveling through Spain and France. He studied in the University of Leyden in the land of the dikes and tulips. He saw the world. He returned, after a happy if not a careless youth, with broad views of life. He afterward said that his fifteen months at Harvard perhaps saved him from early ruin. Plain living and high thinking were presumably irksome at first. Undoubtedly the seven years of life abroad developed his character, but the hard work in primitive surroundings at home fitted him better for his career of high achievement.

When he left Harvard, in 1787, he went to Newburyport and entered upon the simple life, the hours of toil, and the humble little sociabilities of a Massachusetts town with as good grace as possible. Mr. Charles Francis Adams contributes an introduction, which contains all the biographical facts essential to an understanding of the diary, while copious foot notes identifying the many persons mentioned by the diarist have been compiled with the assistance of Miss J. C. Watts.

***

Some of the traveled young law student's remarks on Newburyport society, especially on the women he met, are particularly naïve and interesting. We have selected a few paragraphs almost at random. He was observant of the traits of women beyond the generality of young men, as the following extracts show.

> The eldest daughter [a Miss Dalton] is very much as she was two years ago, blooming as a rose, and, they say, in a fair way to get married. The younger has grown since I last saw her, and appears to better advantage. Miss Haven appears to have altered but very little since the time when I lived here with her; she is indeed now two years older, and must necessarily possess more prudence and steadiness, but her manners are still the same.
>
> I dined at Mr. Wigglesworth's with Packard. Peggy appears as amiable as ever.
>
> Mrs. Atkins is a very sensible, agreeable old lady, whose conversation unites the vivacity of youth with the sound judgment of experienced age. Her daughter appears to be about twenty. She may be more, or less, for near that period of life the countenance retains nearly the same appearance longer, perhaps, than at any other age. She has fine eyes, and a very pleasing symmetry of features, but not an handsome set of teeth.
>
> Mercy Brooks from Medford was there; she is one of the very few unmarried women with whom I can be sociable after a short acquaintance; whether it is owing to some peculiarity of circumstances or of character, I know not; but the fact I am sure of.
>
> Miss H. Emery [Hannah Tracy Emery afterward Mrs. Benjamin Abbot] was there, a young lady with a beautiful countenance, an elegant person, and (I am told) an amiable mind. What more could any person wish to find in a female? A fortune?—ah! can a vile metal drag'd by the hands of slavery from the bowels of the earth be put in competition with charms like these? The wretch who could harbour the idea deserves to be barred forever from the pleasures of friendship and love.
>
> I was unacquainted with almost all the company; but I never saw a collection of ladies where there was comparatively so much beauty. Two or three gentlemen got rather over the bay; but upon the whole the proceedings were as regular and agreeable as might be expected.
>
> Mrs. Swett is a pretty woman and agreeable; not endow'd, I believe, with great strength of mind; not much of a reasoner, nor much of a patriot, and professes to know nothing of politics, which she supposes to be entirely out of the sphere of the female sex. It would perhaps be as well if all women thought so, and conducted upon the principle; not I wish even females to feel some interest in the welfare of their country.

***

There were depths in the nature of this youth which could be profoundly stirred.

He had a mind to detect abuses, social and legal, as witness the following excerpts:

How much is the merciful author of nature to be adored for implanting in the heart of man a passion stronger than the power of reason, which affords delight to the parent at the sight of his offspring, even at a time when to every other person it must be disgusting. Yet it appears to me that parents would do wisely in keeping their children out of sight at least until they are a year old, for I cannot see what satisfaction, either sensual or intellectual, can be derived from seeing a misshapen, bawling, slobbering infant, unless to persons particularly interested.

Game laws are said to be directly opposed to the liberties of the subject; I am well-pounded that they may be carried too far, and that they really are in most parts of Europe. But it is equally certain that where there are none, there never is any game; so that the difference between the country where laws of this kind exist and that where they are unknown, must be that in the former a very few individuals will enjoy the privilege of hunting and eating venison, and in the latter this privilege will be enjoyed by nobody.

Is it much to the credit of our Government that a man who stole 80£ worth of plate should die for the offence, while others commit treason and murder with impunity?

***

The entries in this diary referring to reading and literature are particularly significant of the age and the quality of the diarist's mind:

At home all the forenoon, reading Tom Jones, one of the best novels in the language. The scenes are not only such as may have taken place, but they are similar to such as almost every person may have witnessed. This book cannot lead a person to form too favorable an opinion of human nature; but neither will it give a false one.

Read about one-half of Mr. Jefferson's Notes Upon Virginia, and was very much pleased with them; there is a great deal of learning shown without ostentation, and a spirit of philosophy equally instructive and entertaining.

I began upon the first volume of Robertson's History of Charles the V., which Mr. Parsons recommended as containing an account of the feudal institutions, from which were derived many of the laws which are now established in different parts of Europe.

I amused myself with reading in the first volume of Blair's lectures.

I was home all the evening, reading Rousseau's Confessions. This is the most extraordinary book I ever read in my life.

Finished reading the first volume of Buffon's Theory of the Earth. I am exceedingly pleased with the style and manner of this writer. It is concise, nervous, and elegant.

I have again begun on Gibbon's Roman History, and hope I shall this time go through. * * * I admire the style, and in general the sentiment, though I think there is sometimes an affectation of wit in the one, and sometimes a glaring tinsel in the other, which are far beneath the majestic simplicity of nature.

Bartholomew Sastrow.

Messrs. E. P. Dutton, the American publishers of "Social Germany in Luther's Time," translated from the Memoirs of Bartholomew Sastrow, by Albert Dresden Vandam, have just received the following letter, which explains itself, from Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., the English publishers of that wonderfully interesting book:

Gentlemen: With reference to your inquiry as to the genuineness of "Social Germany," we are glad to be able to satisfy you as to the perfect authenticity of Bartholomew Sastrow's Autobiography. Flattering as is the theory that "the work is an entire fiction," not merely to the perceptive insight of the correspondent of The New York Times, but also to the imaginative power of our client, Mr. Albert Vandam, the prosaic fact leaves no room whatever for any supposition but that the story of Sastrow's life is, if not the unvarnished truth, at any rate substantially unaltered from the manuscript which he left to his heirs upon his death at Stralsund, in 1603.

These memoirs were issued originally in three small octavo volumes at the university town of Greifswald in 1823-4; materials for a fourth volume, bringing the story down from 1595 to 1603, were destroyed by Sastrow's heirs, presumably on account of their supposed libelous character. The memoirs have been reissued at Leipsic and translated with some alterations by Ed. Fick, two volumes, (Geneva,) quarto, 1856. Both the original autobiography ("Bartholomaeus Sastrowen Herkommen, Geburt und Lauff seines gantzen Lebens") and the French are in the British Museum. The former was made the basis of "Bartholomew Sastrow ein merkwurdiger Lebenslauf des 16 Jahrhunderts," by Ludwig Grote, Halle, 1824. A full biography of Sastrow, ten pages in length, is given in the Allgemeine Deutsche Biographie, Vol. XXX. (Leipsic, 1890,) 368-376, where references are given to Roeggerien Hist. d. Greifswald University, Barthold's & Pock's History of Pomerania. Sastrow's materials have been used sparingly by Ranke, more frequently by German historians.

The New York Times's correspondent is right in saying that they have been hitherto very little known. The recent historian of Charles V., Prof. Armstrong, was unaware of the book until the recent translation appeared, but has since expressed a keen appreciation of its value and authenticity. The writer of the introduction, Mr. Fisher, a well-known authority upon German history, and one not at all likely to be misled by a publisher's fake, expressed to us an opinion that an interesting dissertation might be written upon Sastrow, an opinion which we fully share.

The New York Times is, so far as we are aware, the first paper that has appreciated at anything like its true value the picturesqueness and the strong human interest in Sastrow's narrative, a narrative which, if Sir Walter Scott only could have got hold of it, might well have furnished him with material for another "Quentin Durward." Yours, faithfully,

ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & CO.

"Because of Power."

The scene of Mrs. Stryker Meyer's new novel, "Because of Power," is laid at Tuxedo, Palm Beach, and New York. The hero is supposed to be a descendant of Alexander Hamilton; while the heroine is a woman in whom it is said Italian and American characteristics are blended in an engaging manner. Although not exactly a problem novel, the author has attempted a study of the conflict between intellectual development and artistic emotions as respectively represented by the hero and heroine.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, May 15.—The Cambridge University Press will publish shortly a new edition of John Milton's Poems, edited by Dr. William Aldis Wright, editor of the Cambridge Shakespeare, who will supply critical notes and a descriptive bibliography. It will be the most complete edition of Milton, including all the various readings of the text. Besides supervising the preparation of that text of Shakespeare's works which is now acknowledged by English and American scholars as authoritative, Dr. Wright has edited the Letters and "literary remains" of Edward FitzGerald.

***

Macmillan & Co. will soon publish the biography of Sir George Grove, author of the monumental "History of Music," and a notable personage in the world of art and letters, written by Charles Graves, one of the authors of the recently published "Wisdom While You Wait," an amusing travesty of the pamphlet advertising the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

***

The same house announces for early publication "An Account of the Island of Formosa," by J. W. Davidson, United States Consul at Formosa. The author first went to Formosa as a newspaper correspondent during the war between China and Japan, and has collected much valuable information. His book will be the first adequate treatment of his subject in English.

***

Hall Caine contributes a eulogistic preface to the forthcoming posthumous novel by W. E. Tirebuck, published by William Heinemann.

***

The final volume of the "Biographical Edition" of Charles Dickens's works, published by Messrs. Chapman & Hall, will contain many valuable scattered papers not hitherto collected. The work of rescue is supposed to have been done by Arthur Waugh.

***

T. Fisher Unwin announces a volume of essays called "British Political Leaders," by Justin McCarthy. The various chapters deal with thirteen politicians, including Arthur J. Balfour, the Marquis of Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain, Lord Rosebery, Henry Labouchere, and Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Unwin will also publish a "History of Trinity College, Dublin, 1590-1660," by Prof. Mahaffy, which will be practically an educational and religious history of Ireland in that period.

***

A new Catholic quarterly, price one shilling, will be published in Scotland beginning next Autumn. The editorial policy of this new periodical will be strictly Roman Catholic, but the contents will not be exclusively ecclesiastical.

E. B.

The "Babel und Bibel" Lectures.

Prof. Friedrich Delitzsch's two lectures on "Babel and Bible," which were delivered on Jan. 13 and Feb. 3, 1903, before the members of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft in the presence of the German Emperor, will be published in this country by G. P. Putnam's Sons some time this month. The book is edited, with an introduction, by C. H. W. Johns, M. A. The lectures, says Mr. Johns in his introduction, will be found free of the ill-natured gibes at England which pass for wit with some of Prof. Delitzsch's critics. There is no need to swallow everything whole, he continues, "nor to toss the Bible on the shelf as antiquated rubbish. If the Bible owes much to Babylonia so do astronomy, mathematics, and medicine. We use still the Babylonian time measures and perhaps also their space measures. The debt of Greece and Rome to Babylon has yet to find its Delitzsch, but he is soon to appear." Toward the close of his remarks Mr. Johns says that it is the object of the work to enable the reader to judge whether Prof. Delitzsch has produced strong evidence or not when he declares that the Bible owes much to Babylon, or "Babel," as the professor calls it.

An Editor's Home.

Edward Bok, who for many years has sought through The Ladies' Home Journal to give new and better ideas of homebuilding, in the current number of Country Life in America tells how he built his own house near Merion, Penn., which, by the photographs and plans, is an interesting piece of work. He also tells how the house was built for the contractors' price, as estimated, without the customary "extras" that are a discouraging feature of housebuilding.

Autobiography of a Dutch Patriot.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish in June an "autobiography, together with extracts from his correspondence," of "Francis Adrian van der Kemp, 1752-1829." It is edited, with an historical sketch, by Mrs. Helen Limkinen Fairchild, author of "Journals of Explorations by John Lincklaen." Van der Kemp came to the United States after the civil war in the low countries of Holland in 1787-88. He entered the Netherland Army after a scientific education, but resigned his commission as Captain and became a preacher. He made the acquaintance of John Adams when the latter was on a mission to Holland, in 1782. At that time van der Kemp was the Minister of the Mennonist Congregation at Leyden, which was the richest in Europe. In that city he was recognized as the most eloquent writer in the Dutch language.

Boston Book Sale.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week the Messrs. Libbie will sell in Boston interesting first editions of American authors, including an attractive copy of Maria Lowell's "Poems," privately printed in Cambridge in 1835 and edited by her husband, James Russell Lowell. This is a presentation copy of the book inscribed "J. Elliott Cabot, with cordial regards from J. R. Lowell, May, 1858." It contains a manuscript poem, "Nocturne," signed "Maria Lowell, Malta," written on a quarto sheet of paper, which is printed in the book at Page 52. The printed poem shows some slight changes and additions from this manuscript copy. Maria White Lowell (born in Watertown, Mass., in 1821, died in Cambridge, Mass., in 1853) was the poet's first wife, and was beloved for her intellect and womanly charm. The privately issued edition of her poems has long been prized as a rarity by American collectors. Only fifty copies were printed, and of this number but four have come into the auction room in recent years—the present example and three others, which sold two seasons ago for $37, $90, and $95.

Next week's sale also includes J. R. Lowell's "Conversations on Some of the Old Poets," Cambridge, 1845, in the original binding, uncut, with the illuminated covers in perfect condition; presentation copies of Emerson's "English Traits," "Conduct of Life," and "Letters and Social Aims," all first editions; a manuscript poem by Mrs. Lowell, "Oleanders," one page, quarto, signed (not included in her book of poems;) Billings's "New England Psalm Singer," Boston, (1770,) with curious engraved frontispiece and music engraved on copper on Paul Revere, the first complete and perfect copy to be offered for sale, and books from the library of Josiah Bartlett, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Hampshire, including a series of Revolutionary pamphlets, many of them bearing his autograph.

The Sidney Sale.

The remainder of the library of H. Sidney will be sold at Sotheby's in London May 26. It contains fine first editions of modern English authors, including Mrs. Browning's "Essay on Mind," 1826, in the original boards, with paper label; Leigh Hunt's "Amyntas," 1820, in the original binding, inscribed: "To John Hunt, from his ever affectionate brother, the author"; Keats's "Endymion," 1818, in the original boards, uncut; another copy of "Endymion," in contemporary calf, containing the erratum page and a five-line errata slip; Keats's "Lamia," 1820, in the original boards, uncut, with the paper label, most of the leaves not cut open—unusual condition, but a small piece has been torn out of bottom margin of the half title; Lamb's "Album Verses," 1830, in the original boards, uncut, with the label, and seven of Landor's books, including "Count Julian," 1812, an immaculate copy, fresh as when first issued.

The sale also includes examples of modern private presses, such as the Kelmscott, Vale, Essex House, Daniel, Doves, &c. The Kelmscott Chaucer is represented by one of the copies bound in white pigskin at Cobden-Sanderson's Doves Bindery, "the sheets uncut and untrimmed, by special permission of the trustees of William Morris." The next lot in the catalogue is a volume containing specimen leaves and proofs from the Chaucer, comprising the final page, printed on vellum; the first page with the large woodcut, and the arrangement issued in proof only; several discarded border pages, four proofs of woodcuts by Burne-Jones, and two proofs of the final page, with press mark and colophon. The volume is bound in white pigskin at the Doves Bindery, to match the Chaucer. The first lot in the sale is Octave Uzanne's copy of "The Annales Littéraires, Publication Collective des Bibliophiles Contemporains," 1882, extra illustrated with letters and portraits.

Novel by Christian Brinton.

Those who may have read Christian Brinton's paper on art and letters in The Critic and other magazines will not be wholly surprised to learn that he has recently completed a problem novel, which will be published in the early Autumn. The title of Mr. Brinton's novel is "Fatigued Affections," and it deals piquantly with certain phases of character and emotion not usually discussed in fiction. The story is thoroughly modern in treatment, and the action takes place in New York, Paris, and St. Petersburg. Those who have seen the manuscript say that it combines the accurate analysis of the psychologist with the light touch of the born story teller and man of the world. "Fatigued Affections" will be issued simultaneously in New York and London, and later will appear in Paris, the French translation having already been undertaken by M. Henri Châteon.

A "Fake" Confessed.

One Upton Sinclair in this week's Independent boasts that he devised, or, in the language of the hour, "faked" the book called "The Journal of Arthur Stirling." The beginning of this fraud was the insertion of a bogus death notice in a morning newspaper. The published "journal" which followed pretended to be a record of the mental and physical sufferings which drove an emotional young man to suicide.

WE PUBLISHED YESTERDAY
THE LAND OF JOY,
the first novel by Ralph Henry Barbour, which has given unfailing evidence of a large success from the day the manuscript first came to our office last fall. It is a joyous story and everyone who has ever been through college or in love will read it with a sense of pleasure which comes with but few books. *Price $1.50.*

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By Dr. Floyd M. Crandall.
This eminent New York physician has been induced by us to write a book of common-sense advice about *preventing* sickness. He tells how to work and how to know when to stop, how to treat one's health with intelligent care. A book like this has been needed to offset the quack doctor's advice so generally published.
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Mr. Harrison Weir, besides being a recognized authority on fowls is famous as an artist whose subject is poultry. As Dunbar was of horses and Landseer of dogs so Harrison Weir is of poultry. 25 full-page reproductions in color of Mr. Weir's pictures of poultry and many other artistic drawings, distributed through the text; besides photographs of prize-winning fowls in America and England—hundreds in all—will illustrate this great book magnificently.

The book will be published in 12 parts of 64 to 72 pages each, two colored plates to each part, to be issued one a month. Size—7¾x10 inches.

Price 60 cents per par bound in paper.

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Please send me prospectus of THE POULTRY BOOK, giving partial contents and list of authors and editors.

.....

.....

N. Y. Times, 5-16-'03

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Sale of an exceptionally choice collection of Autograph Letters, including names of Washington, Franklin, Gov. Thomas Dongan, John Hancock, Joshua Hitt Smith, Benedict Arnold, etc., Wednesday Evening, May 20, at 7:30 o'Clock.

Sale of Rare Books, including First Editions of Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson, Surtees' Sporting Novels, etc., Early Printed Books, Fine Bindings, Illustrated Works, etc., Thursday Evening, May 21, at 7:30 o'Clock.

Sale of a Collection of Books containing many desirable and scarce items, Friday Evening, May 22, at 7:30 o'Clock.

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It is printed in a limited edition, usually sold in sets, 1000, and issued with the PERSONALITY OF THOREAU, as follows:

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AND HIS LOST PROVINCES

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FROM READERS.

A New Edition of the "Inferno" Described by Mr. De Vinne.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

DURING the last fifteen years we have had many books from amateur printers; and for the most part they were dropped in some new style of type or in a revived style of old type. They have become so common, and are too often so mediocre in merit, that the reviewer is inclined to pass the last novelty with scant attention. Here, however, is a notable exception, in the form of a broad post octavo, issued in volume, beautifully printed on white but not rough paper, with hand-painted initials, and many other features of a connoisseur's book. It is the reprint in Italian of the "Inferno" of Dante, and it bears the imprint of the Ashendene Press at Shelley House, Chiswick, England. The colophon (in red ink) assures us that the book was produced by the work and care of St. John and Cicely Hornby, who "have already earned an enviable reputation as amateurs in bookmaking; that the painted initials (not deformed by unmeaning decoration) are the work of Graily Hewitt; that the beautiful woodcuts (not photo-engravings) were cut by C. Keates from drawings made by R. Catterson Smith from the Venetian edition of 1491; that the text of the book has been carefully revised by Dr. Edward Moore of the University at Oxford, and it ends with the notice that the work was made complete in December in the year of our Lord 1902, in the year of the fall of the Camerarii of San Marco at Venice. "St. John and Cicely Hornby" are words conveying the pleasing suggestion that man and wife are co-workers in a new field of art. They deserve respectful salutation.

The feature that first strikes the attention of the reader is the novelty of the type. It is not gothic; it is not roman; it is certainly not a modern design. When and where was this letter first employed? Comparing it with the types of early Italian books, it appears by be a fair copy of the type used by Sweinheim and Pannartz, two German printers, whose most important work in their early practice of typography was an edition of Lactantius, made in the monastery of Subiaco, not far from Rome, in the year 1465.

This first attempt at the reproduction of roman letter in type, obviously made to please scholarly Italian preference, had gothic peculiarities in the form of each letter from which the German letter cutter could not entirely free himself. The capitals are quite roman of good proportion, but the minuscule, or small letters, are of firm face, with little distinction between thick and thin lines, with stubby serifs, compressed and tightly set one against another. It was obviously an attempt to graft on the roman face peculiarities of the round gothic face, then a popular text letter even in Italy for books of devotion. It was not a successful type. In 1467 Sweinheim and Pannartz went to Rome and there printed other books in a different type that approximated more closely to what was then and there understood as roman of the standard style. The Italian neatness of the Lactantius type may be attributed as much to his thick gothic work as to its gothic mannerisms. I have carefully examined Mr. Hoe's copy of the book, but I rarely find a page, or even a paragraph in which the letters of the type-setter is fairly transmitted to the print. Its type was overinked and muddy, and produced printed letters much thicker and coarser than was intended by the letter cutter. The arts of making printing ink, of properly applying that ink to type, and of properly dampening paper, and regulating the impression so as to bring out in print the intent of the typewriter were then imperfectly developed. Here it may be said that the praise now given to the roman types made by Nicholas Jenson is largely due to his pale printing, for it is rare to find any book printed by him in roman type that is evenly and fully black and that shows fair and firm impression. As a rule his print is pale and his impression is weak, but these imperfections did enable him to show the sharpness and good form of each character more clearly than was done by his rivals, who cut nearly as well, but who overinked their types.

It is a little remarkable that William Morris in his search for a characteristic letter for his Kelmscott books, should have neglected this first model of roman letter, which appeared some years before the type of Jenson. The Lactantius type has the gothic peculiarities which Morris not so successfully tried to graft upon the Golden type he made in imitation of the Jenson roman. For many years the Subiaco type has been regarded as a mongrel of no merit—half German, half roman. It was reserved for Mr. Hornby to discern the intent of the early punch cutter and the general merit of his design—a merit that had been effectually obscured by the muddy presswork of the Lactantius. Mr. Hornby had the alphabet recut by an expert punch cutter, and with types made therefrom has produced the charming edition of Dante's "Inferno," which seems to the writer the most satisfactory reproduction of a fifteenth century face that has yet appeared in England or America. As here shown it presents a clearness of outline, a precision of form, and a general readability never attained by the old German-Italian printers. One can look in vain over its 240 pages for the distortion of weak impression or overinked type. Nor is there any exhibition of servility in the retention of disused fifteenth century mannerisms. Catch words and the long "s" do not appear. In opposition to the teachings of the gothic school, words are not huddled; the spaces between words and lines are visibly presented. The small or round letters are black, but their ascending and descending letters are very long, and provide the white space that is needed for the proper relief of bold characters.

There are many features in this book that deserve notice. Some of the colored initials are in gold—not gold bronze powder, nor even hot-pressed or stamped gold leaf, but gold leaf applied in its purity, by some new process as yet unknown to the printing trade. It is bound in flexible vellum, half-circuit style, and the tapes that are used for ties also serve as bands for securing the thread of the sewed sections.

One hesitates to vote for any particular Commencement theme and doubt if variety's a spice of love, the growth of an amateur who had his heart in his verse, that it is prize of it a very sweet edition, and a fair one as to the binder, it is a competitive exhibit of skill. St. John and Cicely Hornby deserve recognition as amateurs of superior merit.

THEODORE L. DE VINNE.

New York, May 12, 1903.

"Time Was Made for Slaves."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have received a number of letters in answer to my offer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of the fifth ultimo to give to any of the readers who would furnish me with the name of the author of the line, "Time was made for slaves," a year's subscription to THE REVIEW. The most interesting of these is from Mr. Spofford, the former Librarian of Congress, and it is as follows:

Observing your offer in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, I write to say that the expression, "Time was made for slaves," is found, for its first printed use so far as known, in John B. Buckstone's play, "Billy Taylor," a musical burlesque burletta. Act. 2, Scene 2. This was first produced at the Adelphi Theatre, London, Nov. 8, 1823, and ran for fifty nights. It was doubtless written the same year. The sentiment occurs in a duet sung by two of the characters, Billy Taylor and Kitty Sligo. I give you the context:

Billy—
Oh such as ocealnize us this,
All time and nonsense meaning,
Nothing shall come amiss,
And we won't go home till morning.

Kitty—
Why should we break up
Our merry and pleasant party?
Time was made for slaves,
But never for us so hearty.

Billy—
Here we'll stay
Singing, dancing, frolicking;
Fight the time of day
To be melancholic is."

If you desire it worth while to direct THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS sent to me I shall be happy to hand it over to a young lady who would profit by it.

A. R. SPOFFORD.

I indeed, therefore, my check for a year's subscription, for which kindly send THE REVIEW to Mr. Spofford.

A. T. CLEARWATER.

Kingston, N. Y., May 12, 1903.

The Pruning of Shrubs.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I think that the art of pruning shrubs should be encouraged rather than discouraged, as is done in a book on shrubs reviewed in your issue of May 9. A very few of our native and foreign shrubs, like the leafy leaved barberry, are chiefly attractive for their foliage; but the significance of the gay coat of the species is mainly in the inflorescence, and whatever intensifies their floral possibilities is certainly advisable to do. Left to themselves, they run to leaves. The popular forsythia is a case in point. All of its most lovely flowers appear from this year's shoots, and if the plant is well cut back after its flowering season is over, the strength of root thus economized in a plentiful supply of new vigor laden with flower buds that next year become a solid mass of yellow. The same is true of the hydrangeas, only here the pruning must be in the fall.

When one has only a few square rods of lawn, as in the majority of cases, he must economize his room and get the most he can out of the largest number of plants that can be cultivated in a limited area; and there is more variety and abundance of bloom in a dense shrubs, well pruned each year, than in the two or three that might occupy their place if allowed to attain full growth. This would seem to be particularly applicable to the grounds around railway stations and schoolhouses.

Horticulture is, indeed, often carried to the point of extreme artificiality, but no one knows as well as the skilled horticulturists how to secure, often by severe pruning, the largest floral results from our ornamental shrubs.

H. R. F.

Ridgewood, N. J., May 15, 1903.

Aerial Navigation.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As one of your regular readers I was much interested in the review of the recent progress in aerial navigation, especially as I have entertained the idea that the problem of a successful apparatus would in time be solved by some mechanical genius. Your reviewer seems to take a rather pessimistic view of the matter on account of the failures that have thus far defeated the hopes of many sanguine inventors, and such men as Langley and Maxim, who have considered the subject with the deliberation of an extensive experience in the study of difficult mechanical devices. If we may not have a navigable airship, we have at any rate the balloon, which may be improved indefinitely, and the margin of danger in its operation, on which your reviewer lays much stress, may be considerably reduced.

But while we are waiting for some one to perfect an airship, is it not quite possible to obtain some form of apparatus by which individuals may ascend to reasonable heights in the air and swim about with a good degree of security? Not long since I read a book of adventures in a hypothetical country called Oudemgon, the inhabitants of which had attained a high degree of perfection in the arts and ethics of life, and one of their accomplishments was the ability to swim in the air. This they did by means of a garment made of a light, gas-tight fabric, which was put on and inflated with a gas they manufactured. Sufficient of this gas was pumped in until the required degree of buoyancy was obtained, then the man thus "blown up" swung upward, and with a paddle or oar affirmed about as he pleased. It seemed to me, as I read the description of the whole proceeding, to be by no means an unlikely thing, and possessing features of the practical more

"The author is said to be a well-known writer who conceals his identity under a nom de plume."—BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION.

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striking than ballooning. It seemed to me that if some inventive genius would take up the suggestion thus given by the author of "Oudemon," a really working device could be produced that would supersede the bicycle and automobile, for private uses at least. Certainly the author of the book named must have more than the average amount of mechanical gumption to be able to describe that and other mechanisms mentioned in his book, and your reviewer set me to wondering as to whether Mr. or Dr. Drayton—I think that is the name of "Oudemon's" author—could not be persuaded to try his hand in making the apparatus which on two or three occasions he found pleasure himself in trying.

H. SINCLARE.

Jersey City, May 9, 1903.

Willson's Readers.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The vigorous defense of Prof. Willson as an author by "Q. C." of Pittsburg, Penn., in your last issue particularly refreshed my soul, aweary from thinking that there should be any occasion for defense. Kindly permit the voice of one who in his childhood in Michigan was trained in the nurture and admonition of nature and letters by the Willson's Readers to express his approval of this defense.

Assuredly if title to authorship can be vindicated on the ground of manifest ability to appreciate and reflect what is, and to suggest what should be, in the realm of physical nature and in that of thought, and if it is an excellence of authorship to stimulate investigation and to develop, guide, and furbish a chaste appreciation of whatever really educates, then Prof. Willson's title cannot be contested. He achieved exactly more for literature than most confessedly literary people. For, besides providing material for enjoyment and profit, he also inducted numberless youths into the world of letters equipped with appliances for discrimination and profit in that domain. To us of a generation ago he opened up the temple of literature as he did that of nature. And as he sent us forth to worship in both, he instilled devotion and enthusiasm into us with such consummate art that we deemed our enthusiasm spontaneous.

I deplore the passing of Willson's Readers. By what lamentable rubbish they have been superseded! Some twenty years ago there were unsavory rumors that in sundry States the Legislatures were besieged by "influence" of rival publishers to secure the exchange of the true and tried for the untried and not worth trying. If that be so, such influence was brought to bear at a most opportune time. It was just then that the epidemic of twaddle, moonshine, and faddism in pedagogy set in which is now prevalent. Recurring sanity in the school world is fervently to be prayed for. The malady, though grave, is not altogether desperate. Indeed, I fancy there are even now hopeful symptoms of emerging common sense. In that case the abolition of present abominations is at hand, and the literary spirit of Prof. Willson is about to be reinstated in its rightful primacy.

JACOB POPPEN.

Wortendyke, N. J., May 12, 1903.

Mr. Howells.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of May 9 is a paragraph on the first page on William Dean Howells, in which you practically class him as the greatest writer of the day.

If a test of being widely read is applied to Mr. Howells he must fall far short of the standard fixed by you; if his use of good English and his good fortune in being well advertised be taken into consideration Mr. Howells is widely known. But, as a matter of fact, very few of the masses have read any of his works except those occasionally seen in the magazines. One more often sees Mr. Howells in some position suggestive of posing, but when it comes to any real hold upon all classes, which is practically the test of a great author, Mr. Howells has not reached this position.

If you should put the question to the average business man, who is but a casual reader, although one who has read to some extent, he will be acquainted with the name of Mr. Howells; but if you ask him if he has read one of his works, more often than otherwise you will find that he does not even know the title of a book written by Mr. Howells. Your SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS seems to be not entirely complete without some flattering reference to Mr. Howells.

G. H. P.

Newark, N. J., May 12, 1903.

Record Price for Keats's Poems.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

On two occasions your writer on old books and book auctions has referred to the presentation copy of Keats's "Poems," 1817, sold last December at Sotheby's, as having brought £117. The copy actually brought £170. It was resold at once by the purchaser at a considerable advance, and presently found its way to Messrs. Scribner's Sons, from whom I purchased it. The fact that your writer has twice given the wrong quotation makes it apparent that there is a wrong record somewhere. Only six or eight years ago $100 was thought a good price for this Keats volume.

HARRY B. SMITH.

New York, May 12, 1903.

T. Buchanan Read.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

During the past two years I have been collecting material with a view to writing the biography of Thomas Buchanan Read. I hope that any readers of THE TIMES who may have in their possession letters, manuscripts, &c., bearing on the subject will communicate with me. I am anxious to know the whereabouts of Read's most important paintings. Any facts concerning his life as a poet or painter may be sent to me at the address below.

LEWIS H. HARLEY,
Central High School, Philadelphia, Penn.
May 12, 1903.

A Champion of West Hoboken.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

As a daily reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES and an appreciative admirer of its SATURDAY REVIEW, it was with sorrow that I read a short criticism, or article, on "Local Literary Schools." The style was epigrammatical and involved, but I read patiently on until surprised to notice the utterly uncalled-for allusion to West Hoboken as compared with other places, and South Boston in particular. I have visited many lands and lived in Boston, Paris, London, Vienna, Edinburgh, &c., and also, as the wife of a physician of broad culture, I have resided for many years in West Hoboken. It is the healthiest town in the United States, judging from its death rate, is beautifully situated, and it has been said that the view of the Hudson is only equaled by that of the Golden Horn from Constantinople. It seems to me and to many others that it is extremely unwise and uncalled-for to single out and stigmatize any particular location as "reeking with effluvium."

C. M. NORRIS.

West Hoboken, N. J., May 12, 1903.

The Garden and the Moor.

THE GAP IN THE GARDEN. By Vanda Wathen-Bartlett. 12mo. Pp. 368. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

The garden about which Vanda Wathen-Bartlett writes is of the English variety, and, owing to the whimsical insertion by Julian, the elder of the two sisters who own the Chace, of a "gap" in the thick hedge which encircles it, its occupants could get a sweeping view of "the sullen, threatening moor." The moor and the sweet verdure of the garden play most profound rôles in the history of this story. It is impossible to say just how, but the garden and the fields—"sun-kissed" always—and the gloomy moors are all inextricably entangled. Biddy, the younger of the sisters, fair and placid, stands for the garden, and Julian, whose "dusky hair" forms a halo about her "fair face," personifies the brooding moorlands. The knights are Everett Mildmay, an artist cousin and a lover of nature, adoring in turn both the garden's placid sweetness and the "darkly brooding moor," and Jim Gore, a young and rising physician, and an otherwise apparently sensible chap, who prefers the moor at all times.

In spite of Julian's halting gait (for through some unnamed accident the beautiful sister is a semi-invalid) and her testy temper, for she is always wrangling with some one, usually a tiresome but well-meaning maiden aunt, it is she who creates all the tempests in the little teapot. Jim Gore loves her unrequitedly to the end, and Everett thinks he loves her for a while. But Julian played with fire once too often, and when the artist cousin—putting it poetically—turns from "the moorlands to the garden" there is nothing for her to do but shuffle off this mortal coil, which she does via the sea, having been not too gently aided along the way by an incomprehensibly vindictive old mad woman. Just why this Kirsteen disliked Julian to the point of murdering her one can't say, but the sad crime remains a monument to her inhumanity.

An uncanny gentleman named Kelvin, who is unpleasantly vehement in his belief of the influence of mind over matter, pervades the story, and he and storms and other atmospheric phenomena aid mightily in impressing the gentle reader and at the same time in vastly confusing him. Mrs. (or Miss) Vanda Wathen-Bartlett has an uncommon knack of compounding words. One finds glancing at random through the book, such new nouns as "ache-of-failure," "pang-of-love," "love-desire," "lust-of-fight," &c. "The Gap in the Garden" may be added to the growing list of weirdly occult books of the season.

Botticelli.

GREAT MASTERS IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE. Botticelli. By A. Streeter. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Mr. Streeter approaches Botticelli in the temper of mind best adapted to recognise his peculiar virtues. He neither allows himself to be turned aside from his investigation into the purely artistic qualities of Botticelli's work by the desire to interpret its spiritual or literary significance, nor does he neglect the influence upon the painter's mind of the great intellectual and moral forces of his age. Granting his poetic nature and analytic faculty, he nevertheless persists in regarding him chiefly as an artist to whom the aesthetic possibilities of his medium were the important concern. A pupil of Fra Filippo, who was the last of the older generation of devotional painters, Botticelli was encouraged in the idealistic bent of his nature away from the rising school of scientific painting dominated by the Pollajuolo brothers and Verrochio.

In the midst of the triumph of naturalism appears Botticelli, "taking up a perfectly different attitude toward art, discerning new possibilities in his medium, and acknowledging other responsibilities toward it. The imitative and representative powers of art he entirely disregards except for the purposes of technical study. The expressive powers of art concern him considerably at various periods of his career—when his imagination was dominated by the idealism of his youth, by the humanistic problems which perplexed his maturity, by the religious fervor which possessed his old age. But in his most inspired moments, in those intervals when his art was truest to itself, we find that he handles his medium not as a vehicle of expression, still less as a register of fact, but in reference solely to its inherent decorative qualities. And, developing these qualities for the attainment of a purely aesthetic effect, he values his medium for the abstract beauty essential to it, viewed quite apart from any moral or spiritual significance with which it might accidentally become invested.

Starting from this standpoint, Mr. Streeter examines Botticelli's pictures with a keen eye for their aesthetic qualities. His arrangement of the works is chronological, as he rightly holds that this is the only arrangement by which an orderly and connected study of the artist's development is rendered possible. His reading of Botticelli's genius has been exhaustive. But he has also made personal acquaintance with nearly all the pictures described, and the opinions he expresses concerning them have been formed independently. The book, as a whole, maintains an excellent position between technical criticism and the popular style. It is both interesting and valuable as a contribution to art literature. Like the others of the series, it is profusely illustrated, and is provided with a bibliography, a catalogue of works, and a catalogue of the more important school works. Among the illustrations, that of the Chigi Madonna, owned by Mrs. J. L. Gardner of Boston, is notable for its extreme beauty and comparative unfamiliarity.

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS.

The Death of E. R. Vincent, Conrad's "Typhoon," and the Beauty of the Lady Novelist.

LONDON, May 1.—The death of Mr. E. R. Vincent took place under melancholy circumstances, for he died in his prime, whether he had been carried from one of the ebony balconies hanger that the poet tells to the headlongs of Lord Beaton. Every one knew Vincent—not merely every one in England, but every one in that and the other hemisphere. For he had traveled, and fought, and written in all lands. He was a typical newspaper correspondent of the present day—a man who was always ready to go anywhere and do anything he was asked to do. A life like his necessarily tells on a man's health, and Vincent was a broken man at an age when he should have been in his prime. Whether newspaper correspondence is worth all that it costs may well be questioned. Nowadays a war correspondent has to engage his life as freely as does the combatant, and the recent war in Africa cost the lives of many correspondents, directly or indirectly.

***

We are to have a new weekly paper—to-day, the first number is to be issued to-day—which is to devote itself to the cult of carriage. It is called "V. C." and is edited by Mr. Edward Hayes. The aim of the new paper is to circulate deeds of valor all over the world, and to foster in its readers the love of all that tends toward the winning of the Victoria Cross. It does seem as if this was rather a narrow field for a paper. There is certainly a large part of the public which is neither volunteer itself, nor does it take interest in the valor of others. Then there are the women, who consistently like a man to be brave, but who do not care, as a rule, to read of things "bloody." However, the editor and the publisher of "V. C." ought to know their business, and if they make a readable paper, as they doubtless will, it ought to succeed.

***

We have what is in so be hoped is the last volume of stories from the pen of Bret Harte that we shall ever have. We could not have too many of his stories if he were here to give them to us, but the practice of disinterring a dead man's work, and publishing what he did not deem worthy of publication is not a commendable one. I do not know that the new volume, entitled "Trent's Trust," contains any stories which Harte had condemned, but if this volume consists of works with which he was himself pleased it does not follow that other posthumous volumes will be of the same character. Harte had at the time of his death enough uncollected stories which had recently appeared in the magazines to make up at least part of a volume. It is quite right that we should have them in book form, and the publishers are to be thanked for giving them to us. But any additional volumes would necessarily consist of stories which Harte either did not publish, or if he did publish them, did not deem them worthy of collection. Do not let us wrong his memory by dragging them to the light. There was one—if there be not two—volume of stories published after the death of Dr Maupassant which was made up wholly of work which he had condemned. It was grossly unjust to the dead man that these stories should have been given to the public. There were among them some that no one else could have written, but for all that the author did not wish to be judged by them, and his wish should have prevailed. I trust that Harte may meet with no such fate. We have had the sweepings of Thackeray's workshop, and the fragments of condemned work that Tennyson wished to have forgotten. Let us have nothing of Harte's that we cannot be sure he would have wished us to see.

***

Mr. H. F. Heaton is chiefly known as the author of "Dodo," a book which, it is said, was a favorite in "smart society." There could hardly be a stronger condemnation of the book. But he has just published a book entitled "The Book of Months," which shows him in an entirely new and wholly delightful phase. No one would have imagined it possible that the man who could deliberately write "Dodo" could also write the "Book of Months," but there is no question of the identity of the author. The book is not a novel, and it has no sort of plot. It is simply the conversation of a highly cultivated and extremely clever man. It is the sort of talk that we could listen to indefinitely without growing tired. There are sentiment and sense, poetry and prose in the book, and the author is to be congratulated on having written something which "smart society" will scorn with the same warmth with which it welcomed "Dodo."

***

Mr. Kipling's new volume of poems will appear in the Autumn instead of the Spring. At least that is the present intention of the author. I do not hear that he has written anything new in the line of prose, although he is such a steady worker that in all probability he has half a dozen stories, either finished or on the stocks. He returns to England in June. There is some rumor to the effect that he will visit America next Summer, but I do not know that there is any good authority for it.

***

Mr. Conrad is coming into his own. His new volume, "Typhoon," has been received with praise such as has been given to no stories in the last quarter of a century except to those of Mr. Kipling. In four of the leading daily papers there were four reviews. On day after the book appeared, and the writers seemed to be at a loss to find words that would do its merits adequate justice. Mr. Conrad's latest work, Trent's Trust," pushed as it was, did not elicit such unfavorable criticism as is poured out on "Typhoon." While at least two of the stories in the new volume—those entitled "Typhoon" and "Falk"—seem to me to be as perfect as work of the kind should possibly be, I do not think I could ever want them above "Youth." The last pages of "Youth," with its description of the way in which Marlowe crossed the East would be hard to beat, and wonderful as "Typhoon" is, I cannot see that Conrad has surpassed his former achievement.

But Conrad has certainly grown since he first appeared as an author. The first book of his that I read was "The Nigger of the Narcissus," and that was the best at once to. "The Outcast of the Islands" and the other two volumes that at the time constituted all that Conrad had written. The "Nigger" was a literary and great advance upon Conrad's earlier work, and "Lord Jim" was in some respects better than the "Nigger." Then came "Youth," and now we have "Typhoon." These five last volumes are by all odds the best that Conrad has given us, and in them he seems to have reached the high level at which he has always aimed. If there were room for further improvement in his work, it is certain that he would make it, but how any man could do better than Conrad has done in "Youth" and the "Typhoon" I cannot imagine.

And it really looks as if this time he were to achieve popularity. Hitherto the people who read "Dodo" and "The Pomp of the City," and "The Sorrows of Satan," and the sodden book of Mr. Hocking, have never so much as heard of Conrad. Indeed, I have seldom met a man or woman outside of literary circles who had heard Conrad's name. But with the publication of "Youth" it became necessary for the public to find out for themselves who was the man whom the critics praised so profusely. "Youth" has had a fair sale, and unless I am very much mistaken, "Typhoon" will have a very much larger one.

***

There is a general impression that women who live by the pen must necessarily be plain if not positively ugly. I have even heard the theory formulated that the more clever a woman writer is the plainer she must be, and this theory was backed by the instance of George Eliot, who was certainly the greatest woman writer of the Victorian age, and was probably also the plainest. But those who were present at the marriage of Miss Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler the other day would have been compelled to doubt the truth of the theory in question. For not only is Miss Fowler an extremely delightful writer, but as she glided in her white dress at the altar she was a particularly lovely spectacle. She proved that a woman could write readable novels and still be entitled to be called beautiful. I mention this not merely as my own opinion, but as the unanimous opinion of all who saw Miss Fowler married, and I hope that we have now heard in England of least the last of the theory that no beautiful woman can write a novel.

W. L. ALDEN.

New Jersey's Slaves.

"Slavery and Servitude in New Jersey" has been published by Mr. Alfred M. Heston of Atlantic City, a member of the New Jersey Historical Society. (Smithsonian Chew & Ross Company, Camden, N. J. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.) This "story of the slave," as the cutsitle calls it, is the reprint of a paper read before the Monmouth County Historical Association last October; it contains copious notes concerning slaves and redemptioners in other States as well. An appendix describes the beginning of negro slavery in New York. The whole book is only forty pages long, but the author has packed into this small space the result of original research which delved into many old and unexpected corners. There are very long footnotes; as a rule almost half of each page is thus occupied; in these are many quaint and diverting facts which might not seem just in place in the serious text.

One of these tells the story of the sole survivor of the last vessel to bring a cargo of slaves to the United States, as taken down by Mr. Heston in 1868; this man was Obed Hicks, at that time nearly seventy years old, living in the pines near Egg Harbor City, N. J. The moral questions involved in the trade simply did not exist for this old fellow. He maintained that "niggers" or "blackbirds" were as good a cargo to run as rum or sugar. "As a slaver, the old man would argue, he got his $30 a month; while on a 'Quaker' ship, where the Captain read prayers on a Sunday, he would get $14 and hard knocks. For his part he preferred the risk of hanging and his $30." In the most matter-of-fact way old Obed Hicks tells of that last run of slaves in 1808. Incidentally they were boarded by a lot of revenue men just as they were ready to set out, "and the Wanderer was seized, but it was soon set right." They fitted out in Cuba, "everything was knocked away to make room, and when we left the docks were full, fore and aft, with water casks.

"A slaver has to carry as much water as a man-o'-war, for if it gives out the niggers die like sheep; they can't go three days without it." At the Calabar River they were to get a cargo from a trader named Pontana, "who looked like a Madagascar monkey." Unfortunately this man got quarrelsome aboard another ship and was chucked over to the sharks; that kept them a month, finding men from leaves every now and then, but at length they secured "170 blackbirds, for whom we paid $20 to $25 a head." The Captain had slaves of his own, and knew how to handle his gang; he knew the wants of each, humoring all the way, for he knew if they "got the sulks for four hours they would make them work themselves to death." Only seventeen died on the voyage, half of whom committed suicide by jumping overboard. "Those who were sick and the others lost heavily. Planters would not buy the cripples, so they could get no better title to them, and they were eventually given away to pay any who would keep them."

The Island of Jamaica.

When the controversy about the Isthmus of Panama has been put the Island of Jamaica will be of great strategic importance upon the new trade route. It lies about 200 miles west of Santo Domingo and 90 miles south of Cuba, bounded on the north and west by the Windward Passage and on the south and west by the Caribbean Sea. The Turks and Caicos Islands and the Grand and Little Cayman Islands, with a number of other small ones, are its dependencies or Jamaica. It is 144 miles long and varies from 21 to 49 miles in width, giving a total of over 4,000 square miles. The surface is extremely mountainous. Over half the island lies at an elevation of more than 1,000 feet above sea level. There are many rivers; two of them have the odd habit of disappearing, only to rise again further on.

These facts are to be found in the "Handbook for Jamaica," for 1903, the twenty-third year of publication. (Sold by Gilliland Brothers, 4 Stone Street, New York, at 6 shillings.) There are 382 pages and a ten-page index; it forms a perfect little encyclopædia for the use of the islanders, while at the same time all the vital facts and statistics are to be found, so the outside world can learn the resources and government of the country. There are, for instance, two pages of weights and measures, a table of days for counting interest, and a catalogue of the events of 1902 in the island. The calendar has meteorological and meteorological notes and the table of titles. The royal family, the Ministry and the British Empire are named; the rulers of the chief countries of the world, a statistical table of Great Britain's Colonial possessions and their Governors and other officers. A description of the Island of Jamaica follows, with the returns of the last census, that of 1891 giving a population of 639,491. There is a historical review of the island, beginning with 1494, when it was discovered by Columbus. Then comes the political news of Jamaica in great detail, even the names of the incumbents of the various offices and their salaries and other hours. Statistics are given in full of trade and resources of the whole island and of each parish.

A New Book on Florence.

"Florence: Her History and Art to the Fall of the Republic" is a one-volume work which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish shortly in this country. The reason for the publication of this history, with the author in his preface, is that the existing histories are either too long or not adequate for the general reader. The author has collected his material from various sources, and he has self-attempted to use the critical conservative. Much of his information has been gathered from Prof. Villari's works, "The True First Centuries of Florentine History," "The Life and Times of Savonarola," and "The Life and Times of Machiavelli"; Napier's "Florentine History," and Trollope's "History of the Commonwealth of Florence." The author gives a list of the abbreviations he uses of works he refers to, a chronological table of Florentine artists and authors from 1211 to 1527. He also provides notes, a comprehensive index, and genealogical tables.

Winston Churchill's New Book.

"Mr. Keegan's Elopement," by Winston Churchill, the third of the clever stories appearing in the Macmillan Company's series of Little Novels by Favorite Authors, will be published May 23. Though the title indicates that it was Mr. Keegan's elopement, it really was Mr. Pennington's, the latter being one of the favorite officers on the warship of which Mr. Keegan was chief boatswain's mate. Mr. Keegan managed it, that was all. He knew that Mr. Pennington was desperately in love with a certain young lady, who lived on the heights behind the town of Funchal, in the Island of Madeira. He wished that the romance might pull through. Whether are matters of thought. He remonstrated somewhat with Morgan said. It seemed to concern Miss Inglefield, who was indeed astonished at the extraordinary message delivered to her a couple of hours later by the somewhat perturbed Jimmy Legs.

Modern Pictorial Art.

Volumes IV. and V. of "Representative Art of Our Time," published by the International Studio, (John Lane,) which have just been issued, cover the field of water color painting and of etching and dry point. Volume IV. has an article on "Water Color Painting," by Walter Shaw Sparrow, which is illustrated by six full page plates, comprising the work of D. Y. Cameron, Sir George Reid, Frank Brangwyn, Francis H. James, Claude Monet, H. Cassiers. Part V. contains an article on "Etching and Dry Point," by Hans W. Singer, with plates by Joseph Pennell, Muirt Hitrick, Eleanor Fortescue-Brickdale, Mark Fisher, Nico W. Jungmann, F. Wilson Stier. The library will be complete in eight volumes. In each part the plates are lightly stitched together in wrappers, so that when the last volume will have been issued they will be able to be placed in the portfolio to be provided.

THE BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY

New Books Recently Added

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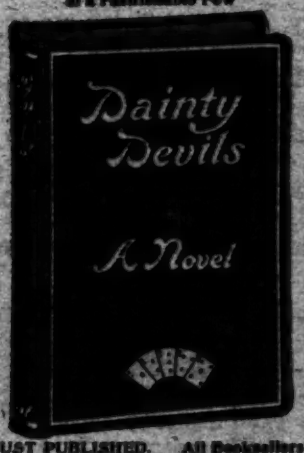

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BOSTON NOTES.

Reminiscences of Emerson—Letters and Diary of John Rowe—Some Other Books.

SPECIAL, private, and peculiar reminiscences of Emerson is a necessity of reputable existence in Boston this month, and alas! such reminiscences are not easily manufactured, for the considerate courtesy and tranquillity of the man do not furnish such good material for probable tales as the characteristics of men less self-controlled. Mr. Bliss Carman recalls the time, some twenty-five years ago, when the younger generation found Emerson standing between them and the science which to them seemed destructive, although it really touched no essential of religion. Mr. Charles Malloy recollects the forty years, beginning in 1826, when, living in Maine and New Hampshire, he read Emerson alone, and in 1846 found that no bookseller in Portland had heard of Emerson or of his "Essays." The Free Religious Association, which counts Emerson and his personal friends among the founders whom it most deeply reverences, will devote the principal session of its annual convention to "Emerson's Religious Influence," and will thus fill the gap between Mr. Malloy's earliest encounter with the thinker, then deemed radical, and Mr. Carman's memory of the moment when his influence was reconciling and almost conservative. Taken together the three testimonies will furnish striking evidence of the value of a character not blown about by every wind of doctrine.

***

In the June Atlantic Mr. M. A. De Wolfe Howe will give an account of "The Boston Religion," which does not begin and end with the often misquoted dogma as to Boston State House and the solar system. "The Negro in the Regular Army," by Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, will show the present phase of a question discussed in the magazine some forty years ago by Col. Higginson, and will continue the valuable articles on the black and mixed races now appearing in various quarters. Mr. Alfred Holt Stone's May article on "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem" has been observed in The Transcript by a writer who cites the names of a great number of full-blooded negroes as proof that the ability of the race does not centre in the mulatto. Mr. Stone's thesis more nearly approached a declaration that the mulatto was the source of most of the influences potent for making mischief between the white and black races, but the list is good reading, and ought to be committed to memory by faint-hearted negro youth and by white youth afflicted with inordinate pride of race. Mr. Herzung will make his first appearance in The Atlantic with a story entitled "Chrystal's Century" and a paper on "The Cult of Napoleon," by Mr. Goldwin Smith, will occupy the second place in the magazine.

***

The W. B. Clarke Company is publishing "Letters and Diary of John Rowe," an interesting man whose almost neutral attitude during the troubles preceding the Revolution made his lot about as agreeable as that of the Union Democrats who remained in New Orleans during the civil war. The diary is a record of civic and social duties well performed, of good cheer found in many taverns, but not at the mythical Hancock Tavern, and of funerals at which the names of the pall bearers read as if taken from the Boston Directory of to-day. Rowe, a self-made man, owned the wharf whence the harbor steamers now set forth; a street leading from Harrison Avenue, and a house and pasture occupying most of the territory bounded by Essex, Wolfard, and Chauncy Streets, besides land in twelve or fifteen other towns. His tea-chips were plundered in the name of patriotism, and these years later the British soldiers and sailors abandoning the siege of Boston broke open and pillaged his warehouses and shops. The diary covered the periods 1759, 1762, 1764, 1775, but three volumes, one covering the important Spring and Summer of 1775, are lost. It was at this time that he was least in favor with Bostonians, being fancied when, as a Mason of high rank, he attempted to attend Warren's funeral.

In relation to the Hancock Tavern, the publisher of the diary tells a tale of what happened to him when, with the representatives of two New York houses, he penetrated the little maze in which stands the eighteenth century building which the credulous assert was erected in the earliest Colonial days and has survived time and fire. They were succeeding very well in their efforts to dilate with the proper emotion, when they were accosted by a man who was escorting and enlightening two admiring women. He related all the legends of the place, dwelling especially upon its age, and ever his refrain was, "It's all true, and I'm an ancestor of the man that built it." One of the New Yorkers stood his ground and received the assurance some twenty times; the other retired with the Bostonian, each exhorting the other to refrain from expressing his emotions.

***

In addition to the books earlier announced the Boston Unitarian Association will soon publish "Religious Freedom in American Principles," by Dr. Joseph Henry Crooker. A Unitarian calendar will also be put forth under the title "Events and Anniversaries." It is "perpetual," and records by months and days the important events in Unitarian history, twelve of especial consequence being recorded in twelve added pages, printed alternately with pages of choice quotations from Unitarian authors. The edition will be limited to 1,000 copies, will be numbered, and printed in red and black with borders and initial letters, and flexible covers of brown paper.

***

The question as to the existence of the word "cowman" seems settled by the declination which Andy Adams gives to his "The Log of a Cowboy." "To the cowmen and boys of the old Western trail," it runs, and he seems to give the former name to the owners of herds and their foremen. Those whom the former pay and the latter order are cowboys, and "behave as such and act accordingly" at rare intervals. The chapter entitled "Ogalalla" describes a bout of drinking, gambling, and shooting of the sort which the novelists of the West have taught one to expect, but it is of hard riding and clever herding that the book chiefly tells, with variations of story telling by the campfire and of outwitting "rustlers" and thieves of various species. The book contains the raw material of a narrative which in Mr. Kipling's hands would be the last complement of "Captains Courageous," and even as it stands need fear comparison with no other record of labor requiring combined skill and bravery. The stories told about the campfire are excellent of their kind, especially the tale of the man who could make doughnuts, and whose fame gathered the borders for miles around. Where or how the author acquired his knack of narration, his brief account of himself gives no clue beyond the statement that his father was Irish. That would account for much, for composition seems to be the Celt's natural amusement, but he has none of the Celt's common faults, often many consecutive pages are written with perfect art. Merely as a record of an extinct phase of Western life the book is valuable, but as a means of amusement it should become such a classic as "Two Years Before the Mast." The publishers are Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, Mass., May 15, 1903.

The Bernards.

THE BERNARDS OF ABINGTON AND BRAMBER, WINCHESTER: A Family History. By Mrs. Napier Higgins. In two volumes. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Although Mrs. Higgins, in writing a family history of considerable narrative interest and of undoubted biographical value, has not seen fit or found it "practicable," as she says, to consult documents which have fallen into American hands, she does not hesitate to draw from published American works such material as will fortify her position that the colonies in America were morally and actively to blame for the war which separated them from the mother country.

In the case of the Bernards, who came to this country in 1758, who settled in New Jersey, thence moving to Boston, and who furnished several valuable public servants to King George, we have a thoroughly British, intimate, and personal view of some of the events which led up to the Revolution. The remainder of the book, which deals with the English branches of the family from the time of Henry III. down, is also interesting and intimate, and produces in the course of its narration several more or less important footnotes to epochs of English history—the Barons' War, the Hundred Years War, Wars of the Roses, the breach with Rome, the rise of the Reformed Church, and of the Puritans, the civil war, the Restoration, &c., with special reference to Shakespeare, Hampden, John Milton, and Samuel Pepys—but this material can hardly be said to be of general and popular interest to Americans, while the information conveyed, although in many cases unfamiliar, is not of great importance to any one other than a specialist in gentry biography. At the same time, the story reads well and is garnished with many touches of human nature drawn from remote romantic sources.

The Bernards in New Jersey and the Bay State left many written memorials of their doings, which feet is abundantly evident through the numerous extracts made by the author from them, although she leaves the thirteen volumes of manuscripts written by Gov. Bernard undisturbed in the archives of Harvard University.

In order to confirm and to emphasize the Bernards' impressions of New Jersey, the author draws particularly upon the writings of that vehement American loyalist, Chalmers, and when Gov. Bernard was transferred from New Jersey to Massachusetts, in 1760, and new impressions in a new field became possible, other loyalist writers are called upon and made to serve in a similar manner, the most important person so cited being the Royal Governor Hutchinson, who had been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts at the same date that Francis Bernard was appointed Governor of New Jersey. And while employing Hutchinson's testimony to confirm the impressions, opinions, and judgments of Bernard, the author also contributes to clean up Hutchinson's own reputation. From all sources we learn that Gov. Bernard made several ineffectual "self-sacrificing efforts to obtain from the British Government some relaxation of its oppressive trade regulations, notwithstanding the loss to his own income." Side by side with a strictly British interpretation of the events in the Eastern Colonies, while the storm of revolution was slowly gathering, are presented descriptions of social, political, and literary customs which, in spite of their British tone, or possibly because of it, will be found entertaining if not instructive to students of American history.

An interesting article, "Personal Impressions of Emerson," by W. D. Howells, is published in the current issue of Harper's Weekly, just out.

HARPERS BOOK NEWS

THE BLACK LION INN.
(Imprint of H. H. Russell.)

Messrs. Harper & Brothers announce this week a new book by Alfred Henry Lewis. Mr. Lewis is the author of "Wolfville," and has had the greatest success of any writer of Western stories since Bret Harte. In his new book, *The Black Lion Inn*, he brings together a number of true Western types. They meet at the Black Lion Inn, and the tales they tell there are full of life, vigor, and the easy humor of the American plains. Frederic Remington has made sixteen striking illustrations for these stories.

THE REDFIELDS SUCCESSION.

Another of the week's publications is a new book by the authors of "Eastover Court House." In *"The Redfields Succession"* Henry B. Boone and Kenneth Brown, the authors, have told another remarkably readable tale of the life in the South as it is to-day. There is a mystery, an exciting contest over a lost will, and a love story that keeps the interest piqued from start to finish. For those who love horses and who like to read about them the book will hold an especial charm.

THE POEMS AND VERSES OF CHARLES DICKENS.

This is the final complete collection of the poems of Charles Dickens. It makes possible at last a complete set of Dickens. The material has been gathered from public and private sources—old prints, books, letters, scrap books,—and includes practically all of Charles Dickens's poems. F. G. Kitton, the greatest living authority on Dickens, has made the collection, and has edited the book with copious bibliographical notes. The volume is suitably bound, with leather back, gilt top, uncut edges. There is a frontispiece drawing by Maclise, R. A., showing Dickens, his wife and her sisters.

THE PRIDE OF TELLFAIR.

Elmore Elliott Peake's new novel, *The Pride of Tellfair*, is one of the few recent novels which have been praised by all the critics. One of the secrets of the book's charm lies in its nearness to every-day life. Mr. Peake has made the most of the many amusing and entertaining incidents that punctuate our daily progress, and nearly every reader can recall some scene or personal experience similar to those depicted in "Tellfair."

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

THE works of Matthew Arnold in fifteen volumes de luxe are in preparation at the Macmillan Company's, the first of which will appear in June. The concluding volume will contain a complete bibliography of the author. Owing to an apparent revival of interest in the poetry and essays of this writer, the forthcoming edition, which was at first limited to 250 copies for the United States, has been increased to 500. The books will be uniform with the edition de luxe of Tennyson, Kingsley, FitzGerald, and Pater, which the Macmillans have brought out within the last two years.

"Out of the Fold," by Grant Duff, is a series of biographies and memorial essays which E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly present in two volumes. Volume I. will include "Chesterfield as an Educator," "Some Recollections of Oxford 1847-1860," "Seniors' Conversations," "Manning and the Catholic Reaction," "The Dilettanti Society," "The Club," "The House of Commons; Volume II.," "Walter Bagehot," "Dean Stanley," "Matthew Arnold," "Lord Arthur Russell," "Count Hulse," "Henry Reeve," "The Duke of Argyll," "The Empress Frederick," "The Marquess of Dufferin," "The East of Kimberley, and "Lord Acton."

The next volume in the Progressive Science Series published by G. P. Putnam's Sons will be "Causes and Preventions of Infectious Diseases," by Surgeon Gen. George M. Sternberg, United States Army. This series is edited in America by J. McK. Cattell, and in England by Prof. F. A. Bedard.

J. B. Lippincott Company are publishing this week new editions of Marie Corelli's best known novel, "The Murder of Delicia," and a new edition of A. Conan Doyle's "The Tragedy of Korosko." The same house will bring out next week a book dealing with English society entitled "Pigs in Clover," by Frank Danby.

D. Appleton & Co. have secured the American rights for an English imprint of a new volume by that astronomical story teller, Camille Flammarion, who has done so much to make astronomy popular not only in France but in other countries. It will be called "Astronomy for Amateurs."

"Illustrations for Sermons" is a volume of expository essays by the Rev. Clarence E. Rice of Reading, Penn., which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation. The author would appeal particularly to clergymen whose surroundings are not calculated to suggest practical illustrations.

"Philosophy Four," a story of Harvard University by Owen Wister, which comes to-day from the Macmillan Company as the first issue in the series of Little Novels by Favorite Authors, has for a frontispiece a photogravure portrait of the author with fac simile autograph, together with three photogravure illustrations. The volume is 16mo. and contains about 150 pages, with an attractive cover. The same house is also issuing this week "Bass, Pike, Perch, and Others," by Dr. James A. Henshall, a new volume in the American Sportsman's Library, with illustrations by Charles Mielats and Martin Justice, and "The Drama of the Apocalypse, in Relation to the Literary and Political Circumstances of Its Time," by Frederic Palmer, author of "Studies in Theological Definition."

"Castle Omeragh," by Frankfort Moore, will be issued this Spring by D. Appleton & Co.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will shortly publish "The Irish Question: A Plea for a Broader View," by Horace Plunkett, F. R. S., Vice President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The early chapters of the book attempt to give an analysis of the Irish mind and character, to which the author later on traces much of the Irishman's irreconcilability with England as well as his political adaptability when transplanted. Besides its psychological phase the work is sociological, economical, and historical.

G. K. Chesterton, author of a little volume of essays called "The Defendant," has finished a biography of Browning, which the Macmillan Company will include this Spring in their English Men of Letters Series. Mr. Chesterton, like Herbert Paul, is having a sudden, although apparently well sustained, vogue in England. The series, which will include his "Browning," will be augmented in the Fall by "James Russell Lowell," by Henry van Dyke; "Ralph Waldo Emerson," by George E. Woodberry, and "Benjamin Franklin," by Owen Wister.

Like most world's workers, The World's Work has apparently grown weary of its strenuousness and will have a "World at Play Number" for June. In many ways and with many of its characteristic illustrations it will tell how to camp in out-of-the-way places, how to climb mountains and how to sail boats, where and how to fish or to hunt with a camera, and many other things, such as touring on trolley cars, or how to build log cabin Summer houses. Like most world's workers, too, the magazine promises to carry its vigorous method of going to the point of things quickly into its month of play.

"A Proffered Heroine," by George Buchanan Fife, is a sequel to this author's "Connor," which appeared in the February Scribner. It will be published in the June number of the magazine and is called another "Allois" story. Allois is a charming new figure in fiction, and many readers of Mr. Fife's former story will be glad to make her acquaintance again.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish next week "The Arts in Early England," a two-volume work by G. Baldwin Brown. It includes such topics as "The Life of Saxon England and Its Relations to the Arts" and "Ecclesiastical Architecture in England from the Conversion of the Saxons to the Norman Conquest."

Dr. Francis H. Williams's "The Röntgen Rays in Medicine and Surgery" will be published within a fortnight in a new edition by the Macmillan Company. Many chapters in the book have been practically rewritten.

A memoir of John Forster, the biographer of Dickens, has just been brought out in England. The author is Percy Fitzgerald, well known for his writings on Dickens in his family relations. According to Mr. Fitzgerald, Forster was once engaged to the poet "L. E. L.," Letitia Landon, though he later married the widow of Henry Colburn, the publisher. The volume is imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish on May 20 "Gordon Keith," the new novel by Thomas Nelson Page, with seven illustrations by George Wright; F. Hopkinson Smith's new book, "The Under Dog," and "The Life and Letters of Charles Butler," by Francis Hovey Stoddard, Professor of the English Language and Literature in New York University. Charles Butler was for sixty years one of New York City's most prominent citizens.

Brentano's have received from abroad this month: From Paris, "L'au delà et les forces inconnues," by Jules Bois; "Mme. Inger d'Ostrat," a historical play, by Henrik Ibsen; "L'Exil," by Pierre Loti; "Monsieur Parent," by Guy de Maupassant, with illustrations by Julian-Damaty and engravings on wood by G. Lemoine, and "Oeuvre de Femmes," by Mathilde Serao. From Berlin, "Ulrike Dhurm, eine schöne Seele," a novel, by H. von Kahlenberg; "Die Schreckenstage von Peking," by Pierre Loti; "Die Sprache der Geisteskranken nach stenographischen Aufzeichnungen," by Dr. Albert Liebmann; Theodore Roosevelt's "Amerikanismus Schriften und Reden," and "Aus dem Leben der Gräfin Lonyay, Kronprinzessin Stefanie von Oesterreich."

The World's Copper Resources.

The production and consumption of copper increased fifty-fold in the nineteenth century; the beginning of the year 1900 finds the United States far in the lead among the copper producing nations of the world, with no prospect that this lead will be lost. Mr. Horace J. Stevens of Houghton, Mich., has compiled and published annually since 1901 "The Copper Handbook." The first edition was devoted solely to the mines of the Lake Superior districts; the 1902 volume gave the statistics for America in general; the present work has been strengthened by the addition of many new statistical tables, old ones have been rewritten, condensed, and brought down to date. The major portion of the book is devoted to a description of 2,207 copper mines and copper mining companies in all parts of the world.

The classifications have been divided into twenty-one principal subjects and subdivided under nearly a hundred different titles in the case of the larger properties. The descriptions of the mines are given in regular order, beginning with the title of the company or mine, State or country where located, home office address, mine office address, organization, capitalization, finances, offices, &c.

The subject of copper is taken up historically in the first chapter; then there is one on the geology of copper, followed by one on its chemistry and mineralogy; its ores and alloys. Another treats of its metallurgy, while the next tells many of the infinite variety of uses to which it is now put. A glossary of mining terms comes next, full of odd bits of information; except for terms belonging exclusively to coal, iron, and gold mining it will be found an exceptionally complete lexicon of general mining terms. Chapters VII. to XIV., devoted to the various copper deposits of the world, give brief summaries of geological conditions and developments in the various copper-bearing countries. The price of the book is $5.

A Catalogue of Beardsley's Drawings.

A. E. Gallatin has made a catalogue of "Aubrey Beardsley's Drawings," (New York: Godfrey A. S. Wieners, $5,) each item in which also includes brief expositions and criticisms, while the whole is introduced by an extremely intelligent critical and biographical note in which special reference is made to the artist's knowledge of the things which attracted his pen and pencil.

There are at present several collections of Beardsley's pictures more or less authentic and exhaustive, and for any one who is attracted to the pictures of this master of the spiral and dot, Mr. Gallatin's quarto of 69-odd deckle-edge pages offers itself as a valuable and interesting interpreter.

The last fifteen pages of the volume are occupied with a Beardsley bibliography for which it is evident the compiler must have labored long and earnestly, for, besides containing the titles and descriptions of those volumes consecrated in part or in whole to Mr. Beardsley's art, there are also references to all conspicuous critical articles which have appeared about him in the periodicals and newspapers.

The frontispiece is an excellent reproduction of a photograph of the artist on Japan vellum, and there are other illustrations—three or four—on the same material and on half-tone sheets. With the exception of the frontispiece, however, which shows the artist in a characteristic attitude and is delightful in pose and toning, the illustrations of the book are unimportant and might well have been omitted without detraction one grain from the real value of Mr. Gallatin's work. That, of course, lies in his introduction and in the accuracy and completeness of the lists he offers.

In both these particulars the author has achieved a success. His biographical note is brief, sane, and sympathetic. Those artistic qualities which first attracted the public to Aubrey Beardsley's work—his bizarry, gruesome, and always startling effects—he dismisses lightly and draws a sharp distinction between the aesthetic charms of the pictures and their technical value; he proclaims Beardsley's versatility and demonstrates the permanent value in the decorative quality of his work. It is through this quality that Beardsley will be judged in the future. The bibliographic and iconographic value of Mr. Gallatin's work is beyond question.

London's "Inferno."

THE SAMARITANS. By John Alexander Stewart. Pp. 405. 12mo. Cloth. New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

The owners of New York's many tenement houses are by no means a saintly lot, but if they display a tithe of the wickedness of Mr. Israel Hearstein in J. A. Stewart's "The Samaritans" they should be prosecuted without delay. What should we say then of the London rack-renters, the men who get "three pounds sterling for fifteen shillings worth of accommodation, who multiply an original shilling of key money by five, by ten, by twenty, forty, sixty, eighty, a hundred, and finally the hundred by ten?" Surely "something lingering, in boiling oil," should be their portion. The wickedness of Mr. Cosby, he of the saintly white locks, in "Little Dorrit," is tame, almost merciful, compared to the fiendish ingenuity with which Mr. Hearstein and his henchmen Meekles crush their helpless victims in the remorseless struggle to extract more and ever more money.

Cherry Court and Vernal Avenue are the incongruous names of the awful pesthole inhabited by the swarms of the very poor, which, nevertheless, pay inconceivable percentages to the ruthless owner. Nemesis overtakes him, though, just as he has attained the heighth of his ambition and has been elected Governor of the Standard Metropolitan Bank. That night, after a brilliant reception to the great financiers of the city, he is struck down by a burglar, one of his own tenants. Not till then does the world at large nor even his own daughter Rachel learn that he is the owner of those hovels—the man who has blasted numberless lives and doomed so many others to an endless struggle to raise the more rent money.

By a curious coincidence Rachel had attempted, with the aid of some American millionaires, Miry, a resident of Vernal Avenue, and two clergymen, who are giving their lives to the slums, to bring some gleams of hope to the dwellers in the "City of Dis." The picture of the slums is terrible in its sombre gloom, but even here the author finds many gleams of humor. The adorable "St. Patrick," the Rev. Mr. Emmet, who dies of overwork; Tim O'Ryan, the kindly Constable; Dolf and Peter Jr., pathetic little children of the gutter, and many others do their share to lighten the murk. The story is interesting in spite of its sadness; it is a curious panorama of London's underground world, and is full of clear-cut character drawing.

Life's Environment.

A volume of sermons called "The Enlargement of Life," by the Rev. Frederick Lynch of Lenox, Mass., is in preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author says in his "Foreword":

The aim of all preaching is to bring eternal satisfactions to human needs. This little book is sent forth with the hope that it may here and there meet the need of some heart and answer the questions of some mind. It is to be judged only on this basis. It is not a book of essays, neither does it make any pretension to be literature. It is printed simply for the same reason it was preached, to convey a message. If the message meets your need thank God for it; if not, give the book away. It may thus find its right owner. The choice of the sermons has been decided by time and place. They are, with two exceptions, sermons preached during the Summer of 1902 in "The Old Church on the Hill." It was the expressed desire of many who heard them to possess them. Hence this choice. But one sermon is as good as another if it only convey some measure of the unseen and eternal spirit for the enlargement of our human life. Let me add only this, that the first two sermons should be read together. One is the complement of the other.

About Money.

Prof. Laughlin, whose volume on "The Principles of Money" was recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, proposes to write five more on the same subject. It is said that he has mapped out the series in his mind, and the new volumes will probably be entitled "Metallic Money: Gold and Silver," "History of Metallic Money in the United States," "Paper Money: The United States," "Paper Money: Foreign Countries," and "Banking," with "The Principles of Money" as the first in the series. Prof. Laughlin says that by an analysis of the various sections of the whole subject "it is believed that greater clearness and better and more truthful results may be obtained. The disclosure of distinct and separate problems and their place within the total province of money ought to bring greater assistance to bear on each part and to insure greater progress in the future treatment of our subject."

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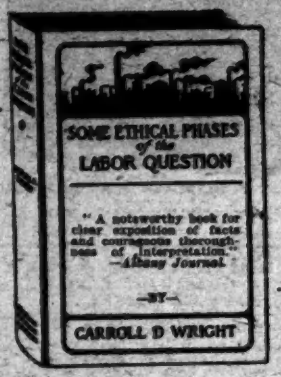

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QUERIES.

"ALICE H." New London, Conn.: "Who is the author of an old work entitled 'Three Experiments in Living,' and where can I get a copy?"

This once popular work was written by Mrs. Hannah F. Lee of Boston. (1780-1865.) It does not seem to be in print, but very possibly can be obtained in the second-hand stores.

Mrs. THOMAS F. THOMPSON, 1,812 Calhoun Street, New Orleans, La.: "In answer to Elizabeth B. Pinkerton, query, about the lines quoted by Imogene Fay Hall, 'Forget-me-not,' when a member had been seated in New Orleans, I would say that Mrs. Margaret Junker was the woman you should inquire of, as she was a brilliant talker, called 'La Petite,' was a noble and charitable woman, who had all her life devoted herself to aiding orphans and those in poverty, who had by industry in early life accumulated means to purchase a large bakery, and with perfect attention to its business managed in a few years to make a fortune. This fortune she devoted to the care of orphans, without regard to sex, nationality or religion. At her death a public subscription was raised and her ashes brought from this city were the present status and park in this city were dedicated to her memory. The statue is of white marble, by Doyle, and represents her seated, with an orphan standing beside her. The statue is directly in front of the New Orleans Female Asylum, to which she was particularly devoted, and where she lived many years. This is the first statue raised in America in honor of a woman. The triangular piece of ground on which the statue is placed is called Margaret Park and is beautified with shrubbery and plants. (I have interest of this statement from 'The New Orleans Guide,' by Jason La. Sedberle. If any further information is desired, your correspondent might write to the Sister Superior, New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, corner Camp Street and Margaret Place, New Orleans, La.)"

We are obliged to other friends who supplied the same information regarding this interesting woman. One of our correspondents suggests that a sketch of Margaret Haughery is to be found in Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton's "Some Successful Women," which is published by the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, at $1.

EDITH TAMAHAY, 46 Palisade Avenue, West Hoboken, N. J.: "A long time ago I saw a request in 'Appeals to Readers' for some verses containing these lines:

"'If it be not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart.'

"I think the discovery is finished (by the original). 'Forward, O Christian Forces,' by the Rev. Robert Lowry."

The hymn has been forwarded to our correspondent.

DUNCAN DALRYMPLE, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly tell me the value, if any, of Courtney Melmoth's 'Fugitive Pieces,' a series of letters, published by Robert Bell in Philadelphia, 1778."

It has some value, but not much. "Courtney Melmoth" was the pseudonym by which S. J. Pratt, an actor, was known on playbills and the title pages of novels, among the latter being "Emma Corbett," London, 1780, which Bell (who issued American editions of many English works) reprinted in Philadelphia in 1781.

"H. G." Yonkers, N. Y.: "Kindly tell me the text of the rhyme of the Kings and Queens of England beginning:

"'First William the Norman, then William his son.'

"Also please give me the rhyme of the Presidents."

The familiar rhymes of the "Sovereigns of England" and "The First Twenty-six Presidents" are given in Walsh's "Handy Book of Literary Curiosities," Pages 704 and 705. They are too well known to reprint here.

G. SHACK, 189 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "What is the exact title of Prof. Ely's 'Political Economy'? Please name its publisher and give its price."

"Introduction to Political Economy." (Methodist Book Concern, $1.50.)

JAMES P. DOWDS, 283 William Street, New York City: "Some weeks ago there appeared in one of the book reviews a notice of the 'N. Y. Critic-Paper Bound Quarterly.' I have been unable to find a copy in any book shops of this city. Where can they be obtained?"

They are published at $1 each, by H. & J. B. Young, 9 West Eighteenth Street, New York City.

G. H. SMITH, Kent, Conn.: "Under 'Appeals to Readers' of Feb. 21, 1903, A. C. Thomas, 210 West Twenty-first Street, New York City, said: 'Nothing in regard to the tradition concerning the alleged correspondence between Pious Curtius and King Artaxerxes (usually spelled Ahasuerus).' If he will go to the General Grant Library, Ninth Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifth Street, the librarian there will allow him to consult the church history written by Eusebius early in the fourth century, our oldest authority for this tradition. The story is that Abgarus, King of Edessa, sent to Jesus, by the Eusebian dispatch bearer, a letter of the fame of Jesus, and a letter to which our Saviour replied, promising to send a disciple to cure him. This promise was fulfilled after the resurrection. Eusebius declares that the evidences for this story was found in the archives of Edessa, and gives the two letters in question. There seems to be no doubt that Eusebius did find these letters in the archives, and there have been scholars who believed them genuine, but most critics declare them to be forgeries. The original Syriac has been discovered and published."

"H. A. B." Middletown, Conn.: "Who was 'Dick Tinto'?"

"Dick Tinto" was Frank B. Goodrich, (1826-94.) a miscellaneous writer. His father was Rufus Griswold Goodrich, better known as "Peter Parley."

Mrs. GEORGE C. LORIMER, 401 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City: "In the Feb. 21 issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS I noticed an article on Bishop Whipple's 'Memories.' Where can I get this book?"

"Lights and Shadows of a Long Episcopate," by the Right Rev. Henry B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, is published by the Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York City, at $2.

"HISTORY," New York City: "What printed and dated book should on this continent contain the earliest historical matter? That is to say, what is the earliest printed and dated book issued from an American press to record two or more historical events not connected with each other?"

The first strictly historical work issued from an American press was Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial; or, a Brief Relation of the Most Memorable and Remarkable Passages of the Providence of God, Manifested to the Planters of New England in America, with Special Reference to the First Colony thereof, called New Plimouth," printed in Cambridge, Mass., in 1669, by Green & Johnson.

G. D. FRIESOLAR, American Trust Building, Cleveland, Ohio: "Who are the publishers of the complete writings of Bill Arp?"

Bill's works are issued by several publishers. J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia publish his "Comic History of England" at $1.25, and his "Comic History of the United States" at $1. W. H. Gerbey of Chicago publish at 25 cents each several of his earlier works—"Bill Nye and the Boomerang," "Bill Nye's Baled Hay," &c. "A Guest at the Ludlow, and Other Stories" is published at $1.25 by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, Ind. The latter is Nye's last book, prepared for publication by him during the last months of his life.

"Miss R. G. C." 25 West Fifty-sixth Street, New York City: "Please give the address of the Rowfant Club or of George Willis Cooke."

The address of the Rowfant Club is Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Cooke's address is Wakefield Park, Wakefield, Mass.

"INQUIRER," Lexington Avenue, New York City: "Will you kindly inform me as to the locality of Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass,' Brooklyn, 1856, with a portrait?"

Two copies of this edition sold last season for $21 and $15.50.

S. BLACK, 1,068 Lexington Avenue, New York City: "In THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of March 21 I saw at No. 58 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York City, looked for the poem by Thomas Dunlap, beginning with 'Upon my darling's beaming eyes.' I send in response the poem, as it is printed in a 'Reader' once used in the public grammar schools."

A BONNET.

By Margaret Deutsch.

Upon my darling's beaming eyes
I gaze my rhyming trade;
Upon my darling's cherry lips
An epigram I make.
My darling has a blushing cheek,
And wears a sunny bonnet;
And if she had but had a heart,
Her heart had had a sonnet.

"FLORENCE," 28 Sutton Place, New York City: "Is the poem 'Leonanie' really by Poe? Where can I find it? To the best of my recollection, it begins:

"'Leonanie—angels named her,
And they took the latest
Of the laughing stars and framed her
In a suit of white.'"

"Leonanie" was written by James Whitcomb Riley, who said he had found the poem on the fly-leaf of an old book, signed with the initials "E. A. P." It is included in his "Armazindy," (published by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis, $1.25.)

J. C. DU BOIS, Hudson, N. Y.: "The quotation referred to by R. C. S., New York, was written by the Rev. Legh Richmond, (1772-1827), author of the tragedy of 'Dorothea.' When the Author on whom were alleged in order to force poor wine on the doctor, and drove out the bottle of the Finch vintage. Here is the vigorous epigram, of which this is the correct version:

"'Firm and erect the Caledonian stood.
Old was his mutton and his claret good.
"Let him drink port," the English statesman cried:
He drank the poison and his spirit died.'"

"Travelridge Admirer," Milwaukee, Wis.: "Please tell me if J. C. Travelridge's 'Ironwedge,' 'Harris and Fiora,' 'Burning Arrow,' 'The Old Battleground,' are in print; also Edgeworth Stonehenge's 'Young Germans of Lakeview.'"

They do not seem to be in print. Lee & Shepard of Boston, who publish many of these authors' works, can probably give more definite information.

"Hawthorne," Albany, N. Y.: "Is there a book by —— Bridge, entitled 'Reminiscences of Nathaniel Hawthorne'?"

H. Bridge's "Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne," (Harper & Brothers, $1.25.)

Appeals to Readers.

J. H. MANNIX, Watertown, N. Y.: "I wish to obtain a book by Charles Mackay, published under the title of 'The Blue Sky' in 1851."

"C. E. E." 241 Emerson Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Some thirty years ago The Boston Transcript published a poem entitled 'The Gates Ajar,' by ——Ruth, the first verse of which is as follows:

"'Gazing where the setting sunrays
Steeped the clouds in golden dyes,
Sang my little maid last evening,
Sang my little maid last evening,
Mamma, dear, gates ajar.'

"Mamma, dear, gates ajar, mamma, dear, gates ajar.
With a faith no doubt could mar,
Sang my little maid last evening,
Mamma, dear, gates ajar.

"I would like to see the whole poem and to know who was 'Ruth.' Perhaps some of your readers may know."

JOHN GADDIS, 248 Columbus Avenue, New York City: "Can any one tell me if there is such a book as 'How a British Subject Became President of the United States'?"

"J. M. S." Box 626 Turtle Creek, Penn.: "Who is the author of 'A Maiden's Tear,' a quotation commencing 'Like this?' How obtained, as this is the response that keeps in the sand, not stronger than ocean cables, it binds together the destinies of men?"

"J. R. C." Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, New York City: "What words the following line, and where can I get the remainder of the verse:

"'God called a little soul to Him
From out the shining corridors,
A little spirit, spotless white,
From out the wondrous realms of light'?"

"M." Dime Savings Bank, Court and Fulton Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Can any one direct me to the author of lines I heard quoted some time ago embodying this idea:

"'Forgive, but not forget.'
"'Forget, but not forgive'?"

DR. WITT G. SPRAGUE, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "I want to get a copy of G. P. R. James's romance, 'Forrester,' or, 'The Black Eagle' and will be pleased if any one will kindly inform me where I can obtain a copy of the book."

WILLIAM C. EDWARDS, 75 Adelaide Street, Portland, Me.: "I wish to find 'The Town Hermit,' by Mitchell C. Hudson, printed about 1870 in a magazine called 'The City,' of which only number was issued. I hope some of your readers may be able to put me on the track of it."

H. M. HANNAH, 320 Wyoming Avenue, Scranton, Penn.: "Who can supply me with a copy of the second volume of Wakeman and Wortman's 'History of Scranton,' large paper edition, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1880?"

G. H. CORBY, 691 Broadway, Room 903, New York City: "I wish to obtain a copy of a very old fiddle on the letter H, beginning as follows:

"'Tis in the center, but not in the shell.
'Tis in the steeple, but not in the bell.
'Tis in the church, but not in the people.
'Tis in the parson, but not in the people.'"

G. W. HUNTER, 1,660 Fremont Street, Bronx, New York City: "I desire to secure the 'Life of General Pickett,' by his wife, if I remember correctly; also the 'Life of General Forrest,' by Jones. I have forgotten, Dodd of the C. F. A.)."

"Miss G. E." 628 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, New York City: "Can any one supply me with the words of a song sung by Carlotta Patti (translation), 'Believe me, my Beautiful Ladies'?) regarding a soldier who has fallen in battle, and who speaks from his grave. Must please close with these lines:

"'And the soldier smiled from his grave, and said,
'I die content.'"

Mr. Townsend's "Fort Birkett."

Mr. Edward Townsend is publishing this month a story called "Fort Birkett," through Mr. W. J. Ritchie, the scene of which is laid in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and in which the famous Mussel Slough massacre incident figures. Readers of "The Octopus" will recall that this incident was introduced by Mr. Norris into his novel. But Mr. Townsend had his material for "Fort Birkett" in hand some years ago, and when he met Mr. Norris in the Fall of 1899 they discovered that both were at work hunting up the facts of this incident. Townsend had already collected all the facts, and freely put his notes at Norris's disposal upon learning that he had larger use for the event in "The Octopus" than Townsend was likely to need. Meantime "The Octopus" appeared, while Townsend for one reason or another held back his story until now. As Mr. Townsend has already had two books published this Spring—"Less and Leaves" and "A Summer in New York"—the fact that this third story, "Fort Birkett," has lain in his mind for at least three years will exonerate him from the charge of emulating certain prolific novelists of four or five books a year.

H. B. Turner's Stevenson.

Herbert S. Turner & Co. are about to publish a collection of fourteen essays by Robert Louis Stevenson, entitled "Essays and Criticisms." This is the first time the papers will appear in book-form; ten of them have been included in the Edinburgh and Thistle Editions, while the remaining four have never been reprinted. They are divided into three divisions—the first dealt with "Walking Tours in England, Scotland, and France"; the second, papers on "Literature and Books" that influenced Stevenson; the third, "Swiss Life and Sports" as observed by him at Davos, Switzerland. The frontispiece is a photogravure presenting Stevenson in walking costume. The title page contains a vignetted photogravure of Stevenson's Edinburgh home.

Why Always Elizabeth.

In a communication to Harper & Brothers, Mrs. Elinor Glyn, author of "The Reflections of Ambrosine," expresses indignation at the way in which her name has been used in connection with books about "Elizabeth" which, she says, she never wrote and never will write. Ever since she produced "The Visits of Elizabeth" her characters have been plagiarized. The most recent case is in the book announced as "Elizabeth's Children." "Why not Jane's children or any one else's?" asks Mrs. Glyn. "Elizabeth's Children" is not even by the anonymous author of "The Letters of Her Mother to Elizabeth." Mrs. Glyn will visit friends in this country this Summer.

Western Poems.

William D. Coburn, who is said to write in verse of the West somewhat in the style of Eugene Field and Bret Harte, has a volume of poems in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons which will bear the title "Rhymes from a Round-Up Camp." Some of the poems in the volume were privately printed in the West a few years ago in a small book which recently attracted the attention of the poet's new publishers. The text will be illustrated with pen sketches of Western life made by Charles M. Russell, who is well known throughout the West as the artist of the cowboy and the Indian.

An Ante-Bellum Story.

"A Gentleman of the South," by William Garrott Brown, the well-known writer on Southern history, will be published next week by the Macmillan Company. This is an ante-bellum Southern story, the predominant elements of which are said to be tragical. It opens with a duel between the heads of two families closely united by friendship and marriage. The leaves of history work out its inevitable result in a tragic ending.

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing or Planning.

HAMLIN GARLAND and his forthcoming novel with its much-changed title, "Rejected of Men," seem to be working in unison again, for the artist-author is now passing his manuscript through what, in the language of the studios, is called the "fixing process," and the book will make its appearance June 19 with the imprint of Harper & Brothers. As has before been stated, it is a religious novel of a new type, and the principal theme is an attempt to make the reader realize how Christ would probably be received if he were to come now to a large American city.

James Lane Allen, whose new novel, "Crypts of the Heart," will be published June 24 by the Macmillan Company, has been receiving many letters of inquiry in regard to the character of his book. To a Chicago friend he wrote: "As to what I might say of you in advance, this is the meandling month in New York, and I have to be careful." It is learned, however, that "Crypts of the Heart" is a Kentucky tale and that it will be presented without pictorial illustrations.

Thomas Hardy has just finished a new novel which will be presented in the Fall under the title "Benighted Travelers." The scene is laid in rural England of the present day. The American publisher has not yet been selected.

"Incomparable Bellaire," by Agnes and Egerton Castle, authors of "The Pride of Jennico," is the title of a collection of six tales of love and adventure, the scenes of which are placed in the environment of these authors' "The Bath Comedy." The stories, which are now appearing in Collier's Weekly, are being prepared for publication in book form by the Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Maurice Hewlett has just finished a new historical love novel which will begin its serial run in the June number of the Pall Mall Magazine. It deals with Mary Queen of Scots. Mr. Hewlett, whose "Earthwork Out of Tuscany" and "The Forest Lovers" showed him to be a sentimental writer to whom the enthusiasm of youth for beautiful things still clung, is in fiction what Walter Pater is in criticism.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., author of "The Leopard's Spots," has just finished a new novel which Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish in the course of the Summer. It is entitled "The One Woman."

Mme Zenaide A. Ragozin, author of several books on Assyria and Babylon, will leave St. Petersburg for this country May 20. She brings with her for publication through G. P. Putnam's Sons a life of Peter the Great. During her sojourn in Russia Mme. Ragozin has done much, through the magazines of the country, to make American life and customs known there.

Henry Savage Landor, the well-known explorer and author of "In the Forbidden Land," an account of a journey into Tibet, is in the Philippines studying the people and conditions there. He will contribute articles on his investigations to Harper's Weekly. The first paper, with his own photographs, will be published in the issue for May 16.

Walter Russell, author of "The Sea Children," and well known as a painter of children's portraits, is writing a book which Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out, probably in the Fall, with the title "The Banding of the Twig." The book will contain over 100 illustrations, of which more than 60 will be full pages. The author writes on the training of children from the child's point of view. The sketches will each present some special phase of child life.

Henry B. Boone and Kenneth Brown, authors of "The Redfields Succession" and "Eastover Court House," are brothers-in-law, and Virginians by adoption. They have a farm and stud near Charlottesville, Va. Their best-known thoroughbred is Chiswick, who won the Great Trial Stakes in 1902, belonging at that time, it is said, to Foxhall Keene. Chiswick got spells of kicking, and on one occasion it took Mr. Brown an hour and a half to make him understand that he was not to kick only because his master was trying to put his hand on the horse's back behind the saddle.

Amos K. Fiske is writing for D. Appleton & Co.'s Business Series a book on "The Modern Bank." It will probably appear in the Fall. The author describes the way business is done in the great banks of today, a topic on which, it is said, there is no adequate treatise. Mr. Fiske has studied banking the greater part of his life and has written much about it. He is now editorial writer for The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

It is reported by an American woman who has interviewed Mrs. Humphry Ward, that the portraits of the author do not do justice to "a very English, fresh-colored, and agreeable face." Mrs. Ward's manner in that of a "grande dame" combined with graciousness. Mrs. Ward's daughter is described as "an altogether charming English girl who is not devoted to literary work."

The Marchese Vitelleschi is writing a work on the House of Stuart, which will be in two volumes. It will be published in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. under the probable title "The Extinction of a Royal House." The author begins her first volume with the flight of James II. to France in 1688 and ends with the return to France of his grandson, Charles Edward, the Pretender, after his terrible defeat on Culloden Moor in 1746. Volume II. will cover, it is said, the Prince's incognito for eighteen years, his marriage to Princess Louise, later known as the Countess of Albany, and his life in Italy, where he died in 1788. Marchese Vitelleschi will also give details of the Countess of Albany's connection with the Poet Alfieri, and will include in the volume unpublished letters from the Countess to her friends at Sienna. Upon the death, in 1807, of the Cardinal of York, the House of Stuart became extinct. There will be numerous illustrations.

William Dean Howells has written an account of his personal "Impressions of Emerson" which are published in Harper's Weekly for May 16. He knew Emerson as early as 1860, when they met at Concord. Mr. Howells associates the philosopher with Lincoln, and when in the presence of one, he says, he would be put in mind of the other. In recalling Emerson's loyalty to his friends he says that the poet-philosopher spoke of Poe as "the Anglo-man," and feigned to remember him with difficulty, because of Poe's attack on the poet Channing, who was Emerson's neighbor.

W. K. Rankin's book on "Divinity and Man," which, as the sub-title says, is "a doctrinal postulate exemplifying the universality of Deity and the divine origin and destiny of finite souls," will be brought out on May 20 by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author "fearlessly" analyzes the personal advantages of honesty, the rationalism of religious belief and disbelief, and devotes the latter part of his book to an allegory dealing with cosmic evolution and certain social and religious problems.

William Stearns Davis, author of "A Friend of Cæsar" and "God Wills It," has almost ready for the press a new novel which will be published by the Macmillan Company.

Isabella d'Este.

Julia Cartwright's new work on "Isabella d'Este, Marchioness of Mantua, 1474-1539: A Study of the Renaissance," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish next week in two volumes, is designed as a companion work to the author's "Beatrice d'Este, Duchess of Milan." Isabella d'Este was born on May 18, 1474. She inherited from her father the love of building, of the theatre, and of travel, says Friezi, the historian of Ferrara. When but six years of age Isabella was betrothed to the eldest son of the Marquis of Mantua. Ten years later they were married.

This is the first time a life of the Princess has been written, although many attempts were made, but the writers died before they could accomplish their tasks. The author of the present work tells us in her preface that it is above all as a patron of art and letters that Isabella d'Este will be remembered. She continues:

In this respect she deserves a place with the most enlightened Princes of the Renaissance, with Lorenzo di Medici and Ludovico Sforza. A true child of her age, Isabella combined a passionate love of beauty and the most profound reverence for antiquity with the finest critical taste. Her studios and villas were adorned with the best paintings and statues by the first masters of the day, and with the rarest antiques from the Eternal City and the Isles of Greece. * * * But everything she possessed must be of the best, and she was satisfied with nothing short of perfection. * * * She wrote many letters, and gave artists in her employment the most elaborate and minute instructions. Braghirolli counted as many as forty letters on the subject of a single picture painted by Giovanni Bellini, and no less than fifty-three on a painting intrusted to Perugino. Especial attention has been devoted to this portion of Isabella's correspondence in the present work. The vast number of letters which passed between her and the chief artists of the day have hitherto lain buried in foreign archives or hidden in pamphlets or periodicals, many of them already out of print. All these have been carefully collected, and are for the first time brought together here.

Each of the volumes contains nine illustrations in photogravure and black and white, with frontispieces in photogravure of Isabella d'Este. The author gives a list of the chief authorities on the life and times of her subject, genealogical tables of the families of Este, Gonzaga, Gonzaga di Bozzolo e Sabbioneta, and Gonzaga di Castiglione; at the end of Volume II. is a full index.

Four Vale Press Volumes.

John Lane is publishing in the Vale Press series Michael Field's "Julia Domna," Shakespeare's "Sonnets," Pierre de Ronsard's "Sonnets," and his essays on French poetic art. Field's plays, "Fair Rosamund," "The World at Auction," "The Race of Leaves," have already been included by the Vale Press. The first volume has been decorated with designs cut on wood by Charles Ricketts, and is printed in two colors. "The Sonnets of Shakespeare" have been seen through the press by T. S. Moore and decorated by Charles Ricketts. "A Lover's Complaint" has been included in the volume. "Choix de Sonnets de P. de Ronsard," which is printed in the original French, is decorated with initial letters by Lucien Pissarro, who has also designed a title page and frontispiece; he has also provided decorations, head and tail pieces, and decorated frontispiece and title page for Ronsard's "Abrégé de l'Art Poetique Française." These essays have also been printed in French.

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